and *M. oberi* ex *M. tyrannulus*; *Myiarchus sagrae* and *M. antillarum* ex *M. stolidus*; *Tyrannus couchii* ex *T. melancholicus*; *Progne sinaloae* ex *P. subis*; *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* ex *S. ruficollis*; *Calocitta colliei* ex *C. formosa*; *Certhia americana* ex *C. familiaris*; *Campylorhynchus yucatanicus* ex *C. brunneicapillus*; *Campylorhynchus gularis* ex *C. jocosus*; *Microcerculus marginatus* ex *M. philomela*; *Turdus obsoletus* ex *T. fumigatus*; *Basileuterus ignotus* ex *B. melanogenys*; *Cyanerpes caeruleus* ex *C. lucidus*; *Chlorospingus tacarcunae* ex *C. ophthalmicus*; *Arremonops chloronotus* ex *A. conirostris*; *Melozone biarcuatum* ex *M. kieneri*; *Quiscalus major* ex *Q. mexicanus*; *Telespyza ultima* ex *T. cantans*; *Oreomystis bairdi*, *O. mana*, *Paroreomyza montana*, and *P. flammea* ex *Loxops maculatus*.

Appendix 4. Species in A.O.U. 1983 that appear under a different name in the earlier lists because of subsequent species-level lumping. The "lumped" species is first in each pair.

Butorides virescens/*B. striatus*; *Sarkidiornis sylvicola*/*S. melanotos*; *Anas carolinensis*/*A. crecca*; *Elanus leucurus*/*E. caerulescens*; *Geranospiza nigra*/*G. caerulescens*; *Polyborus cheriway*/*Polyborus plancus*; *Leptotila rufaxilla*/*L. plumbeiceps*; *Aratinga astec*/*A. nana*; *Dendrocopos arizonae*/*Picoides stricklandi*; *Piculus callopterus* and *P. simplex*/*P. leucolaemus*; *Acrochordopus zeledoni*/*Phyllomyias burmeisteri*; *Sublegatus arenarum*/*S. modestus*; *Onychorhynchus mexicanus*/*O. coronatus*; *Cettia cantans*/*C. diphone*; *Rhamphocaenus rufiventris*/*R. melanura*; *Geothlypis chiriquensis*/*G. aequinoctialis*; *Coereba bahamensis*/*C. flaveola*; *Ramphocelus icteronotus*/*R. flammigerus*; *Oryzoborus nuttingi*/*O. maximiliani*; [*Leucosticte* 3 spp.]/*L. arctoa*.

Appendix 5. Species that disappeared altogether from A.O.U. 1983 because of species-level lumping. This list was generated by checking the nomenclature of A.O.U. 1957 against that of A.O.U. 1983. The "lumped" species is first in each pair.

Puffinus auricularis/*P. puffinus*; *Ardea occidentalis*/*A. herodias*; *Branta nigricans*/*B. bernicla*; *Chen caerulescnes*/*C. hyperborea*; *Anas diazi*/*A. platyrhynchos*; *Melanitta deglandi*/*M. fusca*; *Chondrohierax wilsoni*/*C. uncinatus*; *Accipiter chionogaster*/*A. striatus*; *Buteo harlani*/*B. jamaicensis*; *Polyborus lutosus*/*P. plancus*; *Colinus leucopogon*/*C. cristatus*; *Columba chiriquensis*/*C. nigrirostris*; *Leptotila wellsi*/*L. rufaxilla*; *Otus vinaceus*/*O. kennicotti*; *Chaetura richmondi*/*C. vauxi*; *Anthracothorax veraguensis*/*A. prevostii*; *Thalurania fannyi*/*T. colombica*; *Chalybura melanorrhoa*/*C. urochrysia*; *Lampornis cinereicauda*/*L. castaneoventris*; *Selasphorus torridus* and *S. simoni*/*S. flammula*; *Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis*/*A. prasinus*; *Rhamphastos ambiguus*/*R. swainsonii*; *Piculus aeruginosus*/*P. rubiginosus*; *Colaptes cafer* and *C. chrysoides*/*C. auratus*; *Xiphorhynchus striatigularis*/*X. flavigaster*; *Manacus aurantiacus* and *M. cerritus*/*M. vitellinus*; *Psilorhinus mexicanus*/*Cyanocorax morio*; *Parus atricristatus*/*P. bicolor*; *Troglodytes brunneicollis* and *T. musculus*/*T. aedon*; *Thryothorus zeledoni*/*T. modestus*; *Thryothorus castaneus*/*T. nigricapillus*; *Thryothorus albinucha*/*T. ludovicianus*; *Thryothorus maculipectus*/*T. rutilus*; *Mimus magnirostris*/*M. gilvus*; *Turdus confinis*/*T. migratorius*; *Vireo flavoviridis*/*V. olivaceus*; *Vireo perquisitor*/*V. griseus*; *Hylophilus minor*/*H. decurtatus*; *Parula graysoni*/*P. pitiayumi*; *Dendroica auduboni*/*D. coronata*; *Geothlypis chapalensis*/*G. trichas*; *Granatellus francescae*/*G. venustus*; *Basileuterus delattrii*/*B. rufifrons*; *Tanagra godmani*/*Euphonia affinis*; *Chlorospingus zeledoni*/*C. pileatus*; *Icterus fuertesi*/*I. spurius*; *Icterus prosthemelas*/*I. dominicensis*; *Icterus graysonii* and *I. sclateri*/*I. pustulatus*; *Icterus bullockii*/*I. galbula*; *Carpodacus mcgregori* and *C. amplus*/*C. mexicanus*; *Leucosticte tephrocotis*, *L. atrata*, and *L. australis*/*L. arctoa*; *Amaurospiza relicta*/*A. concolor*; *Atlapetes apertus*/*A. brunneinucha*; *Atlapetes assimilis*/*A. atricapillus*; *Pipilo macronyx* and *P. maculatus*/*P. erythrophthalmus*; *Aimophila petenica*/*A. botterii*; *Passerculus princeps*/*P. sandwichcensis*; *Ammospiza nigrescens* and *A. mirabilis*/*A. maritima*; *Junco aikeni*, *J. oreganus*, and *J. caniceps*/*J. hyemalis*; *Junco bairdi*/*J. phaeonotus*.

Appendix 6. Names in A.O.U. 1983 that were changed for nomenclatural reasons.

Muscivora tyrannus to *Tyrannus savana*
Passerherbulus caudacutus to *Ammodramus lecontei*
Hemignathus wilsoni to *H. munroi*
Fulmarus antarcticus to *F. glacialoides*
Corvus tropicus to *C. hawaiiensis*
Amazilia verticalis to *A. violiceps*
Tangara guttata to *T. chrysophrys*
Psomocolax to *Scaphidura*
Falco albigularis to *F. rufigularis*
Plautus to *Alle*
Turdus musicus to *T. iliacus*
Tanagra to *Euphonia* (12 binomina affected)
Tanagra lauta to *Euphonia hirundinacea*
Caracara to *Polyborus*
Podiceps caspicus to *P. nigricollis*
Capella to *Gallinago*
Richmondena to *Cardinalis*

Appendix 7. Genera recognized in A.O.U. 1931 that do not appear in A.O.U. 1957 or in A.O.U. 1983.

Colymbus, *Thallassogeron*, *Thyellodroma*, *Guara*, *Sthenelides*, *Eunetta*, *Nettion*, *Querquedula*, *Nyroca*, *Glaucionetta*, *Charitonetta*, *Arctonetta*, *Eristmatura*, *Nomonyx*, *Astur*, *Asturina*, *Urubitinga*, *Thallasoaetus*, *Ionornis*, *Pagolla*, *Oxyechus*, *Phaeopus*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Arquatella*, *Pisobia*, *Pelidna*, *Spilopelia*, *Melopelia*, *Oreopelia*, *Micropallas*, *Scotiaptex*, *Cryptoglaux*, *Antrostomus*, *Nephoecetes*, *Micropus*, *Ceophloeus*, *Balanosphyra*, *Dryobates*, *Myiochanes*, *Otocoris*, *Chelidonaria*, *Xanthoura*, *Cyanocephalus*, *Penthestes*, *Baeolophus*, *Nannus*, *Heleodytes*, *Arceuthornis*, *Cyanosylvia*, *Calliope*, *Acanthopneuste*, *Corthylio*, *Aethiopsar*, *Compsothlypis*, *Hedymeles*, *Oberholseria*.

First Specimen of Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) for North America

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On 19 April 1986 G. K. Osborne investigated Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) burrows along the cutbank of the Yukon River in Galena, Alaska (64°44'N, 156°55'W). The burrows had been occupied during the 1985 nesting season. Most of the cavities were empty, but some held addled eggs and nesting material. In one hole, approximately 40 cm deep, we found the frozen carcass of a Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) among the old nesting material. The bird was in fresh fall immature plumage, weighed 8.4 g, and

was in good condition, although the abdomen disintegrated during preparation and the gonads were not identifiable (D. D. Gibson pers. comm.). The sternum barely protruded from the pectoral muscles, which suggests the bird did not die from starvation.

The specimen (Univ. Alaska Museum No. 5301) was identified by R. C. Banks and R. Browning of the National Museum, Washington, D.C., as *Saxicola torquata stejnegeri*, which is the subspecies that occurs closest to Alaska. The subspecies breeds in Asia as far east as the Kolyma River in eastern Siberia and winters in southern China and southeast Asia (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954). It is also the most migratory of the Stonechat subspecies (Robertson 1977).

The species is on the unsubstantiated North American list based on a single observer sight record at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, on 6 June 1978 (A.O.U. 1983). The first substantiated North American record was a bird photographed in Canada at New Brunswick on 1 October 1983 (Wilson 1986). The racial identity of the bird, an immature female, was not established. Presumably, it was either one of the two Siberian races *S. t. maura* or *S. t. stejnegeri*. Wilson (1986) discussed the routes the bird may have taken to arrive in New Brunswick but was unable to reach a conclusion based on the scant data. An adult male Stonechat was photographed again at Gambell, Alaska, on 5 June 1985 (Gibson 1985).

We speculate that our specimen became disoriented during fall migration from Siberia. The subspecies departs from the breeding grounds from September to early October (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954). The first subfreezing weather in 1985 occurred in Galena during mid-October. The bird probably took refuge in the burrow and died of exposure. This behavior is not improbable as Stonechats nest on the ground, in low earth banks, in shoulders of roads, and alongside ditches (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954, Ali and Ripley 1973).

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