



AOU Check-list Supplement

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FORTIETH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

This sixth supplement after the publication of the sixth edition (1983) of the *AOU Check-list of North American Birds* includes changes adopted by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 March 1993 and 15 March 1995. Changes to the sixth edition fall into six categories: (1) 6 species are added to the main list because of new distributional information, including one transferred from Appendix A and three from Appendix B (*Anser erythropus*, *Aerodramus vanikorensis* = *Collocalia bartschii*, *Machetornis rixosus*, *Motacilla citreola*, *Emberiza leucocephalos*, and *Carduelis spinus*); (2) 19 species are added to the main list because of the splitting of species previously on the list (*Lepototila wellsi*, *Caprimulgus badius*, *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, *Anthracothonax veraguensis*, *Chlorostilbon auriceps*, *Chlorostilbon forficatus*, *Colaptes chrysoides*, *Contopus pallidus*, *Contopus hispaniolensis*, *Aphelocoma californica*, *Aphlecoma insularis*, *Catharus bicknelli*, *Saltator striatipectus*, *Pipilo maculatus*, *Ammodramus nelsoni*, *Icterus bullockii*, *Icterus abeillei*, *Hemignathus kauaiensis*, and *Hemignathus chloris*); (3) 3 species are changed by being split from an extralimital form (*Pterodroma feae*, *Collocalia bartschii*, and *Piculus collopterus*); (4) 5 scientific names are changed because of generic reallocation (*Ardea alba*, *Meleagris ocellata*, *Collocalia bartschii*, *Progne tapera*, and *Saltator grosus*); (5) a corrected spelling is provided for one specific name (*Pluvialis dominicus*); and (6) 13 English names are changed, 10 of them to conform to the English names used in the sixth edition of the *Checklist of Birds of Britain and Ireland* (British Ornithologists' Union [BOU] 1992) for primarily Old World species that occur only accidentally or casually in North America. Note that one species, formerly *Aerodramus vanikorensis* now recognized as *Collocalia bartschii*, is affected by generic reallocation, a split from an extralimital species, moving from Appendix B to the main list, and a change in the English name. No distributional information except as

it affects the status of a species on the list is included. The 25 additions to the list bring the number of species recognized as occurring within the *Check-list* area (main list) to 1,993.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement. Literature that is necessarily included in the revised species accounts is cited in full within the account, in accord with the format of the sixth edition.

The following changes to the sixth edition (page numbers refer thereto) result from the Committee's actions:

p. 17. Replace the entry for *Pterodroma mollis*, inserted in 35th Supplement (AOU 1985), with:

[*Pterodroma feae* (Salvadori). CAPE VERDE ISLANDS PETREL.] See Appendix B. p. 27. Change the English name of *Hydrobates pelagicus* from BRITISH STORM-PETREL to EUROPEAN STORM-PETREL, following the BOU (1992).

The Great Egret is moved from the genus *Casmerodius* to the genus *Ardea*, where it will be *Ardea alba*, retaining its position following *A. cocoi*. This action is based on studies by Payne and Risley (1967) of skeletal characters, and by Sheldon (1987) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) of DNA-DNA hybridization.

p. 45. Insert the citation for *Casmerodius* from p. 47 as a synonym after the citation of *Ardea*, and add "(= *Ardea alba* Linnaeus)."

p. 47. Delete the heading of the genus *Casmerodius* and the note following the citation. Replace the heading for *Casmerodius albus* with: *Ardea alba* Linnaeus. GREAT EGRET. [196.]

p. 65. Reinstate the account of *Anser erythropus*, moved to Appendix B in the 39th Supplement (AOU 1993), with new information on distribution.

Anser erythropus (Linnaeus). LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. [171.3.]

Anas erythropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Europa septentrionali = northern Sweden.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in taiga from Scandinavia to eastern Siberia, and winters on marshes, lakes and ponds from Europe and the Mediterranean region east to India and eastern China.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, 5 June 1994, found by S. C. Heinl, collected by D. D. Gibson, Univ. Alaska Mus. #6518). Earlier North American records from British Columbia, North Dakota, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Delaware may involve escapes from captivity rather than natural vagrancy.

p. 102. Change the English name of *Elanoides forficatus* to SWALLOW-TAILED KITE. The modifier "American" is no longer needed because the African species called by the same name in earlier literature is now usually called SCISSOR-TAILED KITE.

p. 127. Change the English name of *Falco subbuteo* from NORTHERN HOBBY to EURASIAN HOBBY, following the BOU (1992).

p. 141. Osteological studies by Steadman (1980) have shown that the genus *Agriocharis* should not be separated from *Meleagris*, but should be treated as a junior synonym. Move the citation for the Genus *Agriocharis* Chapman to follow the citation for *Meleagris* Linnaeus. Delete "Notes" under both generic names and the heading "Genus *Agriocharis* Chapman." Change the heading for *A. ocellata* to:

Meleagris ocellata Cuvier. OCELLATED TURKEY. [1063.].

p. 166. Change the English name of *Pluvialis apricaria* from GREATER GOLDEN-PLOVER to EUROPEAN GOLDEN-PLOVER, following the BOU (1992).

p. 166. Change the specific name of *Pluvialis dominica* to *dominicus*. The original "Dominicus" is a noun in apposition rather than an adjective, and the ending should not have been changed to agree in gender with the generic name.

p. 194. Change the English name of *Calidris ruficollis* from RUFIOUS-NECKED STINT to RED-NECKED STINT, following the BOU (1992).

p. 214. Change the English name of *Larus ri-*

dibundus from COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL to BLACK-HEADED GULL, following the BOU (1992).

p. 261–262. *Leptotila wellsi* is distinctive in vocalizations, plumage and soft part colors (Blockstein and Hardy 1989), and is separated from *L. rufaxilla*. Change account of *rufaxilla* by removing mention of *wellsi* group. After account for *Leptotila rufaxilla* insert:

Leptotila wellsi (Lawrence). GRENADA DOVE. [1108.3.]

Engyptila wellsi Lawrence, 1884, Auk, 1, p. 180. (Fontenoy, St. Georges, Grenada).

Habitat.—Xeric woodland.

Distribution.—Resident on southwest peninsula of Grenada, where surviving in small numbers; formerly more widely distributed on Grenada and on offshore islands (Glover's, Green). Not definitely known from Tobago or St. Vincent although sometimes listed for those islands.

Notes.—Formerly included with *L. rufaxilla*.

p. 313. Split *Caprimulgus salvini* into *C. salvini* and *C. badius*. Although both species are closely related to the South American *C. sericocaudatus*, and were considered conspecific with that form by Peters (1940), the three have distinctive vocalizations (Hardy and Straneck 1989).

Caprimulgus salvini Hartert. TAWNY-COLLARED NIGHTJAR. [1212.]

Caprimulgus salvini Hartert, 1892, Ibis, 6(4), p. 287. New name for *Antrostomus macromystax* Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, 1874, Hist. N. Am. Birds, 2, p. 409, preoccupied. (Mirador, Vera Cruz.)

Habitat.—Open arid to semi-arid woodland in lowlands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—[as in *salvini* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—*C. salvini* has been considered conspecific with the South American *C. sericocaudatus* (Cassin, 1849) [SILKY-TAILED NIGHTJAR]. See notes under *C. badius*.

Caprimulgus badius (Bangs and Peck). YUCATAN NIGHTJAR. [1212.1.]

Antrostomus badius Bangs and Peck, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 44. (Toledo District, British Honduras = Belize.)

Habitat.—Open woodland and scrub in lowlands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—[as in *badius* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. salvini*, and with the South American *C. sericocaudatus* (Cassin, 1849) [SILKY-TAILED NIGHTJAR]. The three are apparently closely related but have distinctive vocalizations.

p. 316. *Nyctibius griseus* is split into *N. griseus* and *N. jamaicensis*, on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Davis 1978, Hardy et al. 1988, Stiles and Skutch 1989).

Nyctibius griseus (Gmelin). COMMON POTOO. [1218.]

Caprimulgus griseus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 1029. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, forest edge, sometimes around human settlements (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Costa Rica and eastern Nicaragua (recorded also in northwestern Nicaragua) south through Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also Trinidad) and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, Bolivia, northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Notes.—Dramatic differences in vocalizations, despite a lack of abrupt morphological change, indicate that specific status is warranted for this species and *N. jamaicensis*.

Nyctibius jamaicensis (Gmelin). NORTHERN POTOO. [1218.1.]

Caprimulgus jamaicensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 1029. (Jamaica).

Habitat.—Open woodland, sometimes near human settlements (Subtropical and Tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Greater Antilles (Jamaica, Hispaniola and Gonâve Island, a sight report for Mona Island off Puerto Rico), and from southern Sinaloa, southern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south to central Costa Rica on the Pacific slope and to eastern Honduras on the Caribbean slope.

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *N. griseus*; see note under that species.

p. 322. The genus *Aerodramus* is merged into the genus *Collocalia*, where it is available as a subgeneric name if desired. Browning (1993) has shown that the species in the AOU area is distinct and should be known by the name *Collocalia bartschi*, and has presented evidence that the species is established where introduced in Hawaii. Therefore, the entries for [Genus *Aerodramus* Oberholser] and [*Aerodramus vanikorensis* (Quoy and Gaimard). GRAY SWIFLET.] should be replaced with:

Genus *Collocalia* G. R. Gray

Collocalia G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo esculenta* Linnaeus.

Aerodramus Oberholser, 1906, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 58, pp. 179, 182. Type, by original

designation, *Collocalia innominata* Hume = *Hirundo fuciphaga* Thunberg.

Collocalia bartschi Mearns. GUAM SWIFLET. [9308.1.]

Collocalia bartschi Mearns, 1909, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 36, p. 476. (Guam.)

Habitat.—Steep valleys on tropical islands, nesting in caves or behind waterfalls.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Guam, at least formerly, and in the Northern Mariana Islands (Saipan, Tinian, Agiguan, formerly Rota). Introduced (in 1962) and established in Hawaii (Halava Valley, Oahu, breeding in 1989).

p. 331. Split *Anthracothorax veraguensis* from *A. prevostii*, following Olson's (1993) reassessment of color differences and distribution. Insert after *A. viridigula*:

Anthracothorax veraguensis Reichenbach. VERAGUAN MANGO. [1250.2.]

Anthracothorax veraguensis Reichenbach, 1855, Trochil. Enum., p. 9, pl. 794, fig. 4848. (Veragua, designated as David, Chiriquí, by Wetmore, 1968, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 150, pt. 2, p. 292.)

Habitat.—Open terrain in pasturelands and stream borders (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama, in the Pacific lowlands from Chiriquí through southern Veraguas to Herrera and southern Coclé, and on the Caribbean slope on the Valiente Peninsula of Bocas del Toro and offshore islands (Tiger Rocks); two records for the Caribbean side of the Canal Zone.

Notes.—Formerly treated as a subspecies of *A. prevostii*.

Anthracothorax prevostii (Lesson). GREEN-BREADED MANGO. [1250.]

Trochilus prevostii Lesson, 1832, Hist. Nat. Colibris, livr. 13, p. 87, pl. 24. (South America, locality unknown; State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, suggested by Cory (1918, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., pt. 2, p. 223).

Habitat.—Open situations with scattered trees, edge of shrubby woodlands, agricultural lands and mangroves, especially in coastal areas (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—As *prevostii* group, with the insertion of "western Bocas del Toro, Panama," between Costa Rica and Venezuela, and *iridescens* group.

Notes.—Remove clause discussing status of *A. veraguensis*.

p. 335. Split *Chlorostilbon canivetii* into *C. auriceps*, *C. forficatus*, and *C. canivetii*, following (in part) Howell's (1993) analysis of differences in morphology and color.

Chlorostilbon auriceps (Gould). GOLDEN-CROWNED EMERALD. [1264.1.]

Trochilus auriceps Gould, 1852, Jardine's Contr. Orn., p. 137. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Open situations, scrub, forest edge, plantations and gardens, most frequently in lowlands (Subtropical and Tropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident on the Pacific slope of Mexico from Sinaloa to Oaxaca, and in the adjacent interior along the Balsas drainage to southern Morelos.

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *C. canivetii*, but as distinct from that form in color pattern and morphology as many taxa ranked at the species level in this genus.

Chlorostilbon forficatus Ridgway. COZUMEL EMERALD. [1264.2.]

Chlorostilbon forficatus Ridgway, 1885, Descr. New Species Birds, Cozumel Is., p. 3. (Cozumel Island, Yucatan.)

Habitat.—Scrub and low deciduous forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident on Cozumel Island, rarely on Isla Mujeres, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Historical reports from Isla Holbox are unreliable.

Notes.—Formerly included in *C. canivetii*, but as distinct from that form in color pattern and morphology as many taxa ranked at the species level in this genus.

Chlorostilbon canivetii (Lesson). CANIVET'S EMERALD. [1264.]

Ornismya canivetii Lesson, 1832, Hist. Nat. Colibris, livr. 13, pp. 174, 177, pl. 37, 38. (Brsil, error, = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Open situations, scrub, forest edge, plantations and gardens, most frequently in lowlands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident from southern Tamaulipas and southern San Luis Potosí south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico, including the Yucatan Peninsula, to northern Guatemala and Belize, and the Bay of Hogs islands off Honduras, and on the Pacific slope from southeastern Chiapas and southern Guatemala to northwestern Costa Rica, and in the interior from western Guatemala and central Honduras to western Nicaragua.

Notes.—This species formerly included *C. auriceps* and *C. forficatus*; the complex was known as FORK-TAILED EMERALD. It presently includes *C. osberti* Gould, 1860, and *C. salvini* Cabanis and Heine, 1860, which Howell (Euphonia 2:25-37, 1993) recommends combining as a species, *C. salvini* [SALVIN'S EMERALD 1264.3]. The expanded *C. canivetii* sometimes (Eisenmann, 1955, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 7, p. 47) includes *C. assimilis*, and that complex along with several South American forms have been merged (Meyer de

Schauensee, 1966, Species Bds. S. Amer. and their Dist., p. 168) under the comprehensive name *C. melisugus* (Linnaeus, 1758), BLUE-TAILED EMERALD.

p. 394. *Piculus callopterus* is separated from *P. leucolaemus* and *P. simplex*, the latter separated from the complex in the 39th Supplement (AOU 1993). *P. callopterus* differs from the others in color patterns of the head, throat, underparts and wing, and in size (Wetmore 1968, Hilty and Brown 1986) and vocalizations (Stiles and Skutch 1989, Ridgley and Gwynn 1989). Replace the account of *P. leucolaemus*, now extralimital, with:

Piculus callopterus (Lawrence). STRIPE-CHEEKED WOODPECKER. [1393.2.]

Chloronerpes callopterus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 476. (Atlantic side, line of the Panama Railroad = Caribbean slope, Canal Zone, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tall, dense forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident on both slopes of Panama (on the Caribbean from Veraguas eastward, and on the Pacific from eastern Panamá province eastward into Darien).

Notes.—Formerly merged, along with *P. simplex*, into *P. leucolaemus*, under the name RUFIOUS-WINGED WOODPECKER. Formerly known as PANAMA WOODPECKER.

p. 395. Remove the *chrysoides* group from *Colaptes auratus* and recognize it as a species. Interbreeding between *C. chrysoides* and *C. auratus* is extremely limited, especially compared to the massive and apparently free interbreeding between the *auratus* subspecies-group (Yellow-shafted Flicker) and the *cafer* group (Red-shafted Flicker) across the Great Plains. In Arizona, *auratus* and *chrysoides* hybridize at a few sites, but these have remained small and stable for decades. Most populations are pure parental types, and the two forms are mostly separated by barriers of unsuitable habitat. Strong discontinuities exist between the two adjacent forms in size, color, habitat, and probably climatic tolerances (Johnson 1969). Koenig (1984) showed that clutch sizes of *chrysoides* are markedly smaller than those of *auratus*, even among adjacent populations in Arizona and after controlling for climate and latitude. Genetic isolation and important differences in life-history traits are implicated, which contrasts with apparent uniformity of these traits across the *auratus-cafer* complex.

Insert on p. 396 after account of *C. auratus*:

Colaptes chrysooides (Malherbe). GILDED FLICKER. [414.]

Geopicus (Colaptes) chrysooides Malherbe, 1852, Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, 4, p. 553. (l'Amérique; restricted to Cape San Lucas, Baja California, by Anthony, 1895, Auk, 12, p. 347.)

Habitat.—Stands of giant cactus (saguaro), Joshua tree and riparian groves of cottonwoods and tree willows in warm desert lowlands and foothills.

Distribution.—[as in *chrysooides* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—Formerly merged with *C. auratus*.

p. 449. *Contopus caribaeus*, the Greater Antillean Pewee, is divided into *C. caribaeus*, *C. pallidus*, and *C. hispaniolensis*, following recommendations of Reynard et al. (1993) based on differences in vocalizations, plumage, and measurements.

Contopus caribaeus (d'Orbigny). CUBAN PEWEE. [1548.]

Muscipeta caribaea d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 92. (Cuba = Holguín, Oriente Prov., Cuba.)

Habitat.—Forest, forest edge, open woodland, scrub, brushy areas and mangroves, from mountains to arid lowlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, New Providence, Eleuthera and Cat islands), and on Cuba (including cays off the coast of both Cuba and the Isle of Pines).

Contopus pallidus (Gosse). JAMAICAN PEWEE. [1548.1.]

Miyobius pallidus Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 166. (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Forest, forest edge, open woodland, scrub, brushy areas and mangroves, from mountains to arid lowlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Jamaica.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. caribaeus*.

Contopus hispaniolensis (Bryant). HISPANIOLAN PEWEE. [1548.2.]

Tyrannula cariboea [sic] var. *hispaniolensis* Bryant, 1867, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 11, p. 91. (Santo Domingo = mountains near Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, Hispaniola, *vide* Deignan, 1961, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 221, p. 283.)

Habitat.—Forest, forest edge, open woodland, scrub, brushy areas and mangroves, from mountains to arid lowlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (including Gonâve Island). Accidental on Mona Island, off Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. caribaeus*.

p. 459-460. *Machetornis rixosus* is moved from Appendix A to the main list. Remove brackets from around generic heading. Replace species entry:

Machetornis rixosus (Vieillot). CATTLE TYRANT. [1557.1.]

Tyrannus rixosus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 85. Based on "Suiriri" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx Parag., 2, p. 148 (no. 197). (Paraguay.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Brushy savanna, open fields, scrub and cultivated lands in northern and eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and from eastern Bolivia, Paraguay and central Brazil south to northern Argentina and Uruguay, the southernmost populations migratory northward in winter.

Accidental in Panama (near Colón, Panamá, 16 Aug. 1991, D. Engleman, photos deposited in VIREO; sight report, Cana, Darien, 18 June 1981; Ridgley, R. S. and J. A. Gwynne, Jr., Guide to Bds. Panama, 2nd ed., 1989, p. 306).

p. 488. Change the English name of *Alauda arvensis* from EURASIAN SKYLARK to SKY LARK, following BOU (1992).

p. 489, 492. The genus *Phaeoprogne* is merged into *Progne* as recommended by Sheldon and Winkler (1993) on the basis of evidence from DNA-DNA hybridization. On p. 489, remove the "Notes" under the citation for the genus *Progne*. On p. 492, delete the heading, citation, and "Notes" for the genus *Phaeoprogne*. Change the entry (updated by AOU 1985) for the species to:

Progne tapera (Linnaeus). BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN. [611.5.]

At the end of the account for that species, add: **Notes.**—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Phaeoprogne*.

p. 505. *Aphelocoma californica* and *A. insularis* are separated from *A. coerulescens*. Genetic (Peterson 1992), morphological (Pitelka 1951), and behavioral (Woolfenden and Fitzpatrick 1984) differences support recognition of at least three species in this complex. We retain the familiar and informative group name "Scrub Jay," adopted by the AOU nearly 50 years ago, for species in this complex, with appropriate modifiers. Following standard AOU orthography (Parkes 1978, AOU 1983), the group name must be hyphenated to "Scrub-Jay." Treating the *cal-*

ifornica and *woodhousei* groups together, as we do pending studies that may result in further splitting in the complex, requires a new modifier that does not preempt terms for smaller groups. Hence, our choice is "Western Scrub-Jay" for that complex. The name "Florida Scrub-Jay" has long been in use and has appeared in a substantial body of literature. "Island Scrub-Jay" is a short form of the awkward "Santa Cruz Island Scrub-Jay," the alternative "Santa Cruz Scrub-Jay" being misleading.

Aphelocoma coerulescens (Bosc). FLORIDA SCRUB-JAY. [479.]

Corvus coerulescens Bosc, 1795, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1 (1791-1799), p. 87. (in Amer. Septentrional. = Florida.)

Habitat.—Oak scrub with widely scattered pines, especially where low-growing and periodically burned.

Distribution.—Resident locally in central peninsular and Atlantic coastal Florida, now rare on Gulf Coast; formerly more widespread throughout the peninsula north of the Everglades.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. californica* and *A. insularis*.

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw. ISLAND SCRUB-JAY. [481.1.]

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 452. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

Habitat.—Open oak woodland and brushland.

Distribution.—Resident on Santa Cruz Island in the Channel Islands, California.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. californica* and *A. coerulescens*.

Aphelocoma californica (Vigors). WESTERN SCRUB-JAY. [481.]

Garrulus californicus Vigors, 1839, Zool. Voy. "Blossom," p. 21, pl. 5. (Monterey, California.)

Habitat.—Scrub (especially oak, pinyon and juniper), brushland, chaparral and pine-oak associations; also gardens, orchards, riparian woodland, mangroves (southern Baja California), and tropical deciduous forest (southern Mexico) (Subtropical and Temperate zones, upper Tropical Zone in southern Mexico).

Distribution.—[as for *californica* and *woodhousei* groups in 6th edition].

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. coerulescens* and *A. insularis*. The two groups are considered by some authors to be distinct species, *A. californica* (Vigors, 1839) [CALIFORNIA SCRUB-JAY, 481] and *A. woodhousei* (Baird, 1858) [WOODHOUSE'S SCRUB-JAY, 480].

p. 506. Change the English name of *Aphelocoma ultramarina* from GRAY-BREASTED JAY to MEXICAN JAY. This is a return to the use of a previously established name.

p. 555. Split *Catharus minimus* into *C. minimus* and *C. bicknelli* on the basis of differences in morphology, vocalizations, habitat preferences, and migration patterns (Ouellet 1993, Evans 1994). Change the account for *C. minimus* to:

Catharus minimus (Lafresnaye). GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. [757.]

Turdus minimus Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 11(1), p. 5. (ad Bogotam, in Nova-Granada = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (primarily spruce) and tall shrubby areas in taiga, in migration and winter also in deciduous forest, open woodland, second growth and scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds from northeastern Siberia (Chukotski Peninsula and Anadyrland), northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Quebec, northern Labrador and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island, possibly also on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea), northwestern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta (probably), northeastern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, extreme northern Ontario, southcentral Quebec, southern Labrador, Newfoundland and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Winters in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Guyana south to eastern Peru and northwestern Brazil, and north in Middle America (mostly on the Caribbean slope) to Panama (rare) and Costa Rica (casual).

Migrates [as in 6th edition].

Notes.—[as in 6th edition] but ADD . . . and *C. bicknelli*.

p. 556. After the account of *C. minimus*, insert:

Catharus bicknelli (Ridgway). BICKNELL'S THRUSH. [757.1.]

Hyllocichla aliciae bicknelli Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 377. (near the summit of Slide Mountain, Ulster County, New York.)

Habitat.—Conifers including thick stands of stunted conifers, up to tree line; mixed deciduous stands; mixed second-growth stands with young conifers and deciduous species after forest fires or clear cutting; 175 to 1,200 m. In migration and winter in deciduous forest, open woodland, second growth and scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds (including former range) in southern Quebec (Mount Sir Wilfrid, Mount Mégantic, Charlevoix County, lower Moisie River, Gaspé

Peninsula, Magdalen Islands), northcentral New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (Cape Breton, Seal and Mud islands), eastern New York (Catskill and Adirondack mountains), western Massachusetts (Mount Greylock), central and northern Vermont, New Hampshire and central Maine.

Winters in Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and St. Croix and probably elsewhere in the Greater Antilles, but winter distribution poorly known.

Migrates mainly through eastern North America east of the Appalachians from southern Quebec to Florida. Accidental in Great Britain, Bermuda and the Bahama Islands.

Notes.—*C. bicknelli* has long been treated as a subspecies of *C. minimus*, but recent evidence supports its status as a species (Ouellet, Wilson Bull. 105:545–572, 1993). See comments under *C. fuscescens*.

p. 576. Insert after *Motacilla flava*:

Motacilla citreola Pallas. CITRINE WAGTAIL. [2830.]

Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prob. Russ. Reichs., 3, p. 696. (in Siberia orientaliore.)

Habitat & Distribution.—*Breeds* in wet meadows and marshes in central Eurasia from Russia to Siberia, Mongolia and China, south to northern Afghanistan and through the Himalayas to the Tibetan plateau, and *winters* to Iran, southern Afghanistan, India, northern Thailand and Burma.

Accidental in Mississippi (Starkville; T. L. Schiefer, 31 Jan.–1 Feb. 1992, photos deposited in VIREO).

p. 578. Change the English name of *Anthus trivialis* from BROWN TREE-PIPIT to TREE PIPIT, following the BOU (1992).

p. 578. Change the English name of *Anthus hodgsoni* from OLIVE TREE-PIPIT to OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT, following the BOU (1992).

p. 667. *Saltator striatipectus* is separated from *S. albicollis* on the basis of genetic data (Seutin et al. 1993). Change account of *S. albicollis* and insert account for *S. striatipectus* after it, as follows:

Saltator albicollis Vieillot. LESSER ANTILLEAN SALTATOR. [1852.]

Saltator albicollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 107. (Cayenne, error = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, shrubby areas, scrub, deciduous woodland, thickets and cultivated areas (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, and St. Lucia).

Accidental on Nevis in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See note under *S. striatipectus*.

Saltator striatipectus Lafresnaye. STREAKED SALTATOR. [1852.1.]

Saltator striatipectus [sic] Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. (Paris), 10, p. 73. (Cali, Valle de Cauca, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, shrubby areas, scrub, deciduous woodland, thickets and cultivated areas (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[as in *striatipectus* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—The original spelling *striatipictus* is considered a *lapsus* (Paynter, 1970, Check-list Bds. World, 13, p. 236). Previously considered conspecific with *S. albicollis*.

p. 668. The genus *Pitylus* is merged into the genus *Saltator*, because of biochemical evidence of relationship presented by Tamplin et al. (1993). The committee chose to retain the established English group name "Grosbeak" for the species *grossus* rather than change it to "Saltator." Delete the heading and citation "Genus *Pitylus* Cuvier." Change the heading for the single included species to:

Saltator grossus (Linnaeus). SLATE-COLORED GROSBK. [1856.]

p. 684. Split *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* into *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. maculatus*. These two wide-ranging forms differ conspicuously in vocalizations, dorsal plumage pattern, and nature and degree of sexual dimorphism. Along a narrow hybrid zone in the central Great Plains, 56% of individuals were of one or the other pure parental types (Sibley and West 1959). The percentage of pure parents at 28 localities in the hybrid zone averaged 60%. Even in the short stretch of the Platte River where hybrids dominated, 20% of individuals were pure parental types. These data strongly suggest assortative mating. Moreover, Ball and Avise (1992) found no shared mitochondrial haplotypes between populations of *maculatus* and *erythrophthalmus*. The mean sequence divergence between these two forms was much higher than that among conspecific populations of other birds, and even exceeded that between several known species pairs.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus). EASTERN TOWHEE. [587.]

Fringilla erythrophthalmus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 180. Based on the "Towhee-bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 34, pl. 34. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Undergrowth of open woodland, forest edge, second growth (Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—[as in *erythrophthalmus* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—This and the next species were formerly considered conspecific.

Pipilo maculatus Swainson. SPOTTED TOWHEE. [588.]

Pipilo maculata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, p. 434. (Real del Monte, [Hidalgo], Mexico.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, chaparral, and riparian thickets (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—[as for the *maculatus* and *socorroensis* groups].

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. erythrophthalmus*. The Socorro Island form has been treated as a distinct species, *P. socorroensis* Grayson, 1867 [SOCORRO TOWHEE]. See also comments under *P. ocai*.

p. 709. Split *Ammodramus caudacutus* into *A. caudacutus* and *A. nelsoni*, following Greenlaw (1993), who found that the two groups of populations differ in song, morphology and habitat, with limited interbreeding at a secondary contact zone in southern Maine. Although Rising and Avise (1993) suggested retaining these two taxa as subspecies of *caudacutus*, they do not interbreed freely and should be ranked at the species level.

Ammodramus caudacutus (Gmelin). SALTMARSH SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. [549.]

Oriolus caudacutus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1 (1), p. 394. Based mainly on the "Sharp-tailed Oriole" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds, 1, (2), p. 448. (in Novaboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Salt marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds along the Atlantic coast from southern Maine (Scarborough, Popham Beach) south to North Carolina (Pea Island).

Winters in coastal marshes from New York (casually from Massachusetts) south to central east coast of Florida, rarely on Gulf coast.

Notes.—This and the next species have been considered conspecific but differ in morphology, song and habitat, with overlap in a secondary contact zone in southern Maine. They form a superspecies.

Ammodramus nelsoni Allen. NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. [549.1.]

Ammodramus caudacutus var. *nelsoni* Allen, 1875, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 17, p. 293. (Calumet marshes, Cook Co., n.e. Illinois.)

Habitat.—Fresh water marshes and wet meadows in interior and brackish marshes along coast; in winter in salt and brackish marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds from east-central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan and central Manitoba south to south-central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southeastern North Dakota, northeastern South Dakota and northwestern Minnesota; around southwestern Hudson Bay and James Bay in northern Manitoba and Ontario and northwestern Quebec; and in southeastern Quebec (along the lower St. Lawrence River, locally along the southern shore and on islands, and on the north shore to Pointe-aux-Outardes), and along the Atlantic coast from eastern Quebec (including near Percé and the Magdalen Islands), Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia south to southern Maine (Scarborough Marsh, Popham Beach).

Winters in coastal marshes along the mid- to south Atlantic coast and the Gulf coast, rarely in coastal California and northwestern Baja California.

Migrates through the interior United States and along the Atlantic coast, but recorded only casually from Colorado and the Great Plains east to Michigan, western Pennsylvania and central New York, and virtually unrecorded in the west away from coastal areas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. caudacutus*; they form a superspecies.

p. 719. As the first species in the genus *Emberiza*, insert:

Emberiza leucocephalos Gmelin. PINE BUNTING. [2883.]

Emberiza leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin, 1771, Nov. Comm. Acad. Imp. Sci. Petrop., 15, p. 480, pl. 23, fig. 3. (Astrakhan.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in sparse coniferous forests in eastern Russia across the Ural Mountains and Siberia to the upper Kolyma and the coastal ranges of the Pacific and northeastern Tsinghai, and *winters* in much of the breeding range and south to Iraq and southern Iran to northwestern India and central China; *resident* as a disjunct population in Kansu and Tsinghai provinces, China.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, 18–19 Nov. 1985, G. F. Wagner, photo in VIREO, Am. Birds 44:1089–1091, 1990; 23 Sept.–10 Oct. 1993, D. D. Gibson, specimen, Univ. Alaska Mus. 6385, Am. Birds 48:142, 160, 1994).

Notes.—Also known as WHITE-CAPPED BUNTING. The specific name is sometimes erroneously emended to *leucocephala*. This species hybridizes in eastern Siberia with *E. citrinella*, with which it is sometimes merged

(Dement'ev and Gladkov, Birds Sov. Union, vol. 5, 1954).

p. 720. Change the English name of *Emberiza pallasi* from PALLAS' REED-BUNTING to PALLAS' BUNTING, following the BOU (1992).

p. 720. Change the English name of *Emberiza schoeniculus* from COMMON REED-BUNTING to REED BUNTING, following the BOU (1992).

p. 737. Split *Icterus galbula* into *I. galbula*, *I. bullockii*, and *I. abeillei*, which revert to their former English names. The northern species, *galbula* and *bullockii*, were merged because of hybridization in the Great Plains (Sibley and Short 1964). However, the hybrid zone apparently is stable, with little apparent introgression beyond its boundaries, and the occurrence of pure parental types versus free interbreeding is temporally variable at several sites (Corbin and Sibley 1977, Rising 1983). We prefer to treat these taxa as biological species because the number of important differences between them suggest that gene flow is restricted. They differ in: male, female and immature plumages; vocalizations (Rising 1970); thermoregulatory abilities (Rising 1969); allele frequencies (Corbin et al. 1979); number of molts and molt-migration schedule (Rohwer and Manning 1990); nest-site placement and dispersion (Rising 1970); and body size (Sibley and Short 1964, Rising 1973, 1983). We know of no other case where there are so many discrete, abrupt, concordant differences between populations treated as one species. *Icterus abeillei* was long ago merged with *I. bullockii* on the basis of hybridization in Durango reported by Miller (1906). His description of specimens from the small sample, however, indicated that interbreeding was not free and that individuals were near *I. bullockii*. The oriole population at that locality is intermittent (Rising 1973). These facts plus the striking plumage differences between these forms argue for species status. On p. 737, change the account of *I. galbula* as follows and insert after it accounts for *I. bullockii* and *I. abeillei*:

***Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus). BALTIMORE ORIOLE [507.]**

Coracias Galbula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 108. Based on "The Baltimore-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 48, pl. 48. (in America = Virginia.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, deciduous forest edge, riparian woodland, orchards, and planted shade trees (Temperate Zone), in migration and winter in humid forest edge, second growth and scrub.

Distribution.—[as in *galbula* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—This species has been considered conspecific with *I. bullockii* (with the English name NORTHERN ORIOLE) because of limited interbreeding in a few areas in the Great Plains.

***Icterus bullockii* (Swainson). BULLOCK'S ORIOLE. [508.]**

Xanthornus Bullockii Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, p. 436. ("Table land" [of Mexico]; restricted to Temascaltepec by van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 21, p. 238.)

Habitat.—Open and fragmented woodland of cottonwoods, willows, sycamores and oaks, especially near fields, grassland, and savannahs.

Distribution.—[as in *bullockii* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—This and the next species have been combined with *I. galbula* with the English name NORTHERN ORIOLE. See also notes under *I. abeillei*.

***Icterus abeillei* (Lesson). BLACK-BACKED ORIOLE. [1934.1.]**

Xanthornus Abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 2, p. 101. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Cottonwoods and tree willows where clumped at ranches and springs or in riparian groves.

Distribution.—[as in *abeillei* group in 6th edition].

Notes.—Long ago merged with *I. bullockii* and carried with *bullockii* into the merger with *I. galbula*. Also known as ABEILLE'S ORIOLE.

p. 750. *Carduelis spinus* is moved from Appendix B to the main list. Replace the entry with:

***Carduelis spinus* (Linnaeus). EURASIAN SISKIN. [2940.]**

Fringilla Spinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 181. (In Europae juniperetis = Sweden.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in coniferous woods, birch and alder thickets, from the British Isles and Scandinavia discontinuously east across Eurasia to Siberia, and south to the mountains of Europe, northern Iran, Manchuria and Japan, wintering in much of the breeding range south to the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, southern Iran, southeastern China and the Ryukyu Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, Aleutians, 21-22 May 1993; specimen, Univ. Alaska Mus. 6354; also a sight report, 4 June 1978 [Roberson, 1980, Rare Birds W. Coast, p. 482]). The species has been recorded in southern Ontario (Etobicoke), St. Pierre et Miquelon, Maine (Kittery), Massachusetts (New Bedford, Rockport), and New Jersey (Bloomfield) but the birds may

be escapees from captivity. There are unconfirmed sight reports from Illinois, Newfoundland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey (McLaren et al., *Am. Birds* 43:1268-1274, 1281, 1989). A report from Wisconsin is based on a misidentification (P. DeBenedictis, pers. comm.). Early attempts at introduction in Oregon and Ohio were unsuccessful.

p. 759. Split *Hemignathus virens* into *H. virens*, *H. kauaiensis*, and *H. chloris*. This is based on genetic studies by Johnson et al. (1989) and studies of mitochondrial DNA by Tarr and Fleischer (1993) that reveal genetic distinctiveness warranting specific recognition.

Hemignathus virens (Gmelin). HAWAII AMAKIHI. [782.]

Certhia virens Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat.*, 1 (1), p. 479. Based on the "Olive-green Creeper" Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds*, 1 (2), p. 740. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii, restricted to Kona district, Island of Hawaii by D. G. Medway, *Pac. Sci.* 35:105-175, 1981.)

Habitat.—Humid ohia forest, drier mamane-naio forest and subalpine scrub, mostly at higher elevations but seasonally to lowland forest.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands (Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and formerly Lanai).

Notes.—This and the following two species have been considered conspecific. They are sometimes placed in *Viridonia* or *Loxops*.

Hemignathus chloris (Cabanis). OAHU AMAKIHI. [782.1.]

Himatione chloris Cabanis, 1851, *Mus. Hein.*, 1, p. 99. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, often with a mixture of alien species, especially *Eucalyptus* sp., down to 1,000 ft., formerly to sea level.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu).

Notes.—See notes under *H. virens*.

Hemignathus kauaiensis Pratt. KAUAI AMAKIHI. [783.]

Himatione stejnegeri Wilson, 1890, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1889, p. 446.

Hemignathus kauaiensis Pratt, 1989, *Elepaio*, 49, p. 14. New name for *Himatione stejnegeri* Wilson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Humid koa/ohia forest above 3,500 ft., formerly lower.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai).

Notes.—See notes under *H. virens*.

p. 775. Remove the entry for *Machetornis rixosus*, which is moved to the main list at p. 459.

p. 777. After *Phoebetria palpebrata*, change the account for *Pterodroma mollis*, added in 35th Supplement (AOU 1985), to:

Pterodroma feae (Salvadori). CAPE VERDE ISLANDS PETREL. [2004.2.]

Oestralata feae Salvadori, 1899, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, 40, p. 305. (San Nicolas Island, Cape Verde Islands.)

This North Atlantic species, along with *Pterodroma madeira* Mathews, 1934, has recently been separated from *P. mollis* (Gould, 1844) (Bourne, 1983, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* 103:52-58). Reports of birds of the complex off North Carolina in 1981 (Lee, 1984, *Am. Birds*, 38:158-159) were attributed to *mollis* (A.O.U., 1985, *Auk* 102:681, 684). More recent reports off North Carolina, including a bird photographed in 1991 (*Am. Birds*, 46, 1130, 1992; Chat, 1992, 56:52) and a bird seen off Georgia in 1984 (Haney et al., 1993, *Brimleyana* 18:115-123) are considered likely to be of *feae*. Because *feae* and *madeira* may not be distinguishable in the field or in photographs, available information is still insufficient for inclusion of the species in Appendix A.

p. 779. Remove the entry for *Anser erythropus*, which is returned to the main list at p. 65.

p. 787. Remove the entry for *Carduelis spinus*, which is moved to the main list at p. 750.

p. 798 ff. Transpose AOU number designations for *Cuculus canorus* and *C. saturatus* on p. 803 so that *canorus* is 388.2 and *saturatus* is 388.1, to correct an error. Other changes or corrections in the list of AOU numbers are as follows:

171.3	<i>A. erythropus</i>
196	<i>Ardea alba</i>
414	<i>C. chrysooides</i>
479	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>
481	<i>A. californica</i>
481.1	<i>A. insularis</i>
507.	<i>I. galbula</i>
508.	<i>I. bullockii</i>
549.1	<i>A. nelsoni</i>
587	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
588	<i>P. maculatus</i>
611.5	<i>P. tapera</i>
757.1	<i>C. bicknellii</i>
782.	<i>Hemignathus virens</i>
782.1	<i>H. chloris</i>
783	<i>H. kauaiensis</i>
1063.	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>

- 1108.3 *Leptotila wellsi*
 1212 *Caprimulgus salvini*
 1212.1 *C. badius*
 1218 *Nyctibius griseus*
 1218.1 *N. jamaicensis*
 1250 *Anthracothorax prevostii*
 1250.2 *A. veraguensis*
 1264 *Chlorostilbon canivetii*
 1264.1 *C. auriceps*
 1264.2 *C. forficatus*
 1393.2 *Piculus callopterus*
 1548 *Contopus caribaeus*
 *1548.1 *C. pallidus*
 *1548.2 *C. hispaniolensis*
 1557.1 *Machetornis rixosus*
 1852 *Saltator albicollis*
 1852.1 *S. striatipectus*
 1856 *S. grossus*
 1934.1 *Icterus abeillei*
 2004.2 *Pterodroma feae*
 2830 *Motacilla citreola*
 2883 *Emberiza leucocephalos*
 2940 *Carduelis spinus*
 9308.1 *Collocalia bartschi*

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