

AOU Check-list Supplement



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

This seventh supplement after the publication of the 6th edition (1983) of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* includes taxonomic and nomenclatural changes adopted by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 15 March 1995 and 15 March 1997. Because this will be the last supplement before the publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list*, it also summarizes other decisions made by the Committee since 1983 that were not intended to affect the 6th edition but rather were to lay the foundation for its successor. Most of those decisions relate to sequence or rank of certain taxonomic categories. The Committee believes that compendia such as the *Check-list* are not appropriate places for the first appearance of novel taxonomic treatments or rearrangements. Therefore, we take the opportunity of this supplement to inform you of ways in which the 7th edition will differ from the 6th. The style of this supplement differs from that of the previous six because they were designed to provide detailed changes to text in the 6th edition; this one also is to provide information on how the 7th edition will differ from the 6th. Many details on reasons for the changes will be discussed in the Preface or text of the new volume.

Most changes in rank and placement of major groups are based on DNA-DNA hybridization studies, primarily those by Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), where such studies have support from other kinds of research. The committee realizes that we have barely begun the reorganization of our concepts of relationships among avian groups and the translation of that knowledge into what is of necessity a linear list. We have not ignored the many reasoned suggestions for change, and we acknowledge the validity and eventuality of many of them. Moving a family or a genus from its traditional place changes the apparent relationship of the groups surrounding it and, as pulling a stone from the bottom of a wall, may cause the entire structure to collapse. Our goal is to rebuild as we progress, accepting changes that we deem valid and that do not cause disruption elsewhere. We acknowledge that we will make mistakes along the way, and hope that future committees will have better success.

Among the changes in nonpasserines are the transfer of the family Cathartidae from the order Fal-

coniformes to the order Ciconiiformes, the recognition of three subfamilies in the Falconidae, the elevation of the New World quail from the level of subfamily to that of family (Odontophoridae), removal of the family Pteroclididae from the order Columbiformes to a position *incertae sedis* between the Charadriiformes and the Columbiformes, removing the family Upupidae from the order Coraciiformes and raising it to the level of order (Upupiformes), and the separation of Old World and New World barbets (Capitonidae) with the latter placed as a subfamily (Capitoninae) in the family Ramphastidae. Toucan-Barbets (genus *Semnornis*) are included in the Ramphastidae as a subfamily (Semnornithinae).

In the suboscine passerines, the subfamily Thamnophilinae is elevated to the level of family (Thamnophilidae). In the Tyrannidae, we recognize a subfamily Platyrinchinae but not the subfamily Tityrinae. Several allied genera formerly scattered among the families Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae are removed from their respective families, grouped together, and placed *incertae sedis* before the Cotingidae.

In the oscine passerines, changes include recognition of a corvine assemblage (the parvorder Corvida of Sibley and Ahlquist [1990]) of primarily Australasian families separate from other oscines, and beginning the arrangement of oscines with these families in the sequence Meliphagidae, Laniidae, Vireonidae, Corvidae, and Monarchidae, the last being moved and elevated from its position as a subfamily in the Muscicapidae. The family Sturnidae is moved to a position following the family Mimidae. The subfamilies of the Muscicapidae and the Emberizidae are returned to their former rank as families; kinglets, genus *Regulus*, are removed from the Muscicapidae and elevated to the rank of family (Regulidae). The genus *Peucedramus* is removed from the Parulidae and inserted in a monotypic family (Peucedramidae), ahead of the Parulidae. The sequence of genera in the family Thraupidae changes to agree more closely with that in volume 13 of *Check-list of Birds of the World* (Paynter 1970). A group of emberizine genera with possible thraupine affinities is moved from within to the beginning of the Emberizidae, and the family Cardinalidae is moved to follow the Emberizidae.

Appendices A, B, and C of the 6th edition are combined into a single Appendix or hypothetical list, including all species of uncertain status or occurrence in the *Check-list* area. Appendix D is eliminated. Names of species in the Appendix do not appear in the main list, as they did previously. A list of French names of all species is added to the *Check-list*.

Contrary to a decision announced in the 38th Supplement (Auk 108:750, 1991), neither former AOU numbers nor more recent World Numbers are used in the 7th edition. Patronymic English names that end in "s" are rendered in the possessive ("s's"), as are other patronyms.

Changes to the main species list of the 6th edition (as modified by previous Supplements) fall into 11 categories:

- (1) 7 species are added to the main list because of new distributional information, including 5 transferred from Appendix B (*Phoebastria palpebrata*, *Neochen jubata*, *Accipiter soloensis*, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Tringa totanus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, and *Ficedula mugimaki*);
 - (2) 10 species are added to the main list because of the splitting of species previously on the list (*Brachyramphus perdix*, *Geotrygon carrikeri*, *Manacus aurantiacus*, *Baeolophus ridgwayi*, *Hylorchilus navai*, *Vireo cassinii*, *Vireo plumbeus*, *Ramphocelus costaricensis*, *Calyptophilus tertius*, and *Agelaius assimilis*);
 - (3) 12 species are changed by being split from extralimital forms whose names had priority, with a net addition of 2 species to the list (*Glaucidium palmarum*, *Glaucidium sanchezi*, *Glaucidium griseiceps*, *Baryphthengus martii*, *Philydor fuscipennis*, *Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae*, *Xiphorhynchus surrurans*, *Thamnophilus atrinucha*, *Hyllopezus dives*, *Scytalopus* sp., *Corapipo altera*, and *Euplectes franciscanus*);
 - (4) 2 species are removed from the main list because of merger with another species on the list (*Caprimulgus otiosus* and *Atlapetes gutturalis*);
 - (5) 1 species is moved from the main list to the Appendix (*Parus varius*);
 - (6) 2 scientific names are changed because of nomenclatural priority (*Ara tricolor* and *Contopus cooperi*);
 - (7) 30 scientific names are changed because of generic reallocation (*Phoebastria nigripes*, *Phoebastria immutabilis*, *Phoebastria albatrus*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchus*, *Thalassarche cauta*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Nomonyx dominicus*, *Asturina nitida*, *Falcipecten canadensis*, *Aethia psittacula*, *Athene cunicularia*, *Pseudoscops clamator*, *Aerodramus bartschi*, *Lophotriccus pilaris*, *Poecilatriccus sylvia*, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, *Petrochelidon fulva*, *Poecile carolinensis*, *Poecile atricapillus*, *Poecile gambeli*, *Poecile sclateri*, *Poecile rufescens*, *Poecile hudsonicus*, *Poecile cinctus*, *Baeolophus wollweberi*, *Baeolophus inornatus*, *Baeolophus bicolor*, *Buarremon brunneinucha*, *Buarremon virenticeps*, and *Aimophila quinquestriata*);
 - (8) 2 species are changed because of merger with extralimital species whose names have priority (*Atlapetes atricapillus* into *Buarremon torquatus* and *Sporophila aurita* into *S. americana*);
 - (9) 9 English names are changed (without a change in taxonomic status) (Falcated Duck, Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner, Streak-chested Antpitta, Thrush-like Schiffornis, Sapayoa, Gray-headed Piprites, Tamaulipas Crow, Golden-hooded Tanager, and Elegant Euphonia);
 - (10) 1 scientific name and 2 English names are changed because of reallocation of populations among species (*Hemignathus obscurus*, Lesser Akialoa, and *H. ellisianus*, Greater Akialoa); and
 - (11) a corrected spelling is provided for one specific name (*Pluvialis dominica*).
- In addition, 6 species are added to the Appendix (*Aix galericulata*, *Porphyrio porphyrio*, *Larus dominicanus*, *Zenaida plumbea*, *Brotogeris chiriri*, and *Parus major*). Further, 2 generic names in the Appendix change (*Phoebastria irrorata* and *Thalassarche chrysoloma*), 1 species name changes because of a split from an extralimital form (*Sporophila bouvronides*), and one English name changes (Fea's Petrel).
- No distributional information is included except as it changes the status of a species on the list. The net 16 additions to the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area to 2,009.
- The main text of the 7th edition will differ from the 6th edition as revised by Supplements 35 to 40 as follows (page numbers refer to the 6th edition):
- pp. 11–13. The albatrosses, family Diomedidae, are arranged in four genera, following the results of genetic studies by Nunn et al. (1996). The sequence and new name combinations are *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, *Phoebastria nigripes* (Audubon), *Phoebastria immutabilis* (Rothschild), *Phoebastria albatrus* (Pallas), *Thalassarche chlororhynchus* (Gmelin), *Thalassarche cauta* (Gould), *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck), *Phoebastria palpebrata* (Forster). English names do not change.
- p. 13. *Phoebastria palpebrata* (Forster), Light-mantled Albatross, is moved to the main list from Appendix B on the basis of a photographic record at Cordell Bank, southwest of Bodega Bay, California, 17 July 1994 (National Audubon Society Field Notes 48:984, 1994).
- p. 59. The family Cathartidae is inserted in the suborder Ciconiae following the family Ciconiidae, being removed from the order Falconiformes on pp. 98–100. This follows analyses by Ligon (1967), Rea

(1983), Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), and Wink (1995). For a contrary view, see Griffiths (1994a).

pp. 60–97. The classification and sequence of the Anseriformes are based on studies by Livezey (especially 1991, 1995a, 1995b, 1995c, 1996a, 1996b), although they differ in minor details.

p. 70. *Neochen jubata* (Spix), Orinoco Goose, is moved to the main list from the Appendix, where it was added in the 39th Supplement. There are recent photographic records from Barbados.

p. 74. The English name of *Anas falcata* is changed from Falcated Teal to Falcated Duck to conform with current worldwide usage (e.g. Sibley and Monroe 1990).

pp. 77–78. *Anas eatoni* (Sharpe 1875), including *A. drygalskii* Reichenow, 1904, is considered distinct from *A. acuta*, and the statement of distribution of the latter changes accordingly. This follows Livezey (1991).

p. 97. The southern Andean *Oxyura ferruginea* (Eyton), Andean Duck, is separated as a species from *O. jamaicensis*, and the account for the latter is modified accordingly. This follows studies by Siegfried (1976) and Fjelds  (1986).

p. 97. The Masked Duck is removed from the genus *Oxyura* and placed in a monotypic genus as *Nomonyx dominicus* Ridgway, preceding *Oxyura*. This follows the assessment of morphological differences by Livezey (1995a).

p. 107. *Busarellus nigricollis*, Black-collared Hawk, is moved from pp. 113–114 and inserted after *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, following the results of studies of skeletal morphology by Olson (1982).

p. 108. *Accipiter soloensis* (Horsfield 1821), Gray Frog-Hawk, is added to the list (and placed first in the genus) on the basis of a specimen (B. P. Bishop Museum 178451, 27 September 1991) from Kure Atoll, Hawaii.

pp. 111, 114. The genus *Asturina* Vieillot is inserted after *Leucopternis albicollis*, and contains the Gray Hawk, *Asturina nitida* (Latham), removed from the genus *Buteo* and placed with other sub-buteonines. This follows Amadon (1982) and Amadon and Bull (1988).

pp. 122–129. The family Falconidae is treated as consisting of three subfamilies, following studies of syringeal morphology (Griffiths 1994b). The subfamily Caracarinae includes three genera of caracaras, the subfamily Micrasturinae includes the genus *Mi-*

crastur, and the subfamily Falconinae includes the tribe Herpetotherini, with the genus *Herpetotheres*, and the tribe Falconini with the genus *Falco*.

pp. 136–140. The Spruce Grouse, now listed as *Dendragapus canadensis*, is removed from the genus *Dendragapus* following the analysis by Ellsworth et al. (1995). It is placed in the genus *Falcipennis* Elliot, as advocated by Yamashina (1939) and Dickerman and Gustafson (1996), which is inserted after *Centrocerus*. The sequence of genera in the subfamily Tetraoninae is changed to *Bonasa*, *Centrocerus*, *Falcipennis*, *Dendragapus*, *Lagopus*, *Tympanuchus*, to reflect relationships suggested by Ellsworth et al. (1995, 1996) on the basis of studies of mitochondrial DNA.

pp. 141–148. The New World quail are raised to the level of the family Odontophoridae, based on evidence from skeletal (Holman 1961) and DNA-DNA hybridization studies (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990), and are placed following the Numidinae of the Phasianidae.

p. 166. The specific name of the American Golden-Plover, erroneously changed to *dominicus* in the 40th Supplement, is corrected to the adjectival form *dominica*.

p. 173. *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus, Eurasian Oystercatcher, is moved to the main list from Appendix B, on the basis of a photographic record from Tors Cove, Newfoundland, 25 May 1994 (Mactavish 1994).

p. 178. *Tringa totanus* Linnaeus, Common Redshank, is moved to the main list from Appendix B, on the basis of a photographic record at Bonavista, Newfoundland, 29 April 1995 (Mactavish 1996).

pp. 209–212. The sequence of the genera *Stercorarius* and *Catharacta* is reversed, as in Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Peters (1934). The species remain in the same sequence within the genera.

p. 216. *Larus atlanticus* Olog, Olog's Gull, is split from *L. belcheri*, Band-tailed Gull, to which North American records pertain. This follows Devillers (1977).

p. 235. *Chlidonias hybridus* (Pallas), Whiskered Tern, is moved from Appendix B to the main list, based on photographic records from New Jersey and Delaware in 1993 (American Birds 47:1994, photo p.1163, 1993).

pp. 240–249. The family Alcidae is arranged into six tribes rather than the seven used now (Allini is merged into Alcini), following the classification and sequence of Friesen et al. (1996).

- p. 243. *Brachyramphus perdix* (Pallas), Long-billed Murrelet, a primarily Asian form reported from several North American localities, is split from *B. marmoratus*, which retains the English name Marbled Murrelet. This action is on the basis of a genetic analysis presented by Friesen et al. (1996), supported by Zink et al. (1995).
- p. 246. The genus *Cyclorrhynchus* is merged with *Aethia*; the Parakeet Auklet becomes *Aethia psittacula* (Pallas) and is placed first in the genus. This is based on molecular data of Friesen et al. (1996).
- p. 250. The family Pteroclididae is removed from the order Columbiformes and placed as a family *incertae sedis* between the Charadriiformes and Columbiformes.
- p. 264. The population of Purplish-backed Quail-Dove in southeastern Veracruz is separated as a species *Geotrygon carrikeri* Wetmore, Tuxtla Quail-Dove, distinct from *G. lawrencii*. This follows Peterson (1993).
- p. 273. The name of the Cuban Macaw remains *Ara tricolor* Bechstein rather than *A. cubensis* Wetherbee, to which it was changed in the 37th Supplement and which becomes a synonym. This follows Walters (1995); there is no specimen evidence that a macaw existed on Hispaniola.
- p. 275. *Brotogeris chiriri* Vieillot is split from *B. versicolorus* and added to the Appendix. Recognition of *B. chiriri* as a species follows Pinto and Camargo (1957). Smith and Smith (1993) reported that *B. chiriri* has replaced *B. versicolorus* in much of southern Florida where the latter is established, and Johnston and Garrett (1994) reported a similar replacement of *versicolorus* in southern California, but it is not clear that *chiriri* is established and deserving a place in the main list.
- p. 299. Three populations formerly considered subspecies of *Glaucidium minutissimum*, Least Pygmy-Owl, are considered distinct species: *G. palmarum* Nelson, Colima Pygmy-Owl; *G. sanchezi* Lowery and Newman, Tamaulipas Pygmy-Owl; and *G. griseiceps* Sharpe, Central American Pygmy-Owl. This is based on vocal and morphological differences reported by Howell and Robbins (1995). *Glaucidium minutissimum* is extralimital to our area.
- p. 300. The Burrowing Owl continues to be listed as *Athene cucularia*, following Amadon and Bull (1988), rather than as *Speotyto cucularia*, to which it was changed in the 38th Supplement.
- pp. 304–305. The Striped Owl is removed from the genus *Asio* and is listed as *Pseudoscops clamator* (Vieillot), following the analysis of skull morphology by Olson (1995).
- p. 307. The extralimital (Andean) population constituting *Lurocalis rufiventris*, Rufous-bellied Nighthawk, is split from *L. semitorquatus*, Short-tailed Nighthawk, which includes *nattereri*. This is based on vocal and morphological differences reported by Fieldså and Krabbe (1990) and Parker et al. (1991).
- p. 312. *Caprimulgus otiosus*, St. Lucia Nightjar, is merged with *C. rufus*, Rufous Nightjar, following Robbins and Parker (1997).
- p. 322. The genus *Aerodramus* Oberholser replaces *Collocalia* G. R. Gray, inserted in the main list by the 40th Supplement, following Lee et al. (1995). *Aerodramus bartschi*, Guam Swiftlet, replaces *Collocalia bartschi*, moved to the main list from Appendix B by the 40th Supplement.
- p. 370. *Baryphthengus martii* (Spix) replaces *B. ruficapillus*. This follows Sick (1984). *B. ruficapillus*, Rufous-capped Motmot, becomes extralimital.
- pp. 377–378. The New World Barbets become the subfamily Capitoninae of the family Ramphastidae. Toucan-Barbets of the genus *Semnornis* also become a subfamily, Semnornithinae, of the Ramphastidae, and the toucans are recognized as the subfamily Ramphastinae. This follows the analysis of Prum (1988 and references therein).
- p. 404. The English name of *Anabacerthia variegaticeps* changes from Spectacled Foliage-gleaner to Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner, the name in use for most of this century.
- p. 404. *Philydor fuscipennis* Salvin, Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner, is recognized as distinct from *P. erythrocerus*, Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner, and an account for the former replaces that for the latter, now extralimital. This follows Hellmayr (1925), Hilty and Brown (1986), and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).
- p. 411. *Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae* (Lafresnaye), Northern Barred-Woodcreeper, is recognized as distinct from the South American *D. certhia*, Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper, and an account for the former replaces that for the latter. This follows Willis (1992) and Marantz (1997).
- p. 412. *Xiphorhynchus susurrans* (Jardine), Cocoa Woodcreeper, is considered distinct from South American *X. guttatus*, Buff-throated Woodcreeper, and an account for the former replaces that for the latter. This follows Willis (1983) and treatment by Ridgely and Tudor (1994).
- pp. 414, 424. The subfamily Thamnophilinae is

raised to the level of family (Thamnophilidae) and continues to be listed before the family Formicariidae, which has no subfamilies. This is based on DNA-DNA hybridization studies (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Harshman 1994) supported by earlier anatomical studies.

p. 416. *Thamnophilus atrinucha* Salvin and Godman, Western Slaty-Antshrike (including *T. gorgonae* Thayer and Bangs) is considered distinct from South American populations currently assigned to *T. punctatus*, Eastern Slaty-Antshrike, and an account for the former replaces that for the latter. This is based on Willis (1984), also followed by Ridgely and Tudor (1994) and Isler et al. (1997).

p. 422. *Myrmeciza nigricauda* Salvin and Godman, Esmeraldas Antbird, of southeastern Colombia and Ecuador, is separated as a species distinct from *M. laemosticta*, Dull-mantled Antbird, and the account for the latter is modified accordingly. This follows Robbins and Ridgely (1991) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

p. 426. The English name of *Hyllopezus perspicillatus* is changed from Spectacled Antpitta to Streak-chested Antpitta, the name with the longer historical tradition.

p. 426. *Hyllopezus dives* (Salvin), Thicket Antpitta, is recognized as distinct from South American *H. fulviventris*, White-lored Antpitta (the name Fulvous-bellied Antpitta remaining available for the combined forms), and an account for the former replaces that for the latter. This is because of vocal and plumage differences noted by Ridgely and Gwynne (1989) and treatment by Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

p. 427. The account for *Scytalopus vicinior* is replaced by an account for the population on Cerro Pire, Darién, the name of which has not yet been published (Krabbe and Schulenberg 1997).

pp. 437–443. A subfamily Platyrinchinae is recognized for the genera *Myiornis*, *Lophotriccus* (incl. *Atalotriccus*), *Oncostoma*, *Todirostrum*, *Poecilotriccus*, *Cnipodectes*, *Rhynchocyclus*, *Tolmomyias*, *Platyrinchus*, and *Onychorhynchus* of our area, which were grouped as a "flatbill and tody-tyrant" assemblage by Lanyon (1988) on the basis of shared derived states of the nasal septum, interorbital septum, and nest form.

p. 438. The genus *Atalotriccus* is merged into *Lophotriccus*, in which the Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant becomes *Lophotriccus pilaris* (Cabanis). This merger follows Lanyon (1988).

p. 439. Because anatomical data indicate that the present genus *Todirostrum* is paraphyletic (Lanyon

1988), the species listed as *Todirostrum sylvia* is placed in the genus *Poecilotriccus* Berlepsch, where it becomes *P. sylvia* (Desmarest), with no change in English name. The genus *Poecilotriccus* is inserted between the present genera *Oncostoma* and *Todirostrum*.

p. 440. The populations of *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*, Eye-ringed Flatbill, in southern Colombia and Ecuador are removed and considered a distinct extralimital species, *R. pacificus* (Chapman), Pacific Flatbill. This follows Zimmer (1939) and treatment by Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

pp. 445, 450. The genera *Aphanotriccus* and *Lathrotriccus*, the latter added in the 36th Supplement, are moved to a position before *Empidonax*, following Lanyon (1986).

p. 447. The scientific name of the Olive-sided Flycatcher is changed from *Contopus borealis* (Swainson, 1832) to *C. cooperi* (Nuttall, 1831) because of priority (Banks and Browning 1995).

p. 460. The genus *Laniocera* is moved and associated with other genera of uncertain affinities; see next item.

pp. 476–483. The subfamily Tityrinae is not recognized. The genera *Pachyramphus* and *Tityra*, along with *Lipaugus* from the Cotingidae and *Schiffornis*, *Sapayoa*, and *Piprites* from the Pipridae, and *Laniocera* from the Tyrannidae, are placed together between the Tyrannidae and the Cotingidae as a group *incertae sedis*. This is based on Prum and Lanyon (1989) and Prum (1990, 1992). The English name of *Schiffornis turdimus* becomes Thrush-like Schiffornis, that of *Sapayoa aenigma* is Sapayoa, and that of *Piprites griseiceps* is Gray-headed Piprites.

p. 484. *Manacus aurantiacus* Salvin, Orange-collared Manakin, is recognized as a species distinct from *M. vitellinus*, which retains the name Golden-collared Manakin, following Wetmore (1972).

p. 485. *Corapipo altera* Hellmayr, White-ruffed Manakin, is recognized as a species distinct from the South American *C. leucorrhoea*, White-bibbed Manakin, and an account for the former replaces that for the latter. This follows Wetmore (1972).

p. 488. The suborder Passeres begins with a group of primarily Australasian families grouped by Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) as the parvorder Corvida, on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization. Most members of the included families share the character of having a single pneumatic fossa in the head of the humerus rather than two fossae as is typical of other members of the suborder. Most families in this assemblage are extralimital to our area. The families in our area are,

in sequence, Meliphagidae, Laniidae, Vireonidae, Corvidae, and Monarchidae, the last treated as a subfamily of the Muscicapidae in the 6th edition. The remaining families of oscine passerines follow in essentially the 6th edition sequence, except for Sturnidae (see beyond).

p. 493. The extralimital *stolzmanni* group of *Tachycineta albilinea* is separated as a distinct species, Tumbes Swallow (Robbins et al. 1997), resulting in a minor change in the statement of distribution of *T. albilinea*, Mangrove Swallow.

p. 496. The genus *Petrochelidon* Cabanis, for the species *pyrrhonota* (Cliff Swallow) and *fulva* (Cave Swallow), is separated from, and follows, *Hirundo* on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization studies by Sheldon and Winkler (1993).

p. 498. The isolated South American population *rufocollaris* now included in *Hirundo fulva* is recognized as a distinct species, Chestnut-collared Swallow, following Ridgely and Tudor (1989), resulting in a minor change in the statement of distribution of *Petrochelidon fulva*.

p. 510. The English name of *Corvus imparatus*, from which *C. sinaloae* was split in the 38th Supplement, is changed from Mexican Crow to Tamaulipas Crow. Mexican Crow remains available if the species are recombined.

pp. 512–516. Following the work of Slikas et al. (1996), the genus *Parus* is divided into six genera. Two of these (*Poecile* for chickadees and *Baeolophus* for titmice) are used for species in our area, and one (*Parus*) is used for species in the Appendix. The new listing is as follows: *Poecile carolinensis* (Audubon), *Poecile atricapillus* (Linnaeus), *Poecile gambeli* (Ridgway), *Poecile sclateri* (Kleinschmidt), *Poecile rufescens* (Townsend), *Poecile hudsonicus* (Forster), *Poecile cinctus* (Boddaert), *Baeolophus wollweberi* (Bonaparte), *Baeolophus inornatus* (Gambel), *Baeolophus ridgwayi* (Richmond), and *Baeolophus bicolor* (Linnaeus). Relationships and generic placement of the species *varius*, *sclateri*, *gambeli*, and *cinctus* were not specified by Slikas et al. (1996). For treatment of *B. ridgwayi*, see below.

p. 515. The introduced *Parus varius* is moved from the main list to the Appendix because the population in Hawaii probably has been extirpated (Pratt et al. 1987).

p. 516. *Parus inornatus*, Plain Titmouse, is divided into two species, *Baeolophus inornatus* (Gambel), Oak Titmouse, and *Baeolophus ridgwayi* (Richmond), Juniper Titmouse, following studies of genetics, morphology, ecology, and voice (Cicero 1996).

p. 525. *Hylorchilus sumichrasti*, Slender-billed Wren, is divided into two species, *H. sumichrasti* (Lawrence), Sumichrast's Wren, and *H. nawai* Crossin and Ely, Nava's Wren, on the basis of vocal and plumage differences (Atkinson et al. 1993).

p. 541. The kinglets, genus *Regulus*, are removed from the family Muscicapidae and are returned to the rank of family (Regulidae) on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization data (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Sibley and Monroe 1990) that support the earlier treatment (e.g. Wetmore 1960, Stepanyan 1990).

p. 545. *Ficedula mugimaki* (Temminck), Mugimaki Flycatcher, is added to the list of species known in the *Check-list* area, following *F. parva*, on the basis of a bird photographed on Shemya Island, Alaska, 24 May 1985 (American Birds 39:339, 1985). Computerized enhancement (by Paul DeBenedictis) of the original photograph was crucial in confirming the identification.

p. 593. *Vireo solitarius*, Solitary Vireo, is divided into three species: *V. solitarius* (Wilson), Blue-headed Vireo; *V. cassinii* Xantus, Cassin's Vireo; and *V. plumbeus* Coues, Plumbeous Vireo. This is based on studies by Murray et al. (1994) and Johnson (1995).

pp. 601, 640. The genus *Peucedramus* is moved from its traditional place at the end of the Parulidae and inserted as the basis of a monotypic family Peucedramidae ahead of the Parulidae, on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization studies and morphological and behavioral evidence (see Sibley and Ahlquist 1990: 591).

pp. 641–666. The sequence of genera of tanagers is essentially reversed, to agree closely with that of Storer in Paynter (1970).

p. 644. The English name of *Tangara larvata* is changed from Golden-masked Tanager to Goldenhooded Tanager, following Ridgely (1976), Wetmore et al. (1984), and Isler and Isler (1987).

p. 649. The English name of *Euphonia elegantissima* is changed from Blue-hooded Euphonia to Elegant Euphonia, to avoid conflict with the former when used for the combined *E. musica* group of allospecies.

p. 661. *Ramphocelus passerinii* is divided into two species, *R. passerinii* Bonaparte, Passerini's Tanager, and *P. costaricensis* Cherrie, Cherrie's Tanager. This follows Hackett (1996).

pp. 662–663. *Calyptophilus tertius* Wetmore, Western Chat-Tanager, is separated from *C. frugivorus*, Eastern Chat-Tanager. This reverts to a treatment by Wetmore and Swales (1931), who described differ-

ences between the forms, rather than Hellmayr (1936) who merged them without comment. Pregill and Olson (1981) treated them as distinct without comment.

pp. 667–677. The subfamily Cardinalinae is moved to follow the subfamily Emberizinae to permit insertion of a group of genera of tanager-like finches between the Thraupinae and the Emberizinae (see below, pp. 686–695). These subfamilies are raised to the level of family, as indicated previously.

pp. 679–680. *Atlapetes gutturalis* is merged with *A. albinucha*, with the English name White-naped Brush-Finch, following Paynter (1964, 1975).

p. 680. The genus *Buarremon* Bonaparte is removed from the synonymy of *Atlapetes* and is used for the species in our area now listed as *A. brunneinucha*, *A. virenticeps*, and *A. atricapillus*, following Remsen and Graves (1995).

p. 681. The species *Atlapetes* (or *Buarremon*) *atricapillus*, Black-headed Brush-Finch, is merged with the South American *B. torquatus*, Stripe-headed Brush-Finch, following Wetmore et al. (1984). An account for the combined species replaces that for *atricapillus*.

pp. 686–695. The group of 16 genera from *Volatinia* through *Emberizoides* is moved from the middle of the subfamily Emberizinae (to be family Emberizidae) to the beginning of that subfamily, to associate them closely with the family Thraupidae. These genera represent a group of finch-like species considered to be tanagers on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization data (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Sibley and Monroe 1990; see also Bledsoe 1988). Two of the genera were listed as thraupids by Storer (*in* Paynter 1970) but were moved to the Emberizinae for the 6th edition of this check-list.

p. 687. Both the *corvina* group and the *aurita* group of *Sporophila aurita* are merged with the South American *S. americana* (Gmelin), Variable Seedeater, and an account for the latter replaces that for *S. aurita*. This follows Olson (1981) and Wetmore et al. (1984).

p. 688. *Sporophila hypoxantha* Cabanis, Tawny-billed Seedeater, of southern South America, is separated from *S. minuta*, Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, and the account for the latter is adjusted accordingly. This follows Short (1969) and Ouellet (1992).

p. 694. *Sicalis luteiventris* (Meyen), Misto Yellow-Finch, of southern South America, is separated as an extralimital species distinct from *S. luteola*, Grassland Yellow-Finch, as it is by Sibley and Monroe (1990). Contrary to Sibley and Monroe, it is *luteola* rather than *luteiventris* that is introduced into the

Lesser Antilles (specimens, United States National Museum).

pp. 698, 704. The species listed as *Amphispiza quinquestrata* is removed from that genus (p. 704) and placed at the end of the species in the genus *Aimophila* (p. 698), in which it was generally treated prior to the 6th edition.

pp. 713–715. A new sequence of species in the genus *Zonotrichia* is *capensis*, *albicollis*, *querula*, *leucophrys*, and *atricapilla*, following Zink and Blackwell (1996).

p. 723. The population of *Agelaius phoeniceus*, Red-winged Blackbird, on Cuba and the Isle of Pines is separated as a distinct species, *A. assimilis* Lembege, Red-shouldered Blackbird, following Whittingham et al. (1992) and Garrido and Kirkconnell (1996).

p. 724. The South American *Sturnella superciliaris*, White-browed Blackbird, is considered a species distinct from *S. militaris*, Red-breasted Blackbird, and the distribution section of the account for the latter is changed accordingly. This follows Short (1968) and various authors since.

p. 728. The sequence of species in the genus *Quiscalus* is changed to *quiscula*, *major*, *mexicanus*, *palustris*, *nicaraguensis*, *niger*, and *lugubris*.

pp. 759, 760. The Oahu and Lanai populations of the Hawaiian Akialoa are separated from the population on the island of Hawaii and are associated as a species with the population on Kauai. The birds on Hawaii retain the name *Hemignathus obscurus* but take the English name Lesser Akialoa. The birds on Lanai, Oahu, and Kauai are known as *H. ellisianus* (Gray), Greater Akialoa. This rearrangement follows Pratt et al. (1987), who merge all populations into a single species, *H. obscurus*. Olson and James (1995), on the other hand, recognize each island population as a species.

p. 766. *Euplectes franciscanus* (Isert), Orange Bishop, is separated from *E. orix*, Red Bishop, following Hall and Moreau (1970). The birds established in Puerto Rico and southern California, and presumably those in Hawaii and Bermuda, are *E. franciscanus*, and an account for that species replaces the present account for *E. orix*.

p. 771 ff. Appendices A, B, and C of the 6th edition are combined into a single Appendix. Accounts for the following species are inserted into the Appendix at appropriate places: *Aix galericulata* (Linnaeus, 1758), Mandarin Duck; *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758), Purple Swamphen; *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823, Kelp Gull; *Zenaidura macroura* Gosse,

1849, Plumbeous Dove; *Brotogeris chiriri* (Vieillot, 1817), Yellow-chevroned Parakeet; and *Parus major* Linnaeus, 1758, Great Tit. The following species are transferred from the Appendix to the main list: *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Tringa totanus*, and *Chlidonias hybridus*.

p. 771. The name of the Waved Albatross is changed to *Phoebastria irrorata* (Salvin), following Nunn et al. (1996).

p. 775. The account for *Sporophila lineola*, Lined Seedeater, is replaced by one for *S. bouvronides* (Lesson), Lesson's Seedeater, because the two forms are considered distinct species (Schwartz 1975).

p. 777. The name of the Gray-headed Albatross changes to *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster), following Nunn et al. (1996).

p. 777. The English name of *Pterodroma feae*, added to the Appendix in Supplement 40, is changed to Fea's Petrel from Cape Verde Islands Petrel, following usage in Europe.

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