



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

R. TERRY CHESSE^{1,12,13} RICHARD C. BANKS,¹ F. KEITH BARKER,² CARLA CICERO,³
JON L. DUNN,⁴ ANDREW W. KRATTER,⁵ IRBY J. LOVETTE,⁶ PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN,⁷
J. V. REMSEN, JR.,⁸ JAMES D. RISING,⁹ DOUGLAS F. STOTZ,¹⁰ AND KEVIN WINKER¹¹

¹U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;

²Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;

³Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;

⁴52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;

⁵Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;

⁶Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;

⁷Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;

⁸Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;

⁹Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;

¹⁰Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and

¹¹University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA

This is the 12th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2011 and 1 May 2012 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There have been no changes to committee membership in the past year.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one newly described species (*Puffinus bryani*) is added to the main list; (2) three species (*Puffinus subalaris*, *Synthliboramphus scrippsii*, and *Buteo plagiatus*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (3) two species (*Arremon costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus*) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon (*A. torquatus*) and from each other; (4) the notes for one species (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) are changed because of a merger with an extralimital species; (5) 12 genera (*Cryptoleucopteryx*, *Morphnarchus*, *Pseudastur*, *Anrostomus*, *Hydropsalis*, *Dendroplex*, *Lepidothrix*, *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, *Cantorchilus*, *Artemisiospiza*, and *Haemorhous*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 36 scientific names; (6) two genera (*Harpyhaliaetus* and *Stellula*) are lost by merger (into *Buteogallus* and *Selasphorus*, respectively), and the scientific names of two species (*Buteogallus*

solitarius and *Selasphorus calliope*) are thereby changed; (7) one scientific name is changed (to *Picoides fumigatus*) by transfer from one genus to another; (8) minor corrections are made to the citations for six species (*Podilymbus podiceps*, *Anser anser*, *Melanitta perspicillata*, *Anthracothorax mango*, *Seiurus aurocapilla*, and *Icterus spurius*); (9) the endings of the specific names of two taxa (*Aramides cajaneus* and *Porphyrio martinicus*) are corrected; (10) the English names of nine largely extralimital species, three on the main list (*Pavo cristatus*, *Accipiter soloensis*, and *Serinus canaria*) and six in the Appendix (*Pterodroma solandri*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Oceanites gracilis*, *Sterna trudeaui*, *Copsychus saularis*, and *Lagonosticta rubricata*), are changed to conform to global usage, and the English names of two other species (*Buteo nitidus* and *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; and (11) one species (*Pluvialis apricaria*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Buteogallus*, *Anrostomus*, *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, *Cantorchilus*, and *Haemorhous*, and for genera in the families Trochilidae, Furnariidae, and Troglodytidae. A new subfamily is adopted in the Trochilidae, and the linear position of the genus *Pyrrhula* is changed. The linear sequence of orders is changed such that Falconiformes and Psittaciformes are moved to a position immediately preceding

¹²The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

¹³E-mail: chessert@si.edu

Passeriformes, reflecting the close relationship among these orders. The family placement of one genus (*Paroaria*) is changed on the basis of new information on its phylogenetic relationships. The spelling of one family name (Pteroclididae) is modified.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,083. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Puffinus subalaris Galapagos Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus bryani Bryan's Shearwater. (H, A)
Accipiter soloensis Chinese Sparrowhawk. (H, A)
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea Plumbeous Hawk.
Buteogallus solitarius Solitary Eagle.
Morphnarchus princeps Barred Hawk.
Pseudastur albicollis White Hawk.
Buteo plagiatus Gray Hawk.
Buteo nitidus Gray-lined Hawk.
Pavo cristatus Indian Peafowl. (I)
Aramides cajaneus Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
Porphyrio martinica Purple Gallinule.
Synthliboramphus scrippsi Scripps's Murrelet.
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus Guadalupe Murrelet.
PTEROCLIDAE
Antrostomus carolinensis Chuck-will's-widow.
Antrostomus rufus Rufous Nightjar.
Antrostomus cubanensis Greater Antillean Nightjar.
Antrostomus salvini Tawny-collared Nightjar.
Antrostomus badius Yucatan Nightjar.
Antrostomus ridgwayi Buff-collared Nightjar.
Antrostomus vociferus Eastern Whip-poor-will.
Antrostomus saturatus Dusky Nightjar.
Antrostomus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will.
Antrostomus noctitherus Puerto Rican Nightjar.
Hydropsalis cayennensis White-tailed Nightjar.
Hydropsalis maculicaudus Spot-tailed Nightjar.
Topazinae
Selasphorus calliope Calliope Hummingbird.
Picoides fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Dendroplex picus Straight-billed Woodcreeper.
Lepidothrix coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
Pheugopedius spadix Sooty-headed Wren.
Pheugopedius atrogularis Black-throated Wren.
Pheugopedius rutilus Rufous-breasted Wren.
Pheugopedius maculipectus Spot-breasted Wren.
Pheugopedius felix Happy Wren.
Pheugopedius fasciatoventris Black-bellied Wren.

Thryophilus rufalbus Rufous-and-white Wren.
Thryophilus sinaloa Sinaloa Wren.
Thryophilus pleurostictus Banded Wren.
Cantorchilus leucopogon Stripe-throated Wren.
Cantorchilus thoracicus Stripe-breasted Wren.
Cantorchilus modestus Plain Wren.
Cantorchilus nigricapillus Bay Wren.
Cantorchilus semibadius Riverside Wren.
Cantorchilus leucotis Buff-breasted Wren.
Arremon costaricensis Costa Rican Brush-Finch.
Arremon atricapillus Black-headed Brush-Finch.
Artemisiospiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Haemorhous purpureus Purple Finch.
Haemorhous cassinii Cassin's Finch.
Haemorhous mexicanus House Finch.
Serinus canaria Island Canary. (I)

Delete the following names:

Accipiter soloensis Gray Frog-Hawk. (H, A)
Leucopternis plumbeus Plumbeous Hawk.
Leucopternis princeps Barred Hawk.
Leucopternis albicollis White Hawk.
Harpyhaliaetus solitarius Solitary Eagle.
Buteo nitidus Gray Hawk.
Pavo cristatus Common Peafowl. (I)
Aramides cajanea Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
Porphyrio martinica Purple Gallinule.
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus Xantus's Murrelet.
PTEROCLIDIDAE
Caprimulgus carolinensis Chuck-will's-widow.
Caprimulgus rufus Rufous Nightjar.
Caprimulgus cubanensis Greater Antillean Nightjar.
Caprimulgus salvini Tawny-collared Nightjar.
Caprimulgus badius Yucatan Nightjar.
Caprimulgus ridgwayi Buff-collared Nightjar.
Caprimulgus vociferus Eastern Whip-poor-will.
Caprimulgus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will.
Caprimulgus noctitherus Puerto Rican Nightjar.
Caprimulgus saturatus Dusky Nightjar.
Caprimulgus cayennensis White-tailed Nightjar.
Caprimulgus maculicaudus Spot-tailed Nightjar.
Stellula calliope Calliope Hummingbird.
Veniliornis fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Xiphorhynchus picus Straight-billed Woodcreeper.
Pipra coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
Thryothorus spadix Sooty-headed Wren.
Thryothorus atrogularis Black-throated Wren.
Thryothorus fasciatoventris Black-bellied Wren.
Thryothorus nigricapillus Bay Wren.
Thryothorus semibadius Riverside Wren.
Thryothorus leucopogon Stripe-throated Wren.
Thryothorus thoracicus Stripe-breasted Wren.
Thryothorus rutilus Rufous-breasted Wren.
Thryothorus maculipectus Spot-breasted Wren.
Thryothorus rufalbus Rufous-and-white Wren.
Thryothorus sinaloa Sinaloa Wren.
Thryothorus pleurostictus Banded Wren.

Thryothorus felix Happy Wren.
Thryothorus leucotis Buff-breasted Wren.
Thryothorus modestus Plain Wren.
Arremon torquatus Stripe-headed Brush-Finch.
Amphispiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Carpodacus purpureus Purple Finch.
Carpodacus cassinii Cassin's Finch.
Carpodacus mexicanus House Finch.
Serinus canaria Common Canary. (I)

Move *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* to follow *Pseudastur albicollis*. Move species in *Buteogallus* to follow *Cryptoleucopteryx* in this order:

Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachi
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius

Move FALCONIFORMES and PSITTACIFORMES, and their included species, to precede the order PASSERIFORMES.

Change the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and included species in the TROCHILIDAE to:

Topazinae

Florisuga

Phaethornithinae

Eutoxeres

Glaucis

Threnetes

Phaethornis

Trochilinae

Doryfera

Colibri

Androdon

Heliothryx

Chrysolampis

Anthracothorax

Eulampis

Discosura

Lophornis

Haplophaedia

Heliodoxa

Eugenes

Panterpe

Heliomaster

Lampornis

Lamprolaima

Calliphlox

Doricha

Tilmatura

Calothorax

Archilochus

Mellisuga

Calypte

Atthis

Selasphorus

Chlorostilbon

Cyananthus

Cyanophaia

Klais

Abeillia

Orthorhyncus

Phaeochroa

Campylopterus

Eupherusa

Elvira

Microchera

Chalybura

Thalurania

Amazilia

Trochilus

Goethalsia

Goldmania

Lepidopyga

Damophila

Hylocharis

Change the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and included species in the FURNARIIDAE to:

Sclerurinae

Sclerurus

Dendrocolaptinae

Sittasomus

Deconychura

Dendrocincla

Glyphorhynchus

Dendrocolaptes

Xiphocolaptes

Xiphorhynchus

Dendroplex

Campylorhamphus

Lepidocolaptes

Furnariinae

Xenops

Pseudocolaptes

Lochmias

Philydor

Anabacerthia

Syndactyla

Hyloctistes

Automolus

Thripadectes

Premnoplex

Margarornis

Xenerpestes

Cranioleuca

Synallaxis

Change the sequence of genera and included species in the TROGLODYTIDAE to:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Ferminia
Troglodytes
Thryorchilus
Cistothorus
Thryothorus
Thryomanes
Campylorhynchus
Pheugopedius
Thryophilus
Cantorchilus
Uropsila
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus

Transfer *Paroaria coronata* and *P. capitata* to the family THRAUPIDAE, to precede *Conirostrum leucogenys*, and delete the asterisks in front of their names.

Move *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* to a position following *Pinicola enucleator*.

p. 6. In the citation for *Podilymbus podiceps*, change “Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, p. 91, pl. 91” to “Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:91, pl. 91” to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 21. Before the account for *Puffinus opisthomelas*, insert the following new species account:

Puffinus bryani Pyle et al. Bryan’s Shearwater.

Puffinus bryani Pyle et al., 2011, Condor 113:525. (Midway Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds presumably on islands with soft soil for nest burrows.

Distribution.—Probably breeds on Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands, Japan (Chikara 2011, Horikoshi et al. 2012), and probably ranges at sea in the northern Pacific Ocean. Has been found in a burrow on Midway Island (Pyle and Pyle 2009).

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *P. assimilis*.

In the species account for *Puffinus assimilis* (p. 22), delete reference to the Hawaiian Islands in the Distribution statement, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Hawaiian records (e.g., AOU 1998) pertain to *P. bryani*.

p. 21. *Puffinus subalaris* is treated as a species separate from *P. lherminieri*. Remove the current species account for *P. lherminieri* and insert the following new species account:

Puffinus lherminieri Lesson. Audubon’s Shearwater.

Puffinus [sic] *Lherminieri* Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2:102. (ad ripas Antillarum = Straits of Florida.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in rock crevices or under dense vegetation on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds in the Caribbean and western Atlantic region on Crab Cay (off Isla Providencia), on Tiger Rock and other nearby islets (off the Caribbean Coast of Bocas del Toro, Panama), on Los Hermanos and Islas Los Roques (off Venezuela), on Bermuda (formerly), in the Bahamas, near Puerto Rico (Mona Island, and Cayo del Agua, off Culebra), in the Virgin Islands, and widely in the Lesser Antilles (from St. Martin south to islets off Tobago); in the eastern Atlantic on the Cape Verde Islands; in the Indian Ocean (islands in the southern Persian Gulf south to the Mascarene, Seychelles, and Maldive groups); and in the Pacific Ocean from the Bonin and Volcano islands south to the Palau, Vanuatu, Samoa, Society, and Tuamotu islands.

Ranges at sea in the western Atlantic from Massachusetts (at least casually, sight reports north to Nova Scotia) south to Florida and throughout the West Indies to the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica and Panama, and in the Gulf of Mexico west (occasionally) to Louisiana and Texas; in the tropical Indian Ocean north to the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and India; and in the tropical Pacific from the general breeding range south to Indonesia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

Accidental in Ontario (Almonte), Kentucky (Kentucky Lake), and England.

Notes.—*Puffinus subalaris*, formerly considered conspecific with *P. lherminieri*, is treated as a separate species based on the phylogeny in Austin et al. (2004).

After the species account for *Puffinus nativitatis*, insert the following new species account:

Puffinus subalaris Ridgway. Galapagos Shearwater.

Puffinus subalaris Ridgway (“Townsend MS”), 1897, Proc. U.S.N.M. 19(1116): 650. (Dalrymple Rock, Chatham Island, Galapagos.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in rock crevices or under dense vegetation on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds in the Galapagos Islands (at least Santa Cruz, Española, Champion, and Wolf Islands).

Ranges at sea near shore, commonly north to the coast of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Accidental in Colombia (Chocó); sight reports from north-central Mexico (Jalisco), mainland Ecuador, and Peru.

Notes.—See *P. lherminieri*.

p. 58. The “Laughing Goose” of Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, currently cited as the basis for the name *Anser anser* (AOU 1983, 1998; Chesser et al. 2009), is actually *Anser albifrons* rather than *Anser anser*. Change the citation for *Anser anser* to the following, reverting to previous usage (e.g., AOU 1957): *Anas anser* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Europa & America maxime boreali = Sweden.)

p. 79. In the citation for *Melanitta perspicillata*, change “Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 155, pl. 155” to “Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 155, pl. 155” to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 93. Change the English name for *Accipiter soloensis* to Chinese Sparrowhawk (as in Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Robson 2005, and Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2006). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Gray Frog-Hawk (e.g., AOU 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage. Also known as Chinese Goshawk.

p. 96. Recent genetic studies (Amaral et al. 2009; see also Amaral et al. 2006 and Lerner et al. 2008) have shown that *Leucopternis* is highly polyphyletic. North American representatives of this genus are found in four divergent lineages: *plumbeus* and *princeps* form two monotypic lineages, *albicollis* and the extralimital species *occidentalis* and *polionotus* form another lineage, and *semiplumbeus* and the extralimital species *melanops* and *kuhli* form a fourth lineage. The type species of *Leucopternis* is *melanops*, so the name *Leucopternis* stays with the fourth lineage above.

The new genus *Cryptoleucopteryx* is added for the species *plumbeus*, which becomes *C. plumbea*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Geranospiza caerulescens*:

Genus **CRYPTOLEUCOPTERYX** Amaral et al.

Cryptoleucopteryx Amaral et al., 2009, Mol. Phylo. Evol. 53:713. Type, by original designation, *Leucopternis plumbea* Salvin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate monotypic genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change *Leucopternis plumbeus* Salvin to *Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea* (Salvin), move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Cryptoleucopteryx*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Cryptoleucopteryx*.

The genus *Morphnarchus* is resurrected as a monotypic genus for the species *princeps*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Buteogallus solitarius* (see below):

Genus **MORPHNARCHUS** Ridgway

Morphnarchus Ridgway, 1920, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 72(4):2. Type, by original designation, *Leucopternis princeps* Sclater.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate monotypic genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change *Leucopternis princeps* Sclater to *Morphnarchus princeps* (Sclater), move the species account to follow the heading,

citation, and Notes for *Morphnarchus*, and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Morphnarchus*.

The genus *Pseudastur* is resurrected as a genus for *albicollis* and the extralimital species *occidentalis*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Parabuteo unicinctus*:

Genus **PSEUDASTUR** Blyth

Pseudastur Blyth, 1849 [or 1852], Cat. Bds. Asiat. Soc., p. 24. Type, by monotypy, *Falco poecilnotus* Temminck = *Falco albicollis* Latham.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change *Leucopternis albicollis* (Latham) to *Pseudastur albicollis* (Latham), move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Pseudastur*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Pseudastur*.

Move Genus **LEUCOPTERNIS** Kaup and its citation to a position following the account for *Pseudastur albicollis*, and move the species account for *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* to follow.

p. 97. *Buteo plagiatus* is treated as a species separate from *B. nitidus*. Remove the current species account for *B. nitidus* and insert the following new species accounts:

Buteo plagiatus (Schlegel). Gray Hawk.

Asturina plagiata Schlegel, 1862, Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas, Rev. Méthod. Crit. Coll., livr. 1, Asturinae, p.1, note. (Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), western (rarely) and southern Texas south through Middle America (including the Bay Islands, off Honduras) to northwestern Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya region). Northernmost breeding populations in Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas are largely migratory southward in nonbreeding season.

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with the allopatric *B. nitidus* under the English name Gray Hawk, but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations, plumage, and morphology (Millsap et al. 2011). Formerly (AOU 1998) placed in the genus *Asturina* (with *B. nitidus*), but mitochondrial DNA sequence data indicate that recognition of the genus *Asturina* renders *Buteo* paraphyletic (Riesing et al. 2003).

Buteo nitidus (Latham). Gray-lined Hawk.

Falco nitidus Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1:41. Based on the "Plumbeous Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1:37. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest (0–1,600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from Costa Rica (except northwest), Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—See comments under *B. plagiatus*.

pp. 97–99. Recent genetic data have shown that the linear position of the genus *Buteogallus* does not properly reflect its evolutionary relationships, that the linear sequence of species within the genus *Buteogallus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships, and that the genus is paraphyletic if species currently included in the genus *Harpyhaliaetus* are excluded (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008). Move the genus heading for *Buteogallus* and the four species accounts to a position following the account for *Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea* and insert the species accounts in the following sequence:

Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachi
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga

Delete the genus heading for *Harpyhaliaetus*. Move the citations for *Harpyhaliaetus* and *Urubitornis* into the synonymy of *Buteogallus*. Insert the account for *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* following the species account for *Buteogallus urubitinga*, changing *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* (Tschudi) to *Buteogallus solitarius* (Tschudi), and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Harpyhaliaetus*, but genetic data indicate that *Buteogallus* is paraphyletic if *Harpyhaliaetus* is excluded (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009).

pp. 105–111. Move the heading Order FALCONIFORMES: Caracaras and Falcons and the family and subfamily headings and genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following the account for *Campephilus imperialis*. Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Recent phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences have shown that the Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes form a monophyletic group that may also include the extralimital Cariamiformes (Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

p. 118. Change the English name for *Pavo cristatus* to Indian Peafowl (as in Dickinson 2003, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Gill and Wright 2006). At the end of the account for this species, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly known as Common Peafowl (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 133. Change *Aramides cajanea* (Müller) to *Aramides cajaneus* (Müller). David and Gosselin (2011) have shown that the specific name, previously treated as a noun in apposition, is really a geographical adjective based on the place name "Cajenne," necessitating a change in gender ending.

p. 136. Change *Porphyrio martinica* (Linnaeus) to *Porphyrio martinicus* (Linnaeus) and make appropriate corrections in the Notes. David and Gosselin (2011) have shown that the specific name, previously treated as a noun in apposition, is really a geographical adjective based on the place name "Martinique," necessitating a change in gender ending.

pp. 142–143. Records of the European Golden-Plover, *Pluvialis apricaria*, in the United States are recognized. Replace the final paragraph in the Distribution statement with the following: Casual in Atlantic Canada and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, especially in spring after storms. Accidental in southeastern Alaska in winter (specimen, Piston and Heintz 2001) and in fall in Maine (North Amer. Birds 63:44, photo) and Delaware (North Amer. Birds 64:46, photo).

p. 213. *Synthliboramphus scrippsi* is treated as a species separate from *S. hypoleucus*. Insert the following new species account before the account for *S. hypoleucus*:

Synthliboramphus scrippsi (Green and Arnold). Scripps's Murrelet.

Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi Green and Arnold, 1939, Condor 41:28. (Anacapa Island, California.)

Habitat.—Coastal waters, pelagic waters; nests on islands on the ground, in crevices beneath large rocks, or under dense clumps of vegetation.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off southern California (San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and, formerly, Santa Catalina) and western Baja California (San Benito, and Coronado and San Jerónimo islands). On large islands (e.g., San Miguel, Santa Cruz, San Clemente) confined largely or entirely to offshore rocks (Drost and Lewis 1995). Breeding on San Martín and Cedros islands, Baja California, uncertain.

Winters offshore from northern California (rarely) south to southern Baja California.

Wanders in late summer and fall north to waters from off central California to Oregon, casually to Washington and southern British Columbia.

Notes.—See comments under *S. hypoleucus*.

Change the English name of *S. hypoleucus* to Guadalupe Murrelet and change the Distribution statement to:

Breeds on offshore rocks and islands of western Baja California from Guadalupe Island south to San Benito Islands. Unconfirmed breeding on San Martín Island, Baja California, and San Clemente and Santa Barbara islands, California.

Winters offshore presumably within the breeding range along the Pacific coast of Baja California.

Wanders after the breeding season to waters well offshore of central California (rare and somewhat irregular in late summer and fall), and at least casually north to off the coast of Washington. Casual off coastal California at least until early winter, and accidental there in midwinter. Less numerous than *S. scrippsi* in inshore waters.

Replace the existing Notes for *S. hypoleucus* with the following: Formerly treated as conspecific with *S. scrippsi* (as Xantus's Murrelet) but separated on the basis of a lack of evidence of interbreeding where the two are sympatric on the San Benito Islands, and on differences in morphology (especially facial pattern and bill shape), vocalizations, and genetics (Birt et al. 2012; see also Jehl and Bond 1975, Keitt 2005). These species were formerly placed in the genus *Endomychura*.

p. 217. Change the heading Family **PTEROCLIDIDAE**: Sandgrouse to Family **PTEROCLIDAE**: Sandgrouse. The name Pteroclididae is an unjustified modification of Pteroclididae Bonaparte, 1831 (Bock 1994).

pp. 232–245. Move the heading Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots and the family and subfamily headings and genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following the account for *Falco mexicanus*. Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Recent phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences have shown that the Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes form a monophyletic group that may also include the extralimital Cariamiformes (Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Analysis of retroposons also supports a close relationship between Psittaciformes and Passeriformes (Suh et al. 2011).

pp. 270–273. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Han et al. 2010) has shown that the genus *Caprimulgus* is highly polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Species now in *Caprimulgus* are found in three of the four major clades of the Caprimulgidae, two endemic to the New World and one consisting of Old World taxa; the type species *europaeus* belongs to the Old World group, which retains the name *Caprimulgus*. The *AOU Check-list* includes species from each of these three clades, including an accidental from the Old World.

The genus *Antrostomus*, which has been in the synonymy of *Caprimulgus*, is restored for the species *carolinensis*, *cubanensis*, *badius*, *ridgwayi*, *arizonae*, and *saturatus*, and is now used for the following species also formerly placed in *Caprimulgus*: *rufus*, *salvini*, *ridgwayi*, *vociferus*, and *noctitherus*. Remove the citations for *Antrostomus*, *Annamormis*, and *Setochoalcis* from the synonymy of *Caprimulgus* and insert the following heading and Notes after the account for *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*:

Genus **ANTROSTOMUS** Bonaparte

Antrostomus Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 8. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Caprimulgus carolinensis* Gmelin.

Setochoalcis Oberholser, 1914, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., no. 86, p. 11. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wilson.

Annamormis Davis, 1978, Pan American Studies 1:39. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus rufus* Boddaert.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Han et al. 2010).

Change the generic names of *Caprimulgus carolinensis*, *Caprimulgus rufus*, *Caprimulgus cubanensis*, *Caprimulgus salvini*, *Caprimulgus badius*, *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*, *Caprimulgus vociferus*, *Caprimulgus saturatus*, *Caprimulgus arizonae*, and *Caprimulgus noctitherus* to *Antrostomus* and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Antrostomus*. Remove the parentheses around the authority names for *cubanensis*, *badius*, *ridgwayi*, and *saturatus*; add parentheses around the authority names for *carolinensis*, *rufus*, *salvini*, and *vociferus*; and change the genus name in the citation for *A. arizonae* from *Caprimulgus* to *Antrostomus*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for all species except *A. saturatus*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus*. See comments under *Antrostomus*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *A. saturatus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus*. See comments under *Antrostomus*.

Following the species account for *Antrostomus noctitherus*, insert the following heading:

Genus **HYDROPSALIS** Wagler

Hydropsalis Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1222. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Caprimulgus fuscifer* Vieillot.

Move the citation for *Antiurus* from the synonymy of *Caprimulgus* to the synonymy of *Hydropsalis*, change *Caprimulgus cayennensis* Gmelin and *Caprimulgus maculicaudus* (Lawrence) to *Hydropsalis cayennensis* (Gmelin) and *Hydropsalis maculicaudus* (Lawrence), respectively, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Hydropsalis*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species account for *H. cayennensis*, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998). This species and *H. maculicaudus* are now considered to be part of a mostly South American group placed in an expanded *Hydropsalis* on the basis of genetic data (Han et al. 2010).

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *H. maculicaudus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998). See comments under *Hydropsalis cayennensis*.

pp. 282–314. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2007, 2009) has shown that the linear sequence of subfamilies and genera within the family Trochilidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Family **TROCHILIDAE**: Hummingbirds on p. 282, replace the existing Notes with the following: Sequence of subfamilies and genera follows McGuire et al. (2009).

Insert the following heading after the Notes on p. 282 referenced above:

Subfamily TOPAZINAE: Topazes

Place the subfamilies and genera in the family Trochilidae in the following new sequence:

Subfamily TOPAZINAE: Topazes

Florisuga

Subfamily PHAETHORNITHINAE: Hermits

Eutoxeres

Glaucis

Threnetes

Phaethornis

Subfamily TROCHILINAE: Typical Hummingbirds

Doryfera

Colibri

Androdon

Heliostyris

Chrysolampis

Anthracothorax

Eulampis

Discosura

Lophornis

Haplophaedia

Heliodoxa

Eugenes

Panterpe

Heliomaster

Lampornis

Lamprolaima

Calliphlox

Doricha

Tilmatura

Calothorax

Archilochus

Mellisuga

Calypte

Atthis

Selasphorus

Chlorostilbon

Cyananthus

Cyanophaia

Klais

Abeillia

Orthorhyncus

Phaeochroa

Campylopterus

Eupherusa

Elvira

Microchera

Chalybura

Thalurania

Amazilia

Trochilus

Goethalsia

Goldmania

Lepidopyga

Damophila

Hylocharis

p. 288. In the citation for *Anthracothorax mango*, change “Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 2:45, pl. 49, fig. 1” to “Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3:45, pl. 49, fig. 2” to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 311. Change *Stellula calliope* (Gould) to *Selasphorus calliope* (Gould), delete the genus heading for *Stellula*, move the citation for *Stellula* into the synonymy of *Selasphorus*, insert the species account for *Selasphorus calliope* to follow the account for *Selasphorus scintilla*, delete “and *Stellula*” from the Notes under genus *Archilochus* (p. 309), and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Stellula*, but genetic data indicate that *Selasphorus* is paraphyletic if *calliope* is excluded (McGuire et al. 2007, 2009).

p. 342. Change *Veniliornis fumigatus* (d’Orbigny) to *Picoides fumigatus* (d’Orbigny), move the account for this species to precede the species account for *Picoides villosus*, and add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Veniliornis*, but genetic data (Moore et al. 2006) indicate that it is a member of the genus *Picoides*.

pp. 347–360. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011) has shown that the linear sequence of subfamilies and genera within the family Furnariidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of subfamilies and genera, as follows:

Subfamily SCLERURINAE: Leaf-tossers

Sclerurus

Subfamily DENDROCOLAPTINAE: Woodcreepers

Sittasomus

Deconychura

Dendrocincla

Glyphorhynchus

Dendrocolaptes

Xiphocolaptes

Xiphorhynchus

Dendroplex

Campylorhamphus
Lepidocolaptes
 Subfamily FURNARIINAE: Ovenbirds
Xenops
Pseudocolaptes
Lochmias
Philydor
Anabacerthia
Syndactyla
Hyloctistes
Automolus
Thripadectes
Premnoplex
Margarornis
Xenerpestes
Cranioleuca
Synallaxis

Under the heading Family **FURNARIIDAE**: Ovenbirds, Woodcreepers, and Leaf-tossers on p. 347, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—The woodcreepers (subfamily Dendrocolaptinae) were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the separate family Dendrocolaptidae, but genetic data (Irestedt et al. 2002, Chesser 2004), which are consistent with morphological studies (Ames 1971, Feduccia 1973), showed that these genera were embedded within the Furnariidae. The sequence of genera follows Derryberry et al. (2011).

On p. 349, delete the Notes under the heading Genus **XENERPESTES** Berlepsch.

p. 358. The genus *Dendroplex* is resurrected for *Xiphorhynchus picus* and the extralimital species *X. kienerii*. Remove the citation for *Dendroplex* from the synonymy of *Xiphorhynchus* and insert the following after the account for *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*:

Genus **DENDROPLEX** Swainson

Dendroplex Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 354. Type, by subsequent designation, *D. picus* = *Oriolus picus* Gmelin. (Previously cited type, *D. guttatus* Spix = *Dendrocolaptes ocellatus* Spix set aside as misidentification [I.C.Z.N. 1999, Art. 69.2.4], fide Aleixo et al. 2007.)

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Xiphorhynchus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data, which show that the two genera are not closely related (Aleixo 2002). The return to the use of *Dendroplex* for *picus* and the extralimital species *kienerii* (Lafresnaye, 1855) [Zimmer's Woodcreeper] is based on Aleixo et al. (2007), who fixed the type of *Dendroplex* as *picus*, invalidating the former designation of *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus* as the type because it was based on a misidentification.

Change *Xiphorhynchus picus* (Gmelin) to ***Dendroplex picus*** (Gmelin), place the account for these species under the heading and Notes for *Dendroplex*, and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. See comments under *Dendroplex*.

p. 426. The genus *Pipra* as currently constituted does not form a monophyletic group (Prum 1992, Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010); a group of species that includes *coronata* is not closely related to the remaining species of *Pipra*, including the type species *aureola*. Delete the Notes under the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins (p. 423), delete “and *Pipra coronata*” from the Notes for Genus **PIPRIDAE** Linnaeus, remove the citation for *Lepidothrix* from the synonymy of *Pipra*, and insert the following after the species account for *Chiroxiphia linearis*:

Genus **LEPIDOTHRIX** Bonaparte

Lepidothrix Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra cyanocapilla* Wagl. = *Pipra cyanocapilla* Hahn = *Pipra coronata* Spix.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Pipra* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of syringeal (Prum 1992) and genetic data (Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change *Pipra coronata* Spix to ***Lepidothrix coronata*** (Spix), place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Lepidothrix*, and replace the existing Notes with the following: Groups: *L. velutina* (Berlepsch, 1883) [Velvety Manakin], *L. coronata* [Blue-crowned Manakin], and *L. exquisita* (Hellmayr, 1905) [Exquisite Manakin]. Formerly placed in the genus *Pipra*. See comments under *Lepidothrix*.

pp. 471–486. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rice et al. 1999, Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006) has shown that the linear sequence of genera within the family Troglodytidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Ferminia
Troglodytes
Thryorchilus
Cistothorus
Thryothorus
Thryomanes
Campylorhynchus
Pheugopedius (see below)
Thryophilus (see below)
Cantorchilus (see below)
Uropsila
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus

Under the heading Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**: Wrens on p. 471, add the following sentence at the end of the Notes: Sequence of genera follows Barker (2004) and Mann et al. (2006).

Delete the Notes under the headings Genus **SALPINCTES** Cabanis, Genus **MICROCERCULUS** Sclater, Genus **CATHERPES** Baird, and Genus **HYLORCHILUS** Nelson.

pp. 475–479. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006) has shown that the genus *Thryothorus* is polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *ludovicianus* is only distantly related to the other species currently placed in *Thryothorus*, which constitute three clades that may or may not form a monophyletic group. The *AOU Check-list* includes species from each of these clades.

Move the genus heading for *Thryothorus* to follow the species account for *Cistothorus palustris*, and move the species account for *Thryothorus ludovicianus* to follow the heading for *Thryothorus*. Add the following under the citation of genus *Thryothorus*:

Notes.—See Notes under *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, and *Cantorchilus*.

Change the second sentence of the Notes for *Thryothorus ludovicianus* to read: Phillips (1986) treated *albinucha* as a species.

Following the species account for *Campylorhynchus brunnei-capillus*, insert the following:

Genus **PHEUGOPEDIUS** Cabanis

Pheugopedius Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., 1: 79. Type, by monotypy, *Thryothorus genibarbis* Swainson.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of *Thryothorus spadix*, *Thryothorus atrogularis*, *Thryothorus rutilus*, *Thryothorus maculipectus*, *Thryothorus felix*, and *Thryothorus fasciatoventris* to *Pheugopedius* and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Pheugopedius*. Remove the parentheses around the authority name for *spadix* and add parentheses around the authority names for *atrogularis*, *rutilus*, *maculipectus*, *felix*, and *fasciatoventris*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for all species except *P. fasciatoventris*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Pheugopedius*.

Delete “; they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990)” from both the first sentence of the Notes for *Pheugopedius spadix* and the first sentence of the Notes for *Pheugopedius rutilus*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *P. fasciatoventris*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Pheugopedius*.

Following the species account for *Pheugopedius fasciatoventris*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus **THRYOPHILUS** Baird

Thryophilus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Bds. 1:127. Type, by original designation, *Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of *Thryothorus rufalbus*, *Thryothorus sinaloa*, and *Thryothorus pleurostictus* to *Thryophilus* and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Thryophilus*. Add parentheses around the authority names for *rufalbus* and *pleurostictus*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for *T. rufalbus* and *T. sinaloa*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Thryophilus*.

Delete “constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they” from the first sentence of the Notes for *Thryophilus rufalbus*, and delete the second sentence of the Notes for *Thryophilus sinaloa*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *T. pleurostictus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Thryophilus*.

Following the species account for *Thryophilus pleurostictus*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus **CANTORCHILUS** Mann et al.

Cantorchilus Mann et al., 2006, Mol. Phylo. Evol. 40:758. Type, by original designation, *Thryothorus longirostris* Vieillot.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of *Thryothorus leucopogon*, *Thryothorus thoracicus*, *Thryothorus modestus*, *Thryothorus nigricapillus*, *Thryothorus semibadius*, and *Thryothorus leucotis* to *Cantorchilus* and place the accounts for these species in

this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Cantorchilus*. Add parentheses around the authority names for *thoracicus*, *modestus*, *nigricapillus*, *semibadius*, and *leucotis*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. Add the following to the end of the Notes of the species accounts for *thoracicus*, *modestus*, *nigricapillus*, and *semibadius*: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus*.

Delete the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus leucopogon* and insert the following:

Notes.—Hellmayr (1934) and Paynter in Mayr and Greenway (1960) considered *C. leucopogon* and *C. thoracicus* to be conspecific, but see Wetmore et al. (1984). Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus*.

Delete the second sentence from the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus modestus*.

Delete the second sentence from the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*, and insert the following: Some authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934 and Paynter in Mayr and Greenway 1960) consider *C. nigricapillus* and *C. semibadius* to be conspecific, but see Slud (1964) and Wetmore et al. (1984).

Delete the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus leucotis* and insert the following:

Notes.—Species limits among *Cantorchilus leucotis* and the South American *C. superciliaris* (Lawrence, 1869) [Superciliated Wren], *C. guarayanus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) [Fawn-breasted Wren], and *C. longirostris* (Vieillot, 1818) [Long-billed Wren] are uncertain (see Ridgely and Tudor 1989). Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus*.

p. 554. In the citation for *Seiurus aurocapilla*, change “Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 5:91, pl. 252” to “Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 1:91, pl. 252” to correct a numbering error (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 565. The extralimital species *Basileuterus hypoleucus* is merged with *Basileuterus culicivorus*. Add the following to the end of the Notes for *B. culicivorus*: Includes *B. hypoleucus* Bonaparte, 1850 [White-bellied Warbler], formerly considered a separate species but merged on the basis of playback experiments (Robbins et al. 1999), lack of differences in vocalizations (Robbins et al. 1999) and genetics (Vilaça and Santos 2010), and the presence of mixed pairs and intermediates where their ranges overlap (Hellmayr 1935, Willis 1986, Robbins et al. 1999).

p. 599. Remove the genus *Paroaria* and its included species from the family Emberizidae and transfer them to a position at the beginning of the Thraupidae, preceding the heading for the genus *Conirostrum*. Substitute the following for the Notes under the generic name:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data (Yuri and Mindell 2002, Burns and Naoki 2004) provide strong evidence that the affinities of this genus, previously placed in the Emberizidae, are with the Thraupidae.

p. 602. *Arremon costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus* are separated from *A. torquatus*. Delete the species account for *A. torquatus* and replace it with new accounts for *A. costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus* as follows:

Arremon costaricensis (Bangs). Costa Rican Brush-Finch.

Buarremon costaricensis Bangs, 1907, Auk 24:310. (Boruca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (300–1,200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) included in *A. torquatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) [White-browed Brush-Finch], but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of differences in vocalizations, plumage, and genetics (Cadena and Cuervo 2010). Formerly considered conspecific with *A. atricapillus*, either as part of *A. torquatus* (AOU 1998) or distinct from *A. torquatus* (AOU 1983). Formerly placed in the genus *Buarremon* (AOU 1998).

Arremon atricapillus (Lawrence). Black-headed Brush-Finch.

Buarremon atricapillus Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 10:396. (“Bogotá,” Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (700–1,000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panamá province, eastern San Blas, and eastern Darién, Panama, south to the west slope of the Eastern Andes, both slopes of the Central Andes, and the Pacific slope of the Western Andes, northern Colombia.

Notes.—See comments under *A. costaricensis*.

pp. 614–615. *Amphispiza belli* is transferred to the new genus *Artemisiospiza*. After the account for *Amphispiza bilineata*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus **ARTEMISIOSPIZA** Klicka and Banks

Artemisiospiza Klicka and Banks, 2011, Zootaxa 2793:67. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza belli* Cassin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Amphispiza* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Klicka and Spellman 2007, Da-Costa et al. 2009) indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change *Amphispiza belli* (Cassin) to *Artemisiospiza belli* (Cassin), place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Artemisiospiza*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Amphispiza*. See comments under *Artemisiospiza*.

p. 650. In the citation for *Icterus spurius*, change “Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:48, pl. 48” to “Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:49, pl. 49” to correct a typographical error (Wetherbee 1992).

pp. 660–662. The genus *Carpodacus* as currently constituted does not form a monophyletic group (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012); the North American species are not closely related to the remaining species of *Carpodacus*, which include the type species *roseus*. Insert the following after the species account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*:

Genus **HAEMORHOUS** Swainson

Haemorhous Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Classif. Bds. 2:295.

Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888), *Fringilla purpurea* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Carpodacus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012), which show that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of *Carpodacus purpureus*, *Carpodacus cassinii*, and *Carpodacus mexicanus* to *Haemorhous*, and move the accounts for these species in this sequence to follow the heading and notes for *Haemorhous*. Add parentheses around the authority name for *cassinii*. For *cassinii* and *mexicanus*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Carpodacus*. See comments under *Haemorhous*.

Substitute the following for the Notes in the species account for *H. purpureus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Carpodacus*. See comments under *Haemorhous*.

Delete the final sentence of the Notes in the species account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*.

Move the citation for *Burricea* from the synonymy of *Carpodacus* to the synonymy of *Haemorhous*.

p. 669. Change the English name for *Serinus canaria* to Island Canary (as in Clements 2000 and Dickinson 2003). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Common Canary (e.g., AOU 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 669. Recent genetic data have shown that the current linear position of the genus *Pyrrhula* does not properly reflect its evolutionary relationships (Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012). Move Genus **PYRRHULA** Brisson, its citation, and the species account for *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* to a position following the species account for *Pinicola enucleator* and insert the following under the heading and citation for *Pyrrhula*:

Notes.—Nuclear and mitochondrial genetic data indicate that *Pyrrhula* and *Pinicola* are closely related genera (Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012).

p. 685. Change the English name for *Macronectes giganteus* to Southern Giant-Petrel (as in Dickinson 2003, Christidis and Boles 2008, Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Antarctic Giant-Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 686. Change the English name for *Pterodroma solandri* to Providence Petrel (as in Dickinson 2003, Gill and Wright 2006, and Christidis and Boles 2008). Change the last sentence of the species account to: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Solander's Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 687. Change the English name for *Oceanites gracilis* to Elliot's Storm-Petrel (as in Gill and Wright 2006 and Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as White-vented Storm-Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 693. Change the English name for *Sterna trudeaui* to Snowy-crowned Tern (as in Gill and Wright 2006 and Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Trudeau's Tern, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 696. Change the English name for *Copsychus saularis* to Oriental Magpie-Robin (as in Dickinson 2003, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, and Gill and Wright 2006). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Magpie-Robin, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 698. Change the English name for *Lagonosticta rubricata* to African Firefinch (as in Stevenson and Fanshawe 2002, Sinclair and Ryan 2003, and Dickinson 2003). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as African Fire-Finch, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>	Puffin des Galapagos
<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	Puffin de Bryan
<i>Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea</i>	Buse plombée
<i>Buteogallus solitarius</i>	Buse solitaire
<i>Morphnarchus princeps</i>	Buse barrée
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	Buse blanche
<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	Buse grise
<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	Râle de Cayenne
<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Talève violacée
<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	Guillemot de Scripps
PTEROCLIDAE	
<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	Engoulevent de Caroline
<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>	Engoulevent roux
<i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i>	Engoulevent peut-on-voir

Antrostomus salvini Engoulevent de Salvin
Antrostomus badius Engoulevent maya
Antrostomus ridgwayi Engoulevent de Ridgway
Antrostomus vociferus Engoulevent bois-pourri
Antrostomus saturatus Engoulevent montagnard
Antrostomus arizonae Engoulevent d'Arizona
Antrostomus noctitherus Engoulevent de Porto Rico
Hydropsalis cayennensis Engoulevent coré
Hydropsalis maculicaudus Engoulevent à queue étoilée
Selasphorus calliope Colibri calliope
Picoides fumigatus Pic enfumé
Dendroplex picus Grimpar talapiot
Lepidothrix coronata Manakin à tête bleue
Pheugopedius spadix Troglodyte moine
Pheugopedius atrogularis Troglodyte à gorge noire
Pheugopedius rutilus Troglodyte des halliers
Pheugopedius maculipectus Troglodyte à poitrine tachetée
Pheugopedius felix Troglodyte joyeux
Pheugopedius fasciatoventris Troglodyte à ventre noir
Thryophilus rufalbus Troglodyte rufalbin
Thryophilus sinaloa Troglodyte du Sinaloa
Thryophilus pleurostictus Troglodyte barré
Cantorchilus leucopogon Troglodyte balafré
Cantorchilus thoracicus Troglodyte flammé
Cantorchilus modestus Troglodyte modeste
Cantorchilus nigricapillus Troglodyte à calotte noire
Cantorchilus semibadius Troglodyte des ruisseaux
Cantorchilus leucotis Troglodyte à face pâle
Arremon costaricensis Tohi du Costa Rica
Arremon atricapillus Tohi à tête noire
Artemisiospiza belli Bruant de Bell
Haemorhous purpureus Roselin pourpré
Haemorhous cassinii Roselin de Cassin
Haemorhous mexicanus Roselin familier

Delete the following names:

Leucopternis plumbeus
Leucopternis princeps
Leucopternis albicollis
Harpophalioetus solitarius
Aramides cajanea
Porphyrio martinica
 PTEROCLIDIDAE
Caprimulgus carolinensis
Caprimulgus rufus
Caprimulgus cubanensis
Caprimulgus salvini
Caprimulgus badius
Caprimulgus ridgwayi
Caprimulgus vociferus
Caprimulgus arizonae
Caprimulgus noctitherus
Caprimulgus saturatus
Caprimulgus cayennensis
Caprimulgus maculicaudus
Stellula calliope
Veniliornis fumigatus
Xiphorhynchus picus

Buse plombée
 Buse barrée
 Buse blanche
 Buse solitaire
 Rôle de Cayenne
 Talève violacée
 Engoulevent de Caroline
 Engoulevent roux
 Engoulevent peut-on-voir
 Engoulevent de Salvin
 Engoulevent maya
 Engoulevent de Ridgway
 Engoulevent bois-pourri
 Engoulevent d'Arizona
 Engoulevent de Porto Rico
 Engoulevent montagnard
 Engoulevent coré
 Engoulevent à queue étoilée
 Colibri calliope
 Pic enfumé
 Grimpar talapiot

Pipra coronata Manakin à tête bleue
Thryothorus spadix Troglodyte moine
Thryothorus atrogularis Troglodyte à gorge noire
Thryothorus fasciatoventris Troglodyte à ventre noir
Thryothorus nigricapillus Troglodyte à calotte noire
Thryothorus semibadius Troglodyte des ruisseaux
Thryothorus leucopogon Troglodyte balafré
Thryothorus thoracicus Troglodyte flammé
Thryothorus rutilus Troglodyte des halliers
Thryothorus maculipectus Troglodyte à poitrine tachetée
Thryothorus rufalbus Troglodyte rufalbin
Thryothorus sinaloa Troglodyte du Sinaloa
Thryothorus pleurostictus Troglodyte barré
Thryothorus felix Troglodyte joyeux
Thryothorus leucotis Troglodyte à face pâle
Thryothorus modestus Troglodyte modeste
Arremon torquatus Tohi à tête rayée
Amphispiza belli Bruant de Bell
Carpodacus purpureus Roselin pourpré
Carpodacus cassinii Roselin de Cassin
Carpodacus mexicanus Roselin familier

Move *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* to follow *Pseudastur albicollis*.
 Move species in *Buteogallus* to follow *Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea*
 in this order:

Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius

Move FALCONIDAE, PSITTACIDAE, and their included species,
 to a position following *Campephilus imperialis*.

Rearrange the generic placements and species sequence in
 TROCHILIDAE, FURNARIIDAE, and TROGLODYTIDAE as
 indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Paroaria coronata* and *P. capitata* to the family THRAU-
 PIDAE, to precede *Conirostrum leucogenys*.

Move *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* to a position following *Pinicola enucleator*.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee
 included recognition of *Junco bairdii* (Baird's Junco) as a species
 distinct from *J. phaeonotus* (Yellow-eyed Junco); recognition of
 the extralimital species *Gracula indica* (Southern Hill-Myna) as
 distinct from *G. religiosa* (Hill Myna); division of *Amazona leuco-*
cephala (Cuban Parrot) and *Passerculus sandwichensis* (Savannah
 Sparrow) into multiple species; transfer of *Deltarhynchus flam-*
mulatus (Flammulated Flycatcher) to *Ramphotrigon*; resurrec-
 tion of the genera *Pseudobulweria* for *Pterodroma rostrata* (Tahiti
 Petrel), *Urubitinga* for *Buteogallus urubitinga* (Great Black-Hawk)
 and *B. solitarius* (Solitary Eagle), and *Heterospizias* for *Buteogallus*
meridionalis (Savanna Hawk); modification of the English names
 of *Buteo plagiatus* (Gray Hawk), *Columbina inca* (Inca Dove),
Setophaga flavescens (Bahama Warbler), and *Pseudonestor xan-*
thophrys (Maui Parrotbill); rearrangement of the linear sequence

of species in the genus *Spizella*; and establishment of a new minimum standard for holotypes of extant avian species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank A. Aleixo, M. J. Braun, M. R. Browning, C. D. Cadena, E. Carey, S. Claramunt, W. S. Clark, P. Escalante, D. D. Gibson, B. Hallett, J. C. Haney, M. Iliff, D. S. Lee, B. A. Millsap, H. Mounce, H. D. Pratt, M. B. Robbins, S. H. Seipke, C. Stahala, and D. C. Wege for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

- ALEIXO, A. 2002. Molecular systematics and the role of the "várzea"—"terra-firme" ecotone in the diversification of *Xiphorhynchus* woodcreepers (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae). *Auk* 119:621–640.
- ALEIXO, A., S. M. S. GREGORY, AND J. PENHALLURICK. 2007. Fixation of the type species and revalidation of the genus *Dendroplex* Swainson, 1827 (Dendrocolaptidae). *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 127:242–246.
- AMARAL, F. S. R., M. J. MILLER, L. F. SILVEIRA, E. BERMINGHAM, AND A. WAJNTAL. 2006. Polyphyly of the hawk genera *Leucopternis* and *Buteogallus* (Aves, Accipitridae): Multiple habitat shifts during the Neotropical buteonine diversification. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 6:10.
- AMARAL, F. S. R., F. H. SHELDON, A. GAMAUF, E. HARING, M. RIESING, L. F. SILVEIRA, AND A. WAJNTAL. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 53:703–715.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1957. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1983. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1998. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Auk* 117:847–858.
- AMES, P. L. 1971. The morphology of the syrinx in passerine birds. *Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History*, no. 37.
- ARNAIZ-VILLENA, A., J. MOSCOSO, V. RUIZ-DEL-VALLE, J. GONZALEZ, R. REGUERA, M. WINK, AND J. I. SERRANO-VELA. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African oriole finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. *Acta Zoologica Sinica* 53:826–834.
- AUSTIN, J. J., V. BRETAGNOLLE, AND E. PASQUET. 2004. A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little–Audubon's shearwater complex. *Auk* 121:847–864.
- BARKER, F. K. 2004. Monophyly and relationships of wrens (Aves: Troglodytidae): A congruence analysis of heterogeneous mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 31:486–504.
- BIRT, T. P., H. R. CARTER, D. L. WHITWORTH, A. McDONALD, S. H. NEWMAN, F. GRESS, E. PALACIOS, J. S. KOEPKE, AND V. L. FRIESE. 2012. Rangelwide population genetic structure of Xantus's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*). *Auk* 129:44–55.
- BOCK, W. J. 1994. History and nomenclature of avian family-group names. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, no. 222.
- BURNS, K. J., AND K. NAOKI. 2004. Molecular phylogenetics and biogeography of Neotropical tanagers in the genus *Tangara*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 32:838–854.
- CADENA, C. D., AND A. M. CUERVO. 2010. Molecules, ecology, morphology, and songs in concert: How many species is *Arremon torquatus* (Aves, Emberizidae)? *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 99:152–176.
- CHESSER, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 32:11–24.
- CHESSER, R. T., R. C. BANKS, F. K. BARKER, C. CICERO, J. L. DUNN, A. W. KRATTER, I. J. LOVETTE, P. C. RASMUSSEN, J. V. REMSEN, JR., J. D. RISING, D. F. STOTZ, AND K. WINKER. 2009. Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Auk* 126:705–714.
- CHIKARA, O. 2011. Possible records of the newly described Bryan's Shearwater *Puffinus bryani* in Japan. *BirdingASIA* 16:86–88.
- CHRISTIDIS, L., AND W. BOLES. 2008. *Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds*. CSIRO, Melbourne, Australia.
- CLEMENTS, J. F. 2000. *Birds of the World: A Checklist*, 5th ed. Pica Press, Robertbridge, United Kingdom.
- DACOSTA, J. M., G. M. SPELLMAN, P. ESCALANTE, AND J. KLICKA. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 40:206–216.
- DAVID, N., AND M. GOSSELIN. 2011. Gender agreement of avian species-group names under Article 31.2.2 of the ICZN Code. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 131:103–115.
- DERRYBERRY, E. P., S. CLARAMUNT, G. DERRYBERRY, R. T. CHESSER, J. CRACRAFT, A. ALEIXO, J. PÉREZ-EMÁN, J. V. REMSEN, JR., AND R. T. BRUMFIELD. 2011. Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). *Evolution* 65:2973–2986.
- DICKINSON, E. C., ED. 2003. *The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, 3rd ed. Christopher Helm, London.
- DROST, C. A., AND D. B. LEWIS. 1995. Xantus' Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*). In *The Birds of North America*, no. 164 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- ERICSON, P. G. P., C. L. ANDERSON, T. BRITTON, A. ELZANOWSKI, U. S. JOHANSSON, M. KÄLLERSJÖ, J. I. OHLSON, T. J. PARSONS, D. ZUCCON, AND G. MAYR. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. *Biology Letters* 2:543–547.
- FEDUCCIA, A. 1973. Evolutionary trends in the Neotropical ovenbirds and woodhewers. *Ornithological Monographs*, no. 13.

- FERGUSON-LEES, J., AND D. A. CHRISTIE. 2006. Raptors of the World. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- GILL, F., AND M. WRIGHT. 2006. Birds of the World: Recommended English Names. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- HACKETT, S. J., R. T. KIMBALL, S. REDDY, R. C. K. BOWIE, E. L. BRAUN, M. J. BRAUN, J. L. CHOJNOWSKI, W. A. COX, K.-L. HAN, J. HARSHMAN, AND OTHERS. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. *Science* 320:1763–1768.
- HAN, K.-L., M. B. ROBBINS, AND M. J. BRAUN. 2010. A multi-gene estimate of phylogeny in the nightjars and nighthawks (Caprimulgidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 55:443–453.
- HELLMAYR, C. E. 1934. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 7.
- HELLMAYR, C. E. 1935. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 8.
- HORIKOSHI, K., M. EDA, K. KAWAKAMI, H. SUZUKI, H. CHIBA, AND T. HIRAOKA. 2012. Bryan's Shearwaters have survived in the Bonin Islands, northwestern Pacific! PSG 2012 Hawaii abstracts. Pacific Seabird Group Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting, Turtle Bay Resort, Haleiwa, Hawaii.
- IRESTEDT, M., J. FJELDSÅ, U. S. JOHANSSON, AND P. G. P. ERICSON. 2002. Systematic relationships and biogeography of the tracheophone suboscines (Aves: Passeriformes). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 23:499–512.
- JEHL, J. R., JR., AND S. I. BOND. 1975. Morphological variation and species limits in murrelets of the genus *Endomychura*. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 18:9–24.
- KEITT, B. S. 2005. Status of Xantus's Murrelet and its nesting habitat in Baja California, Mexico. *Marine Ornithology* 33:105–114.
- KLICKA, J., AND G. M. SPELLMAN. 2007. A molecular evaluation of the North American "grassland" sparrow clade. *Auk* 124:537–551.
- LERNER, H. R. L., M. C. KLAVER, AND D. P. MINDELL. 2008. Molecular phylogenetics of the buteonine birds of prey (Accipitridae). *Auk* 125:304–315.
- LERNER, H. R. L., M. MEYER, H. F. JAMES, M. HOFREITER, AND R. C. FLEISCHER. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian Honeycreepers. *Current Biology* 21:1838–1844.
- MANN, N. I., F. K. BARKER, J. A. GRAVES, K. A. DINGESS-MANN, AND P. J. B. SLATER. 2006. Molecular data delineate four genera of "Thryothorus" wrens. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 40:750–759.
- MAYR, E., AND J. C. GREENWAY, Eds. 1968. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 9. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- MCGUIRE, J. A., C. C. WITT, D. L. ALTSHULER, AND J. V. REMSEN, JR. 2007. Phylogenetic systematics and biogeography of hummingbirds: Bayesian and maximum likelihood analyses of partitioned data and selection of an appropriate partitioning strategy. *Systematic Biology* 56:837–856.
- MCGUIRE, J. A., C. C. WITT, J. V. REMSEN, JR., R. DUDLEY, AND D. L. ALTSHULER. 2009. A higher-level taxonomy for hummingbirds. *Journal of Ornithology* 150:155–165.
- MCKAY, B. D., F. K. BARKER, H. L. MAYS, JR., S. M. DOUCET, AND G. E. HILL. 2010. A molecular phylogenetic hypothesis for the manakins (Aves: Pipridae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 55:733–737.
- MILLSAP, B. A., S. H. SEIPKE, AND W. S. CLARK. 2011. The Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) is two species. *Condor* 113:326–339.
- MOORE, W. S., A. C. WEIBEL, AND A. AGIUS. 2006. Mitochondrial DNA phylogeny of the woodpecker genus *Veniliornis* (Picidae, Picinae) and related genera implies convergent evolution of plumage patterns. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 87:611–624.
- PHILLIPS, A. R. 1986. The Known Birds of North and Middle America, part 1. Published by the author, Denver, Colorado.
- PISTON, A. W., AND S. C. HEINL. 2001. First record of the European Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) from the Pacific. *Western Birds* 32:179–181.
- PRUM, R. O. 1992. Syringeal morphology, phylogeny, and evolution of the Neotropical manakins (Aves: Pipridae). *American Museum Novitates* 3043:1–65.
- PYLE, R. L., AND P. PYLE. 2009. The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status, version 1. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. [Online.] Available at hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph.
- RASMUSSEN, P. C., AND J. C. ANDERTON. 2005. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vol. 2. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.
- RÊGO, P. S., J. ARARIPE, M. L. V. MARCELIANO, I. SAMPAIO, AND H. SCHNEIDER. 2007. Phylogenetic analyses of the genera *Pipra*, *Lepidothrix* and *Dixiphia* (Pipridae, Passeriformes) using partial cytochrome *b* and 16S mtDNA genes. *Zoologica Scripta* 36:565–575.
- REMSEN, J. V., JR., C. D. CADENA, A. JARAMILLO, M. NORES, J. F. PACHECO, J. PÉREZ-EMÁN, M. B. ROBBINS, F. G. STILES, D. F. STOTZ, AND K. J. ZIMMER. VERSION 2012. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACC-Baseline.html.
- RICE, N. H., A. T. PETERSON, AND G. ESCALONA-SEGURA. 1999. Phylogenetic patterns in montane *Troglodytes* wrens. *Condor* 101:446–451.
- RIDGELY, R. S., AND G. TUDOR. 1989. The Birds of South America, vol. 1: The Oscine Passerines. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- RIESING, M. J., L. KRUCKENHAUSER, A. GAMAUF, AND E. HARING. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of the genus *Buteo* (Aves: Accipitridae) based on mitochondrial marker sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 27:328–342.
- ROBBINS, M. B., R. C. FAUCETT, AND N. H. RICE. 1999. Avifauna of a Paraguayan cerrado locality: Parque Nacional Serranía San Luis, Depto. Concepción. *Wilson Bulletin* 111:216–218.
- ROBSON, C. 2005. Birds of Southeast Asia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, JR. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- SINCLAIR, I., AND P. RYAN. 2003. Birds of Africa South of the Sahara. Struik, Cape Town, South Africa.
- STEVENSON, T., AND J. FANSHAW. 2002. A Field Guide to the Birds of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi. T. & A. D. Poyser, London.
- SUH, A., M. PAUS, M. KIEFMANN, G. CHURAKOV, F. A. FRANKE, J. BROSIUS, J. O. KRIEGS, AND J. SCHMITZ. 2011. Mesozoic

- retroposons reveal parrots as the closest living relatives of passerine birds. *Nature Communications* 2:443.
- SLUD, P. 1964. The birds of Costa Rica: Distribution and ecology. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 128:1–430.
- TELLO, J. G., R. G. MOYLE, D. J. MARCHESI, AND J. CRACRAFT. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannidae). *Cladistics* 25:429–467.
- VILAÇA, S. T., AND F. R. SANTOS. 2010. Biogeographic history of the species complex *Basileuterus culicivorus* (Aves, Parulidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57:585–597.
- WETHERBEE, D. K. 1992. An outline of 18th century North American ornithology; with a critique of its coverage by the A.O.U. check-list. Published by the author, Shelburne, Massachusetts.
- WETMORE, A., R. F. PASQUIER, AND S. L. OLSON. 1984. The Birds of the Republic of Panamá, part 4. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 150.
- WILLIS, E. O. 1986. Vireos, wood warblers and warblers as ant followers. *Gerfaut* 76:177–186.
- YURI, T., AND D. P. MINDELL. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, “New World nine-primaried oscines” (Aves: Passeriformes). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 23:229–243.
- ZUCCON, D., R. PRÛS-JONES, P. C. RASMUSSEN, AND P. G. P. ERICSON. 2012. The phylogenetic relationships and generic limits of finches (Fringillidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 62:581–596.