



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

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This is the ninth 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 1 January and 31 December 2008 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). Terry Chesser became chair of the Committee and Keith Barker became a member of the Committee in 2008.

Changes in this Supplement include the following: (1) seven species are added to the main list (including one transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information (*Anser anser*, *Patagioenas plumbea*, *Ninox scutulata*, *Tolmomyias flaviventris*, *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, and *Emberiza chrysophrys*), one of which (*Ninox*) also represents a new genus for the main list; (2) the distributional statement of one species (*Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*) is changed by a split of extralimital taxa; (3) one species is changed (to *Notharchus hyperhynchus*) by being split from an extralimital species (*N. macrorhynchus*); (4) three generic names (*Acanthis*, *Spinus*, and *Chloris*) are added as a result of splits from the genus *Carduelis*; (5) one genus (*Cichlherminia*) is lost by merger (into *Turdus*), and the scientific name of one species (*Turdus lherminieri*) is thereby changed; (6) the gender of the adjectival names of two species (*Poecile hudsonicus* and *P. cinctus*) is changed, owing to correction of the gender

of the generic name; (7) the citation for one genus (*Dives*) is changed; (8) three English names are changed (*Vireo caribaeus* becomes San Andres [rather than Saint Andrew] Vireo, *Ammodramus nelsoni* becomes Nelson's [rather than Nelson's Sharp-tailed] Sparrow, and *A. caudacutus* becomes Saltmarsh [rather than Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed] Sparrow); and (9) one species is added to the Appendix (*Circus buffoni*). In addition, the scientific names of two species in the Appendix are changed (to *Chroicocephalus genei* and *C. novaehollandiae* [rather than *Larus genei* and *L. novaehollandiae*]); this change, based on a committee decision from 2007, was overlooked in the Supplement published in 2008 (Banks et al. 2008).

A new sequence is adopted for species in the genus *Trogon*, the Numididae are recognized at the family level, and the sequence of families within the Galliformes is rearranged. A newly recognized family, the Mohoidae (Hawaiian honeyeaters), is added to the main list. The five species in this new family (all extinct) were formerly considered part of the Meliphagidae (honeyeaters); the latter family is now deleted from the Check-list. The family placement of six passerine genera (*Chlorothraupis*, *Habia*, *Piranga*, *Granatellus*, *Amaurospiza*, and *Saltator*) is changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships. The offshore limit for acceptable records is changed to 200 miles [320 km] to conform to international convention. Finally, a system of regional consultants for bird distribution in North America and Middle America is established and is being implemented.

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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 is available 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:

p. xii. The offshore limit for acceptable records is changed to 200 nautical miles (370 km). This change brings the *Check-list* into conformity with international convention regarding the jurisdictional limits of nations over offshore natural resources. Delete the last sentence under Geographic Coverage and insert the following: Records of occurrence within 200 nautical miles offshore from any coast, including islands, in the *Check-list* area are included unless such records are within territory or territorial waters of a country or other geographical entity outside the AOU *Check-list* area (e.g., Russia).

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,055. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anser anser Graylag Goose. (A)

NUMIDIDAE

Patagioenas plumbea Plumbeous Pigeon.

Ninox scutulata Brown Hawk-Owl. (A)

Notharchus hyperrhynchus White-necked Puffbird.

Tolmomyias flaviventris Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher. (A)

Poecile hudsonicus Boreal Chickadee.

Poecile cinctus Gray-headed Chickadee.

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus Sedge Warbler. (A)

Turdus lherminieri Forest Thrush.

MOHIDAE

Emberiza chrysophrys Yellow-browed Bunting. (A)

Acanthis flammea Common Redpoll.

Acanthis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.

Spinus spinus Eurasian Siskin.

Spinus pinus Pine Siskin.

Spinus atriceps Black-capped Siskin.

Spinus notatus Black-headed Siskin.

Spinus xanthogastrus Yellow-bellied Siskin.

Spinus cucullatus Red Siskin.

Spinus dominicensis Antillean Siskin.

Spinus psaltria Lesser Goldfinch.

Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch.

Spinus tristis American Goldfinch.

Chloris sinica Oriental Greenfinch.

Delete the following names:

Numidinae

Notharchus macrorhynchos White-necked Puffbird.

MELIPHAGIDAE

Poecile hudsonica Boreal Chickadee.

Poecile cincta Gray-headed Chickadee.

Cichlherminia lherminieri Forest Thrush.

Carduelis flammea Common Redpoll.

Carduelis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.

Carduelis spinus Eurasian Siskin.

Carduelis pinus Pine Siskin.

Carduelis atriceps Black-capped Siskin.

Carduelis notata Black-headed Siskin.

Carduelis xanthogastra Yellow-bellied Siskin.

Carduelis cucullata Red Siskin.

Carduelis dominicensis Antillean Siskin.

Carduelis psaltria Lesser Goldfinch.

Carduelis lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch.

Carduelis tristis American Goldfinch.

Carduelis sinica Oriental Greenfinch.

Change the English names of the following species:

Vireo caribaeus to San Andres Vireo.

Ammodramus nelsoni to Nelson's Sparrow.

Ammodramus caudacutus to Saltmarsh Sparrow.

Change the sequence of families and subfamilies of **GALLIFORMES** to:

CRACIDAE

NUMIDIDAE

ODONTOPHORIDAE

PHASIANIDAE

Phasianinae

Tetraoninae

Meleagridinae

Rearrange the species in *Trogon* to the following sequence:

Trogon clathratus

Trogon massena

Trogon melanurus

Trogon melanocephalus

Trogon citreolus

Trogon viridis

Trogon bairdii

Trogon violaceus

Trogon rufus

Trogon elegans

Trogon mexicanus

Trogon collaris

Trogon aurantiiventris

Move the four species of *Moho* and *Chaetoptila angustipluma* to follow the newly inserted **MOHIDAE**.

Move the two species of *Chlorothraupis*, the three species of *Habia*, and the eight species of *Piranga* to the beginning of the **CARDINALIDAE** in the order *Piranga*, *Habia*, *Chlorothraupis*. Remove the asterisks from these species.

Move the two species of *Granatellus* and *Amaurospiza concolor* to follow *Pheucticus melanocephalus*. Remove the asterisks from these species.

Move the six species of *Saltator* to **Genus INCERTAE SEDIS** following *Tersina viridis*. Remove the asterisks from these species.

p. 58. After the account for *Anser erythropus*, insert the following new account:

Anser anser (Linnaeus). Graylag Goose.

Anas Anser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. Based on "The Laughing-Goose" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 153, pl. 153. (in Europa & America maxime boreali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Breeds in arctic, boreal, and temperate habitats from tundra through a variety of wetlands, usually with extensive open fresh water with adjacent dense emergent vegetation. Winters in estuaries, lakes, and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia east through central Europe and Russia to central and southern Siberia and southern Russian Far East and south to Turkey, Iraq, Iran, possibly extreme western Afghanistan, and northern China. Northernmost populations are migratory. *Winters* south to North Africa, Israel, Iraq, northern India, central Myanmar, northern Vietnam, and southern China.

Casual north to Svalbard, Jan Mayen, east to Japan, and south to the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Egypt, Kuwait, and Sri Lanka.

Casual north to Greenland where there are at least seven sight records (Boertmann 1994, D. Boertmann in litt.).

Accidental off Newfoundland; one landed and was photographed aboard a ship 167 nautical miles off St. John's, from 24 April to 2 May 2005 (Pranty et al. 2008).

This species is widely kept domestically, and most if not all reports from mainland North America likely represent escapes from captivity. A report from Attu Island (1987, Amer. Birds 41:476) pertains to either *Anser fabalis* or *A. serrirostris* (1988, Amer. Birds 42:121; D.D. Gibson in litt.).

p. 112. Within Galliformes, elevate Numidinae to family status and change the sequence of families and subfamilies, with their included species (Cox et al. 2007) to:

CRACIDAE
NUMIDIDAE
ODONTOPHORIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
 Phasianinae
 Tetraoninae
 Meleagridinae

Under the heading Order **GALLIFORMES**: Gallinaceous Birds, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence and taxonomic rank of families follow Cox et al. (2007).

p. 220. Before the account for *Patagioenas subvinacea*, known as *Columba subvinacea* until the 44th Supplement (Banks et al. 2003), insert the following new account:

Patagioenas plumbea (Vieillot). Plumbeous Pigeon.

Columba plumbea Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 26: 358. (Brésil = vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2,100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama (Serranía de Jungurudó and Cerro Pirre, Darién) to northwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes from Venezuela and the Guianas south through Amazonia to central Bolivia, southern Brazil, and eastern Paraguay.

Notes.—Considered a fairly common resident on Cerro Pirre and Serranía de Jungurudó, Panama (Angehr et al. 2004, Angehr 2006). Vocal differences among populations suggest that *P. plumbea* as currently recognized may contain multiple species (Donegan et al. 2007, Whittaker 2009).

p. 266. After the account for *Aegolius ridgwayi*, insert the following new account:

Genus ***NINOX*** Hodgson

Ninox Hodgson, 1837, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 5, p. 23. Type, by monotypy, *Ninox nipalensis* Hodgson = *Strix lugubris* Tickell.

Ninox scutulata (Raffles). Brown Hawk-Owl.

Strixscutulata Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 2, p. 280. (Sumatra.)

Habitat.—Forest and a variety of woodland habitats.

Distribution.—*Found* (both resident and migratory populations) from western India south to Sri Lanka, east to southern China, Siberian Russia, Korea, and Japan and south to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, southeast Asia, Indonesia east to the Moluccas, and the Philippines. Northeastern populations are migratory; the species *winters* from southeast Asia south to the limits of the resident range.

Accidental on Ashmore Reef, Australia.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 27 August–3 September 2005; photos; Yerger and Mohlmann 2008; and Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 1 August 2008; photos of desiccated carcass; I. L. Jones in litt.).

Notes.—Also known as Brown Boobook.

pp. 315–317. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Moyle 2005, DaCosta and Klicka 2008) has shown that relationships among North American members of the genus *Trogon* are not reflected accurately in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of species, as follows:

Trogon clathratus
Trogon massena
Trogon melanurus
Trogon melanocephalus
Trogon citreolus
Trogon viridis
Trogon bairdii
Trogon violaceus
Trogon rufus
Trogon elegans

Trogon mexicanus
Trogon collaris
Trogon aurantiiventris

Under the heading Genus **TROGON**, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of species follows Moyle (2005) and Da-Costa and Klicka (2008).

p. 325. *Notharchus hyperrhynchus* is recognized as distinct from *N. macrorhynchus*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2009). The *hyperrhynchus* subspecies group, which also includes *N. h. paraensis* of Amazonian Brazil, was formerly considered a separate species, but was merged, along with *N. swainsoni*, into the single species *N. macrorhynchus* by Peters (1948), who did not provide a rationale for the change. *Notharchus swainsoni* was recently re-elevated to species status, and it was suggested that the *hyperrhynchus* group might also warrant species rank (Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Remsen et al. 2009). Vocal (e.g., Hilty 2003) and morphological differences between *macrorhynchus* and the *hyperrhynchus* group are typical of species differences in this genus, and the two are not known to intergrade where their distributions are parapatric.

Replace the account of *N. macrorhynchus* with the following:

Notharchus hyperrhynchus (Sclater). White-necked Puffbird.

Bucco hyperrhynchus Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 23, p. 193, pl. 105. (Upper Amazon.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Mexico (west-central Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo) south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia and northern and northeastern Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and western and southern Amazonian Brazil (east to Rios Branco and Negro and Maranhão and south to Mato Grosso).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *N. macrorhynchus* (Gmelin, 1788) [Guianan Puffbird] of southeastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Amazonian Brazil, and with *N. swainsoni* (Gray, 1846) [Buff-bellied Puffbird] of southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina, but separated on the basis of morphological and vocal differences (Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Hilty 2003). Further, no justification was provided by Peters (1948) for his treatment of these taxa as conspecific, despite their previous treatment as three species by Ridgway (1914), Cory (1919), and Pinto (1938).

p. 360. *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* is recognized as distinct from *L. affinis*. Although many recent authors, following Peters (1951), have treated South American *lacrymiger* as conspecific with *L. affinis*, this merger was never supported by an explicit rationale, and many authors have retained them as distinct species. The plumage patterns of the two groups differ strongly, more so than those of some pairs of woodcreeper species with similar

distributions. Ridgely and Tudor (1994) stated that the vocalizations of the two groups differ strongly, although no analysis of these characters has been published.

In the account for *L. affinis*, delete information on the *lacrymiger* group and the words “[*affinis* group].” Change **Notes** to read: Formerly included *L. lacrymiger* (Des Murs, 1849) [Montane Woodcreeper], here considered specifically distinct on the basis of larger size, differences in plumage, and apparent differences in vocalizations, following Cory and Hellmayr (1925), Zimmer (1934), Eisenmann (1955), Ridgely and Tudor (1994), and Marantz et al. (2003).

p. 385. After the account for *Tolmomyias assimilis*, insert the following new account:

Tolmomyias flaviventris (Wied). Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

Muscipeta flaviventris Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(2), p. 929. (Mucuri and Alcobaca, southern Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama and northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago south, east of the Andes to central Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Known in Panama only from near El Real, Darién (Angehr 2006).

p. 411. After the account for *Empidonomus varius*, insert the following new account:

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye). Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher.

T[yrannus] aurantio-atro cristatus [sic] d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 45. (Valle Grande, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest; also winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge and Secondary Forest (0–1,800 m; Lower Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southern South America from eastern Bolivia and Brazil to central Argentina. *Resident* in central Brazil. *Winters* in Amazonia from southern Colombia and southern Venezuela south to Peru and Brazil.

Accidental in Cerro Azul, Panama, 1–4 December 2007 (photos; 2008, North Amer. Birds 62:332–336; Robb et al. 2009).

Notes.—Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Griseotyrannus* Lanyon, 1984 (e.g., Fitzpatrick 2004).

pp. 427, 530. Recent genetic work (Fleischer et al. 2008) indicates that *Chaetoptila angustipluma* and the four species of the genus *Moho*, extinct Hawaiian species traditionally included in the family Meliphagidae, form a distinct clade unrelated to the Meliphagidae. Further studies of the phylogenetic position of this family, endemic to Hawaii, are in progress. The Mohoidae are

most likely sister to the Ptilogonatidae (R. Fleischer pers. comm.) and are provisionally placed between the Bombycillidae and the Ptilogonatidae.

Change Family **MELIPHAGIDAE**: Honeyeaters to Family **MOHOIDAE**: Hawaiian Honeyeaters and move family and included genera and species to a position following the account for *Bombycilla cedrorum*, p. 530.

Under the heading Family **MOHOIDAE**, insert the following:

Notes.—The genera *Chaetoptila* and *Moho* were formerly placed in the Meliphagidae. Genetic studies (Fleischer et al. 2008) indicate that these two genera form a clade unrelated to the meliphagids, and that morphological and behavioral similarities to the meliphagids are the result of convergent evolution. The Mohoidae are closely related to the Bombycillidae–Ptilogonatidae–Dulidae clade within the Passerida and are placed between the Bombycillidae and the Ptilogonatidae pending further data.

p. 431. Change the English name of *Vireo caribaeus* to San Andres Vireo (following Hilty and Brown 1986, Salaman et al. 2001, BirdLife International 2004, Gill and Wright 2006). Under **Notes**, add before first sentence: Previously known as St. Andrew Vireo.

p. 463. The generic name *Poecile* is masculine (David and Gosselin 2008). The committee adopted *Poecile* (replacing *Parus*) in the seventh edition and retained the masculine endings for the species names that are adjectival. In the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000), we concluded that *Poecile* is feminine and changed the endings of all adjectival species names. *Poecile atricapilla* was subsequently changed to *P. atricapillus* because the species epithet is a noun. Reversing an earlier determination, David and Gosselin (2008) have shown that *Poecile* is in fact masculine, necessitating changing the gender of two adjectival names to *hudsonicus* and *cinctus*.

Change the names *Poecile hudsonica* and *P. cincta* (which were treated as feminine by AOU 2000) to *Poecile hudsonicus* and *P. cinctus*.

p. 490. After the account for *Acrocephalus familiaris*, insert the following new account:

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus). Sedge Warbler.

Motacilla Schoenobaenus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184. (Europe; restricted to southern Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vogel Pal. Fauna, p. 566, referring to Linnaeus, 1746, Fauna Svecica, p. 84.)

Habitat.—Shrubby vegetation, usually near fresh water.

Distribution.—Breeds in the British Isles and over most of continental Europe east to Siberia (to about Yenisey River), and south to Turkey, northwestern Iran, Kazakhstan, and northwestern China.

Winters in Africa south of the Sahara from Senegal east to Ethiopia and south to northern Namibia and South Africa.

Casual or accidental to Iceland, Spitsbergen, Faeroes, and Madeira.

Accidental to western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Is., 30 September 2007; photos, Rosenberg and Lehman 2008).

p. 512. The genus *Cichlherminia* is merged into *Turdus* on the basis of genetic studies (Klicka et al. 2005, Pan et al. 2007, Voelker et al. 2007). Delete the heading for the genus *Cichlherminia* and move the citation for it to the synonymy of the genus *Turdus* on p. 507, immediately following the citation for *Turdus*. Change the heading for the species to *Turdus lherminieri* Lafresnaye. Forest Thrush. Add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Cichlherminia*, but genetic studies indicate a position within *Turdus* (Klicka et al. 2005, Pan et al. 2007, Voelker et al. 2007).

pp. 568, 636. Remove the genus *Granatellus* and included species from the family Parulidae on p. 568 and transfer them to a position in the Cardinalidae on p. 636, following the account for *Pheucticus melanocephalus*. Substitute the following for the **Notes** under the generic name:

Notes.—Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klicka et al. 2007) show that the genus *Granatellus* is not a member of the Parulidae and instead indicate strong support for placement in the Cardinalidae (Klicka et al. 2007). Although *Granatellus* was traditionally included in the Parulidae, this placement had been questioned on morphological grounds (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Lowery and Monroe 1968, Storer 1970).

pp. 573, 576–577, 631. Remove the genera *Chlorothraupis*, *Habia*, and *Piranga*, and their included species, from the family Thraupidae on pp. 573, 576–577 and transfer them to a position at the beginning of the Cardinalidae on p. 631, in the order *Piranga*, *Habia*, *Chlorothraupis*. No changes in English names are implemented at this time. Substitute the following for the **Notes** under each generic name:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data from several studies (Burns 1997; Burns et al. 2002, 2003; Klicka et al. 2000, 2007) provide strong evidence that this genus, previously placed in the Thraupidae, is a member of the Cardinalidae.

pp. 594, 636. Remove the genus *Amaurospiza* and included species from the family Emberizidae on p. 594 and transfer them to a position in the Cardinalidae on p. 636, preceding the account for *Cyanocompsa* and following the account for *Granatellus sal-laei* (as repositioned above). On p. 591, in the **Notes** under the family Emberizidae, change 16 genera to 15 genera.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** under the generic name:

Notes.—Recent mitochondrial genetic data show that this genus is not a member of the Emberizidae, and instead indicate strong support for placement in the Cardinalidae (Klicka et al. 2007). Although *Amaurospiza* had been placed near the emberizid genera *Sporophila* and *Oryzoborus* (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Meyer

de Schauensee 1970, Paynter 1970), this placement had been questioned on the basis of morphology and habitat (Ridgway 1901, Paynter 1970).

p. 618. Change the English name of *Ammodramus nelsoni* to Nelson's Sparrow. Under **Notes**, add before the first sentence: Previously known as Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (as in AOU 1998), but this name was widely considered unnecessarily cumbersome.

p. 619. Change the English name of *Ammodramus caudatus* to Saltmarsh Sparrow. Under **Notes**, add before the first sentence: Previously known as Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (as in AOU 1998), but this name was widely considered unnecessarily cumbersome.

p. 628. After the account for *Emberiza leucocephalos*, insert the following new account:

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas. Yellow-browed Bunting.

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698. (Daurian Range, southern Chita, south-eastern Siberia.)

Habitat.—Breeds in lowland mixed forests with extensive pines and larches, often near water; also second growth. Winters in scrubby and weedy areas, often near forest edge.

Distribution.—Breeds in eastern Russia from the Lake Baikal region east to Vilyui River, Yakutsk, and Stanovoy Range.

Winters in central and southeastern China.

Migrates through Mongolia, northeastern China, and Korea, rarely to Japan.

Accidental in the Ukraine, Sweden, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 15 September 2007; photos, Lehman 2008).

pp. 631, 591. Remove the genus *Saltator* and included species from the family Cardinalidae on p. 631 and transfer them to a position under the heading Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS* on p. 591, following the account for *Tersina viridis*. Under the **Notes** for the generic name, add before the first sentence: Recent genetic data (Klicka et al. 2007) suggest that the genus *Saltator* is a member of the Thraupidae rather than the Cardinalidae. This is likely its correct placement, but additional data are needed.

p. 644. Change Genus *DIVES* Deppe to Genus *DIVES* Cassin. Delete the first citation to *Dives* and replace it with *Dives* Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18 (1866 = 20 July 1867): 413. Type, by tautonymy, *Lampropsar dives* Bonaparte = *Icterus dives* (Lichtenstein) Deppe.

Under **Notes** add after the last sentence: Previous attribution of *Dives* to Deppe, 1830 by AOU (1983, 1998) followed Blake (1968), who was in error. Deppe did not use the name in a generic sense.

pp. 664–668. The subgenera *Acanthis* and *Spinus* are elevated to genera, and the genus *Chloris* is split from the genus *Carduelis*.

Acanthis and *Spinus* were considered genera before merger into *Carduelis* (AOU 1983), in part following Mayr and Short (1970), although they continued to be listed as subgenera. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2008) indicate that *Carduelis* is polyphyletic and that *Acanthis* spp., *Spinus* spp., *Carduelis carduelis*, and *Chloris sinica* belong to different clades.

Move Genus *CARDUELIS* Brisson and its citation (p. 664) to p. 668 to replace Subgenus *CARDUELIS* Brisson.

Under the heading for the genus *Carduelis* insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Acanthis*.

Change Subgenus *ACANTHIS* Borkhausen (p. 664) to Genus *ACANTHIS* Borkhausen, and add the following:

Notes.—The following two species were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) listed in *Carduelis*. *Acanthis* and *Spinus* were considered separate genera prior to their merger into *Carduelis* (AOU 1983), in part following Mayr and Short (1970), although they continued to be listed as subgenera. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2008) indicate that *Carduelis* is polyphyletic and that *Acanthis* spp., *Spinus* spp., *Carduelis carduelis*, and *Chloris sinica* belong to different clades.

Change the following names previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in **Notes** for *A. hornemanni* accordingly:

Acanthis flammea (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll.

Acanthis hornemanni (Holböll). Hoary Redpoll.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *A. flammea*:

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Redpoll. *Acanthis flammea* and *A. hornemanni* appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970). See comments under *A. hornemanni*. Formerly included *Acanthis cabaret* (Müller, 1776) [Lesser Redpoll], recently treated as a separate species by Knox et al. (2001).

Change Subgenus *SPINUS* Koch (p. 665) to Genus *SPINUS* Koch, and add the following:

Notes.—The following ten species were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) listed in *Carduelis*. See comments under *Acanthis*.

Change the following names previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in **Notes** accordingly:

Spinus spinus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Siskin.

Spinus pinus (Wilson). Pine Siskin.

Spinus atriceps (Salvin). Black-capped Siskin.

Spinus notatus (Du Bus de Gisignies). Black-headed Siskin.

Spinus xanthogastrus (Du Bus de Gisignies). Yellow-bellied Siskin.

Spinus cucullatus (Swainson). Red Siskin.

Spinus dominicensis (Bryant). Antillean Siskin.

Spinus psaltria (Say). Lesser Goldfinch.

Spinus lawrencei (Cassin). Lawrence's Goldfinch.

Spinus tristis (Linnaeus). American Goldfinch.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *S. pinus*:

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

Delete the **Notes** in the accounts for *S. atriceps*, *S. notatus*, *S. xanthogastrus*, *S. cucullatus*, *S. lawrencei*, and *S. tristis*.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *S. dominicensis*:

Notes.—This species is sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Loximitris*.

Delete the last sentence in the **Notes** for *S. psaltria*.

Following the account for *Carduelis carduelis* (p. 668), insert the following:

Genus **CHLORIS** Cuvier

Chloris Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Anat. Comp., 1, tab. 2. Type, by tautonymy, *Chloris* Cuvier = *Loxia chloris* Linnaeus.

Change the following name previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows:

Chloris sinica (Linnaeus). Oriental Greenfinch.

Under **Notes**, insert preceding the first sentence: Formerly placed in the genus *Carduelis*. See comments under *Acanthis*.

p. 689. Delete the account for *Anser anser* from the Appendix.

p. 690. Insert the following before the account for *Accipiter nisus*:

Circus buffoni (Gmelin). Long-winged Harrier.

Falco buffoni Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 277. Based on “Cayenne Ringtail” Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds 1, p. 91. (Cayenne = French Guiana.)

This widespread South American species is considered a vagrant in Panama by Angehr (2006) on the basis of sight records at Tocumen Marsh, east of Panama City, 28 August 1995, and El Real, Darién, 1 January 2001.

p. 692. Change ***Larus genei*** Brème and ***Larus novaehollandiae*** Stevens (both added as Appendix species in AOU 2000) to ***Chroicocephalus genei*** (Brème) and ***Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*** (Stevens), respectively. These species were formerly included in *Larus* but were separated on the basis of genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) that indicate that *Larus* would be paraphyletic if these species were included.

p. 697. Move the species account for *Piranga rubriceps* to follow the account for *Sporophila bouvronides*.

p. 698. Change ***Carduelis magellanica*** (Vieillot) to ***Spinus magellanicus*** (Vieillot), and change ***Carduelis chloris*** (Linnaeus) to ***Chloris chloris*** (Linnaeus).

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:

Anser anser

NUMIDIDAE

Patagioenas plumbea

Ninox scutulata

Notharchus hyperrhynchus

Tolmomyias flaviventris

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus

Poecile hudsonicus

Poecile cinctus

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus

Turdus lherminieri

MOHOIDAE

Chaetoptila angustipluma

Emberiza chrysophrys

Piranga roseogularis

Piranga flava

Piranga rubra

Piranga olivacea

Piranga ludoviciana

Piranga bidentata

Piranga leucoptera

Piranga erythrocephala

Habia rubica

Habia fuscicauda

Habia atrimaxillaris

Chlorothraupis carmioli

Chlorothraupis olivacea

Granatellus venustus

Granatellus sallaei

Amaurospiza concolor

Acanthis flammea

Acanthis hornemanni

Spinus spinus

Spinus pinus

Spinus atriceps

Spinus notatus

Spinus xanthogastrus

Spinus cucullatus

Spinus dominicensis

Spinus psaltria

Spinus lawrencei

Spinus tristis

Chloris sinica

Circus buffoni

Chroicocephalus genei

Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae

Piranga rubriceps

Spinus magellanicus

Chloris chloris

Delete the following names:

Numidinae

Notharchus macrorhynchos

MELIPHAGIDAE

Chaetoptila angustipluma

Poecile hudsonica

Oie cendrée

Pigeon plombé

Ninox hirsute

Tamatia à front blanc

Platyrhynque à poitrine jaune

Tyran oriflamme

Mésange à tête brune

Mésange lapone

Phragmite des joncs

Grive à pieds jaunes

Kioéa d'Hawaï

Bruant à sourcils jaunes

Piranga à gorge rose

Piranga orangé

Piranga vermillon

Piranga écarlate

Piranga à tête rouge

Piranga à dos rayé

Piranga bifascié

Piranga érythrocéphale

Habia à couronne rouge

Habia à gorge rouge

Habia à joues noires

Habia olive

Habia à lunettes

Granatelle multicolore

Granatelle à plastron

Évêque bleu

Sizerin flammé

Sizerin blanchâtre

Tarin des aulnes

Tarin des pins

Tarin sombre

Chardonneret à tête noire

Chardonneret à ventre jaune

Chardonneret rouge

Chardonneret des Antilles

Chardonneret mineur

Chardonneret gris

Chardonneret jaune

Verdier de Chine

Busard de Buffon

Goéland railleur

Mouette argentée

Piranga à capuchon

Chardonneret de Magellan

Verdier d'Europe

Poecile cincta
Cichlherminia lherminieri
Granatellus venustus
Granatellus sallaei
Chlorothraupis carmioli
Chlorothraupis olivacea
Habia rubica
Habia fuscicauda
Habia atrimaxillaris
Piranga roseogularis
Piranga flava
Piranga rubra
Piranga olivacea
Piranga ludoviciana
Piranga bidentata
Piranga leucoptera
Piranga erythrocephala
Amaurospiza concolor
Carduelis flammea
Carduelis hornemanni
Carduelis spinus
Carduelis pinus
Carduelis atriceps
Carduelis notata
Carduelis xanthogastra
Carduelis cucullata
Carduelis dominicensis
Carduelis psaltria
Carduelis lawrencei
Carduelis tristis
Carduelis sinica
Anser anser
Larus genei
Larus novaehollandiae
Piranga rubriceps
Carduelis magellanicus
Carduelis chloris

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the sequence of families and subfamilies from CRACIDAE to ODONTOPHORIDAE to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

CRACIDAE
 NUMIDIDAE
 ODONTOPHORIDAE
 PHASIANIDAE
 Phasianinae
 Tetraoninae
 Meleagridinae

Rearrange the species in *Trogon* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Trogon clathratus
Trogon massena
Trogon melanurus
Trogon melanocephalus
Trogon citreolus
Trogon viridis
Trogon bairdii

Trogon violaceus
Trogon rufus
Trogon elegans
Trogon mexicanus
Trogon collaris
Trogon aurantiiventris

Move the species from *Moho braccatus* to *M. nobilis* to a position following the newly inserted heading MOHOIDAE, with no change in French names.

Move the species from *Saltator albicollis* to *S. grossus* to a new heading INCERTAE SEDIS in a position following *Tersina viridis*, with no change in French names.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee include: transfer of White-chinned Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*) to the main list (Pranty et al. 2008); division of Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) into two species (Proudfoot et al. 2006); transfer of Straight-billed Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus picus*) to the genus *Dendroplex* (Aleixo et al. 2007); merger of Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius sulphureipygius*) into *M. barbatus*; change of Ptilonotidae, Dulidae, and Mohoidae to subfamilies within the Bombycillidae (Spellman et al. 2008); change of the family-level placement of several genera currently placed in the Emberizidae (e.g., Klicka et al. 2007); division of *Passerculus sandwichensis* into as many as four species (Rising 2007); and division of *Spinus* into three genera (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008). Proposals to change the English names of Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) and to remove the hyphen from the English names of Mountain-gem (*Lampornis* spp.) were rejected. Any of these proposals may be reconsidered pending further data or discussion. The status of current proposals under consideration by the Committee can be followed at www.aou.org/committees/nacc/proposals/pending.php3.

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