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CHECK-LIST SUPPLEMENT

Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

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This is the 21st supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2020 and 15 April 2021 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Blanca E. Hernández-Baños was added to the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 4 species (*Columba palumbus*, *Amazilis amazilia*, *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus*, and *Helopsaltes certhiola*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 6 species (*Larus brachyrhynchus*, *Strix sartorii*, *Sitta insularis*, *Euphonia godmani*, *Basileuterus delattrii*, and *Melopyrrha grandis*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Cistothorus stellaris*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*C. platensis*) is transferred to *C. stellaris*; (4) 1 species name is changed (to *Polioptila bilineata*) because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) 1 species name is changed (to *Caracara plancus*) because of a lump with an extralimital species, but with no change to the English name; (6) the English name and distributional statement of 1 species (*Catharus dryas*) are changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (7) the distributional statements of 5 species (*Hydrobates castro*, *Thamnistes anabatinus*, *Ramphocaenus melanurus*, *Anthus lutescens*, and *Turdus merula*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (8) the distributional statement of 1 species (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) is changed because of a lump with an extralimital species; (9) 6 genera (*Urile*, *Nannopterum Corthylio*, *Padda*, *Glaucestrilda*, and *Amphispizopsis*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 9 scientific names (*Urile penicillatus*, *U. urile*, *U. pelagicus*, *Nannopterum auritum*, *N. brasilianum*, *Corthylio calendula*, *Padda oryzivora*, *Glaucestrilda caerulescens*, and *Amphispizopsis quinquestriata*); (10) 2 genera (*Canachites* and *Philodice*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in the loss of those genera (*Falcipennis* and *Calliphlox*, respectively) and changes to 3 scientific names (*Canachites canadensis*, *Philodice bryantae*, and *P. mitchellii*); (11) 1 genus (*Ramphotrigon*) is added because of a lump with another genus, resulting in the loss of that genus (*Deltarhynchus*) and a change to 1 scientific name (*Ramphotrigon flammulatum*); (12) 1 genus (*Pseudoscops*) is lost by merger with a genus already on the list, resulting in changes to two scientific names (*Asio clamator* and *A. grammicus*); (13) the scientific names of

2 species are changed (to *Chlorophonia elegantissima* and *C. musica*) due to transfer between genera already on the list; (14) the hyphen is removed from the English name of 1 species (*Helopsaltes ochotensis*); (15) 1 species (*Nesoctites micromegas*) is transferred between subfamilies already on the list; (16) the type locality of 1 species (*Colinus nigrogularis*) is changed; (17) 1 species (*Forpus spengeli*) is added to the Appendix, replacing another species (*F. xanthopterygius*); and (18) 1 species (*Lonchura malacca*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New linear sequences are adopted for families in the order Passeriformes, for genera and species in the families Regulidae, Polioptilidae, and Estrildidae, for species in the genus *Chaetura*, and for species in the subfamily Euphoniinae, all due to new phylogenetic data.

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 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2021-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,169. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Canachites canadensis Spruce Grouse.
Columba palumbus Common Wood Pigeon. (A)
Philodice bryantae Magenta-throated Woodstar.
Philodice mitchellii Purple-throated Woodstar.
Amazilis amazilia Amazilia Hummingbird. (A)
Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus Pallas's Gull. (A)
Larus canus Common Gull.
Larus brachyrhynchus Short-billed Gull.
Urile penicillatus Brandt's Cormorant.
Urile urile Red-faced Cormorant.
Urile pelagicus Pelagic Cormorant.
Nannopterum auritum Double-crested Cormorant.
Nannopterum brasilianum Neotropic Cormorant.
Strix sartorii Cinereous Owl.
Asio clamator Striped Owl.
Asio grammicus Jamaican Owl.
Caracara plancus Crested Caracara.
Ramphotrigon flammulatum Flammulated Flycatcher.
Helopsaltes certhiola Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. (A)
Helopsaltes ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler. (A)
Corthylio calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Sitta insularis Bahama Nuthatch.
Polioptila bilineata White-browed Gnatcatcher.
Cistothorus stellaris Sedge Wren.
Cistothorus platensis Grass Wren.
Catharus dryas Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush.
Padda oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Glaucestrilda caerulescens Lavender Waxbill. (I)
Chlorophonia elegantissima Elegant Euphonia.
Chlorophonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Euphonia godmani West Mexican Euphonia.
Amphispizopsis quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow.
Basileuterus delattrii Chestnut-capped Warbler.
†***Melopyrrha grandis*** St. Kitts Bullfinch.

Delete the following names:

Falcipennis canadensis Spruce Grouse.
Calliphlox bryantae Magenta-throated Woodstar.
Calliphlox mitchellii Purple-throated Woodstar.
Larus canus Mew Gull.
Phalacrocorax penicillatus Brandt's Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax urile Red-faced Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pelagic Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax brasilianus Neotropic Cormorant.
Pseudoscops clamator Striped Owl.
Pseudoscops grammicus Jamaican Owl.
Caracara cheriway Crested Caracara.
Deltarhynchus flammulatus Flammulated Flycatcher.
Cistothorus platensis Sedge Wren.
Polioptila plumbea Tropical Gnatcatcher.
Regulus calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Helopsaltes ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. (A)
Catharus dryas Spotted Nightingale-Thrush.
Estrilda caerulescens Lavender Waxbill. (I)
Lonchura oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Euphonia elegantissima Elegant Euphonia.
Euphonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Amphispiza quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow.

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Chaetura*:

Chaetura cinereiventris
Chaetura spinicaudus
Chaetura fumosa
Chaetura martinica
Chaetura pelagica
Chaetura vauxi
Chaetura chapmani
Chaetura meridionalis
Chaetura brachyura

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Passeriformes:

SAPAYOIDAE
PIPRIDAE
COTINGIDAE
TITYRIDAE
OXYRUNCIDAE
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
TYRANNIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
THAMNOPHILIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE
VIREONIDAE
MONARCHIDAE
LANIIDAE
CORVIDAE
REMIZIDAE
PARIDAE
ALAUDIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
LOCUSTELLIDAE
HIRUNDINIDAE
AEGITHALIDAE
CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
PYCNONOTIDAE
SYLVIIDAE
ZOSTEROPIDAE
LEIOTHRICHIDAE
REGULIDAE
DULIDAE
BOMBYCILLIDAE
PTILIOGONATIDAE
MOHOIDAE
SITTIDAE
CERTHIIDAE
POLIOPTILIDAE
TROGLODYTIDAE
MIMIDAE
STURNIDAE
CINCLIDAE
TURDIDAE
MUSCICAPIDAE
PEUCEDRAMIDAE
PLOCEIDAE
VIDUIDAE
ESTRILDIDAE
PRUNELLIDAE
PASSERIDAE
MOTACILLIDAE
FRINGILLIDAE
RHODINOCICHLIDAE
CALCARIIDAE
EMBERIZIDAE
PASSERELLIDAE
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
TERETISTRIDAE
ICTERIIDAE
ICTERIDAE
PARULIDAE
CARDINALIDAE
MITROSPINGIDAE
THRAUPIDAE

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Regulidae:

Corthylio calendula
Regulus satrapa

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Polioptilidae:

Ramphocaenus melanurus
Microbates cinereiventris
Polioptila schistaceigula
Polioptila lembeyei
Polioptila albiventris
Polioptila bilineata
Polioptila caerulea
Polioptila melanura
Polioptila californica
Polioptila nigriceps
Polioptila albiloris

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Estrildidae:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice cantans
Euodice malabarica
Padda oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla
Amandava amandava
Glaucestrilda caerulescens
Estrilda melpoda
Estrilda astrild
Estrilda troglodytes

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the subfamily Euphoniinae:

Chlorophonia elegantissima
Chlorophonia musica
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Chlorophonia occipitalis
Chlorophonia callophrys
Euphonia jamaica
Euphonia godmani
Euphonia affinis
Euphonia luteicapilla
Euphonia minuta
Euphonia hirundinacea
Euphonia laniirostris
Euphonia imitans
Euphonia gouldi
Euphonia fulvicrissa
Euphonia anneae
Euphonia xanthogaster

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [p. 86] Extralimital species *Oxyura ferruginea* is treated as conspecific with *O. jamaicensis*. Make the following changes to the existing distributional statement and Notes in the account for *O. jamaicensis*:

Insert "[*jamaicensis* group]" following "*Breeds*", "*Winters*", "*Resident*", and "*Migrates*" at the beginning of the first four paragraphs of the distributional statement. In the paragraph beginning "*Resident*", add the following after "Grenada": "; [*ferruginea* group] in South America in the Andes from Colombia south to western Argentina and southern Chile." Replace the paragraph beginning "Introduced and established" with the following: "Introduced and established in England, where numbers dramatically reduced by control operations, and in western Europe, including France, Spain, and the Netherlands, and in Morocco."

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *O. jamaicensis* [Ruddy Duck] and *O. ferruginea* (Eyton, 1838) [Andean Duck]. The two groups were formerly treated as separate species (AOU 1998) based largely on Livezey (1995), who proposed that they were not sister species, although prior to this they were considered conspecific (AOU 1983). Molecular data indicate that *jamaicensis*, *ferruginea*, and *andina*, the latter a population of *ferruginea* in Colombia sometimes treated as a subspecies, form a tight clade (McCracken and Sorenson 2005). The population *andina* consists of a wide range of intermediate phenotypic forms (Fjeldså 1986, Donegan et al. 2015) and shows genetic evidence of extensive hybridization between *jamaicensis* and *ferruginea* (McCracken and Sorenson 2005, Muñoz-Fuentes et al. 2013).

2. [p. 126] Change the type locality of *Colinus nigrogularis* to "Honduras", following van Tyne and Trautman (1941).

3. [p. 119] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial sequences (Kimball et al. 2011, Persons et al. 2016) have shown that *Falcipennis* as currently constituted is paraphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the genus heading, citation, and Notes for *Falcipennis* and replace them with the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CANACHITES*** Stejneger

Canachites Stejneger, 1885, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 8: 410. Type, by original designation, *Tetrao canadensis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Dendragapus* (e.g., AOU 1983) or *Falcipennis* (AOU 1998), although prior to this placed in *Canachites* (e.g., AOU 1910 through AOU 1957). Genetic data (Kimball et al. 2011, Persons et al. 2016) indicate that inclusion of *C. canadensis* in either *Dendragapus* or *Falcipennis* creates a paraphyletic group.

Change ***Falcipennis canadensis*** to ***Canachites canadensis***, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and notes for *Canachites*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *C. canadensis* [Spruce Grouse] and *C. franklinii* (Douglas, 1829) [Franklin's Grouse]. Formerly placed in *Dendragapus* or *Falcipennis*. See comments under *Canachites*.

4. [p. 218] After the species account for *Columba livia*, insert the following new species account:

Columba palumbus Linnaeus. Common Wood Pigeon.

Columba palumbus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, 1, p. 163 (in Europe, Asia = Sweden.)

Habitat.—A wide variety of wooded and semi-wooded areas, including agricultural land.

Distribution.—*Breeds* throughout Europe, north to eastern Iceland (although not regularly), the Faeroes, and northern Fennoscandia, east to western Siberia and northwestern China, and south to Morocco, Algeria, northern Tunisia, Turkey, the Caucasus, northern Pakistan, northern Afghanistan, and extreme northwestern India. Also resident on the Azores; extirpated from Madeira.

Winters through most of Europe from Iceland and southern Scandinavia south to northwestern Africa, and

east to Turkey, northern Israel, southern Kazakhstan, and the northwestern Himalayas, irregularly east to Nepal.

Casual to Mauritania and Jordan and accidental to Spitsbergen.

Accidental in Quebec (La Romaine, 5–13 May 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2020).

5. [pp. 277–279] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Chesser et al. 2018) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Chaetura* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Chaetura*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Chesser et al. (2018).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Chaetura* to:

Chaetura cinereiventris
Chaetura spinicaudus
Chaetura fumosa
Chaetura martinica
Chaetura pelagica
Chaetura vauxi
Chaetura chapmani
Chaetura meridionalis
Chaetura brachyura

6. [p. 307] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) have shown that *Calliphlox* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the genus heading, citation, and Notes for *Calliphlox* and replace them with the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PHILODICE*** Mulsant, Verreaux and Verreaux

Philodice Mulsant, and J. and E. Verreaux, 1866, Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg 12: 230. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus mitchellii* Bourcier.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Calliphlox*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Calliphlox* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *P. bryantae* and *P. mitchellii* are not closely related to *Calliphlox sensu stricto*.

Change ***Calliphlox bryantae*** to ***Philodice bryantae*** and ***Calliphlox mitchellii*** to ***Philodice mitchellii***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Philodice*, and replace the final sentence of the Notes for both species with the following: See comments under *Philodice*.

7. [p. 300] After the species account for *Amazilia boucardi*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***AMAZILIS*** G. R. Gray

Amazilis G. R. Gray, 1855, Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds, p. 23. Type by original designation (monotypy), *Orthorynchus Amazilia* Lesson and Garnot, 1827, Voyage autour du monde: exécuté par ordre du roi, sur la corvette de Sa Majesté, la Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825, Zoologie, Atlas 1(4), pl. 31, fig. 3 and caption.

Amazilis amazilia (Lesson and Garnot). Amazilia Hummingbird.

Orthorynchus Amazilia Lesson and Garnot, 1827, Voyage autour du monde: exécuté par ordre du roi, sur la corvette de Sa Majesté, la Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825, Zoologie, Atlas 1(4), pl. 31, fig. 3 and caption. (Environs of Lima, Peru.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Riparian Thickets, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0-2400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands and arid parts of the Andes from Esmeraldas and Carchi, Ecuador, to Ica, Peru, and in the arid Marañón drainage from Loja, Ecuador, to Cajamarca, Peru.

Accidental on the humid eastern slope of the Andes in Napo, Ecuador, and in Panama (near Juan Hombron, Coclé, 16 March 2016; photos; van Dort and Komar 2019).

8. [p. 185] After the species account for *Leucophaeus pipixcan*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***ICHTHYAETUS*** Kaup

Ichthyaetus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte und Natürliches System der Europäischen Thierwelt, p. 102. Type by monotypy, *Larus ichthyaetus* Pallas.

Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus (Pallas). Pallas's Gull.

Larus Ichthyaetus Pallas, 1773, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 2, p. 713. (Caspian Sea.)

Habitat.—Nests on barren islands in saline and fresh waters, generally in steppes and mountain lakes. Winters on coasts, rivers, and lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* mainly and locally in Central Asia from Ukraine and the southern Caspian region east to western Mongolia and northern and central China.

Winters in the Mediterranean from Sicily east, and east to the Bay of Bengal. Rare south as far as Kenya and to the Gulf of Thailand and Hong Kong.

Rare to eastern and southeastern Europe, and casual to western Europe, Canary Islands, northwestern Africa, Madeira, Uganda, Burundi, and Vietnam, most of eastern China, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska (Shemya I., western Aleutians, 2–5 May 2019; photo; Pyle et al. 2020; specimen at UAM).

Notes.—English name follows Clements et al. (2019), HBW-BLI (2020), and Gill et al. (2021). Also known as Great Black-headed Gull.

9. [pp. 187–188] *Larus brachyrhynchus* is treated as a species separate from *L. canus*. In the existing account for *L. canus*, change the English name to Common Gull, delete the *brachyrhynchus* group from the distributional statement, add "Iceland," before "the Faeroe Islands" in the "*Breeds*" statement for the *canus* group, delete the "*Migrates*" paragraph, and replace the entire "Casual or accidental" paragraph with the following:

Rare [*canus* group] to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, casual south to New York, and accidental west to Lake Ontario and south to North Carolina; casual to Greenland and the eastern Atlantic islands, and accidental to Spitsbergen and Bear Island; [*kamtschatschensis* group] rare in the western Aleutians (specimens from Attu and Shemya); casual farther north and east, reported as far north as Nome and in the Gulf of Alaska as far east as Juneau; casual in the Commander Islands, and accidental to Midway, Hawaii (Kauai), Delaware, New England, and Atlantic Canada.

Replace the existing Notes for *L. canus* with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *L. canus* [Common Gull] and *L. kamtschatschensis* Bonaparte, 1857 [Kamchatka Gull]. See comments under *L. brachyrhynchus*.

After the account for *L. canus*, insert the following new species account:

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson. Short-billed Gull.

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson, 1831, in Wilson and Bonaparte, American Ornithology, Jameson ed., 4, p. 352. (Great Bear Lake.)

Habitat.—Rocky or sandy coasts or inland along large lakes, rivers, marshes, and other wetlands (breeding); mainly rocky seacoasts, estuaries, beaches, and bays, straggling inland near and away from water (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[same as for the *brachyrhynchus* group]

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1931 through AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *L. canus* Linnaeus, 1758 [Common Gull], and known as Mew Gull beginning with AOU (1957), although considered a separate species prior to this (e.g., through AOU 1910), when called Short-billed Gull. Treated as separate based largely on differences in display vocalizations (Adriaens and Gibbins 2016); the species also show genetic (Sternkopf 2011) and morphological differences (Adriaens and Gibbins 2016) and had been treated as conspecific based on weak evidence (following Oberholser 1919).

10. [p. 25] Extralimital species *Hydrobates jabejabe* is treated as a species separate from *H. castro*. In the species account for *H. castro*, delete mention of Cape Verde from the distributional statement and replace the first sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly considered conspecific with *H. monteiroi* (Bolton, 2008) [Monteiro's Storm-Petrel] and *H. jabejabe* (Bocage, 1875) [Cape Verde Storm-Petrel], but separated from the former based on differences in vocalizations and differential response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007, 2008), genetics (Friesen et al. 2007, Smith et al. 2007, Silva et al. 2016, Wallace et al. 2017), molt (Bolton et al. 2008), and lack of mixing between hot- and cool-season breeding populations (Smith et al. 2007, Bolton et al. 2008, Silva et al. 2016); separated from *H. jabejabe* based mainly on a sister relationship to others in the complex in a genomic analysis (Taylor et al. 2019), and also on differences in vocalizations and response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007).

11. [32–34] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Kennedy and Spencer 2014, Kennedy et al. 2019) have revealed deep divergences within the genus *Phalacrocorax*. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE:** Cormorants, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***URILE*** Bonaparte

Urile Bonaparte, 1856, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 43 (11): 574. Type, by original designation, *Pelecanus Urile* Gmelin.

Notes.—*Urile* and *Nannopterum* were formerly synonymized with *Phalacrocorax* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Kennedy and Spencer 2014, Kennedy

et al. 2019) show deep divergences within *Phalacrocorax* largely congruent with differences based on osteological data (Worthy 2011).

Change the generic names of *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, *P. urile*, and *P. pelagicus* to *Urile*; add parentheses around the authority for *U. pelagicus*; place the accounts for these species under the heading, citation, and Notes for *Urile*; make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes; and either insert the following Notes (for *U. penicillatus*) or insert the following at the end of the existing Notes (for *U. urile* and *U. pelagicus*): See comments under *Urile.*

Under the heading Genus ***PHALACROCORAX*** Brisson replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Urile.*

After the species account for *Phalacrocorax carbo*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***NANNOPTERUM*** Sharpe

Nannopterum Sharpe, 1899, Hand-List of Birds 1, p. 235. Type, by monotypy, *Phalacrocorax harrisi* Rothschild.

Notes.—See comments under *Urile.*

Change ***Phalacrocorax auritus*** to ***Nannopterum auritum*** and ***Phalacrocorax brasilianus*** to ***Nannopterum brasilianum***; place the accounts for these species under the heading, citation, and Notes for *Nannopterum*; make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes; and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for each species: See comments under *Urile.*

12. [p. 263] *Strix sartorii* is treated as a species separate from *S. varia.* In the account for *S. varia*, remove all Mexican localities from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following: See comments under *S. occidentalis* and *S. sartorii*.

After the account for *S. varia*, insert the following new species account:

Strix sartorii (Ridgway). Cinereous Owl.

Syrnium nebulosum, var. *Sartorii* Ridgway, 1874, Bulletin of the Essex Institute 5 (1873): 200. (Mirador, Vera Cruz, eastern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-oak Forest, Pine Forest (1400–2500 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—Formerly mostly on the Pacific slope of Mexico from Durango south to Guerrero (Mount Teotepec) and Oaxaca (La Parada and Cerro San Felipe), east on the Central Plateau to San Luis Potosí and Puebla, and very locally to Veracruz. Some populations (e.g., Guerrero and eastern population in Puebla and Veracruz) are widely disjunct. Recent surveys have only detected the species in Nayarit, whereas the more southerly *Strix fulvescens* (Fulvous Owl) is now known from localities in Oaxaca historically occupied by this species (Pieplow et al. 2020).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. varia*, but separated principally based on vocal differences (Pieplow and Spencer 2020); these species also differ in mitochondrial DNA (Barrowclough et al. 2011), plumage (Baird and Ridgway 1873), and habitat (Binford 1989).

13. [p. 265] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial sequences (Salter et al. 2020) have shown that *Asio* is paraphyletic with respect to *Pseudoscops*. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***PSEUDOSCOPS*** Kaup, move the citations for *Pseudoscops* and *Rhinoptynx* into the synonymy of *Asio*, and insert the following Notes under *Asio*:

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

Change ***Pseudoscops clamator*** to ***Asio clamator*** and ***Pseudoscops grammicus*** to ***Asio grammicus*** and replace the Notes under *A. clamator* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998), along with *A. grammicus*, placed in *Pseudoscops*, but genetic data (Salter et al. 2020) indicate that *Asio* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Pseudoscops*.

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

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

14. [p. 332] Nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Benz et al. 2006, Dufort 2016, Shakya et al. 2017) indicate that *Nesoctites micromegas* belongs to the Picinae rather than to the Picumninae. Delete the headings Tribe PICUMNINI: Typical Piculets and Tribe NESOCTITINI: Antillean Piculets. Move the genus heading and citation for *Nesoctites* to follow the heading Subfamily PICINAE: Woodpeckers. Place the species account for *N. micromegas* after the heading and citation for *Nesoctites* and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Picumninae, but genetic data (Benz et al. 2006, Dufort 2016, Shakya et al. 2017) show that this species is sister to the rest of the Picinae and is not part of the Picumninae, as anticipated by the anatomical study of Goodge (1972).

15. [pp. 106–107] *Caracara cheriway* is treated as conspecific with *C. plancus*. Replace the species account for *C. cheriway* with the following new account:

Caracara plancus (Miller). Crested Caracara.

Falco plancus J. F. Miller, 1777, Various Subjects of Natural History, pt. 3, pl. 17. (Tierra del Fuego.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for this species in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—Resident [*cheriway* group] in central and southern Florida (north to Manatee, Osceola, and Brevard counties, formerly to St. Johns County), Cuba, and the Isle of Pines, and from northern Baja California, southern Arizona, Sonora, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, central and southern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana south locally through Middle America (including the Tres Marías Islands off Nayarit), and in South America (including islands off Venezuela from Aruba east to Trinidad) south to northern Peru and northern Brazil; [*plancus* group] from central Peru and southern Amazonian Brazil south to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands.

Casual [*cheriway* group] north to central New Mexico, southwestern Mississippi, and to islands off Panama (Taboga and Pearl) and Jamaica. Accidental west to Washington, Oregon, and California, and north throughout the United States to Canada (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia).

Notes.—Groups: *C. cheriway* (Jacquin, 1784) [Crested Caracara] and *C. plancus* [Southern Caracara]. Formerly considered a single species (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), the groups were separated in AOU (2000). Again treated as conspecific, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on extensive hybridization in the contact zone in Amazonia, clinal variation in phenotype, and an apparent lack of barriers to gene flow (Hellmayr and Conover 1949, Dove and Banks 1999, Fuchs et al. 2012).

16. [pp. 347–684] Genomic DNA sequence data (Oliveros et al. 2019, Feng et al. 2020, Kuhl et al. 2021) have shown that our current linear sequence of families in the order Passeriformes does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Order **PASSERIFORMES**: Passerine Birds, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of families follows Oliveros et al. (2019), Feng et al. (2020), and Kuhl et al. (2021).

Rearrange the sequence of families in the order Passeriformes to:

Sapayoidae
Pipridae
Cotingidae
Tityridae
Oxyruncidae
Onychorhynchidae
Tyrannidae
Conopophagidae
Thamnophilidae
Grallariidae
Rhinocryptidae
Formicariidae
Furnariidae
Vireonidae
Monarchidae
Laniidae
Corvidae
Remizidae
Paridae
Alaudidae
Acrocephalidae
Donacobiidae
Locustellidae
Hirundinidae
Aegithalidae
Cettiidae
Phylloscopidae
Pycnonotidae
Sylviidae
Zosteropidae
Leiothrichidae
Regulidae
Dulidae
Bombycillidae
Ptiliogonatidae
Mohoidae
Sittidae
Certhiidae
Polioptilidae
Troglodytidae
Mimidae
Sturnidae
Cinclidae
Turdidae
Muscicapidae
Peucedramidae
Ploceidae
Viduidae
Estrildidae
Prunellidae
Passeridae
Motacillidae
Fringillidae
Rhodinocichlidae
Calcariidae
Emberizidae
Passerellidae
Calyptophilidae
Zeledoniidae
Phaenicophilidae

Nesospingidae
Spindalidae
Teretistridae
Icteriidae
Icteridae
Parulidae
Cardinalidae
Mitrospingidae
Thraupidae

Delete the existing Notes under the headings Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines and Suborder PASSERI: Oscines.

17. [pp. 407] Nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2008, Harvey et al. 2020, Lavinia et al. 2020) indicate that *Ramphotrigon* is paraphyletic with respect to *Deltarhynchus*. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Myiarchus oberi*:

Genus ***RAMPHOTRIGON*** G. R. Gray

Ramphotrigon G. R. Gray, 1855, Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds, p. 146. Type, by original designation, *Platyrhynchus ruficaudus* Spix.

Notes.—See comments under *Ramphotrigon flammulatum*.

Change ***Deltarhynchus flammulatus*** to ***Ramphotrigon flammulatum***, move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Ramphotrigon*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Deltarhynchus*, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, Harvey et al. 2020, Lavinia et al. 2020) show that *Ramphotrigon* as previously constituted is paraphyletic with respect to *Deltarhynchus*.

Delete the heading and Notes for the genus *Deltarhynchus* and move the citation for this genus into the synonymy of *Ramphotrigon*.

18. [pp. 363] Extralimital species *Thamnistes rufescens* is treated as a species separate from *T. anabatinus*. In the species account for *T. anabatinus*, delete the *rufescens* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. rufescens* Cabanis, 1873 [Rufescent Antshrike], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Isler and Whitney 2017); plumage also differs markedly.

19. [p. 489] Before the species account for *Helopsaltes ochotensis*, insert the following new species account:

Helopsaltes certhiola (Pallas). Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler.

Motacilla Certhiola Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, 1, p. 509 – "in regionum [*sic*] ultra Baicalem" = mountainous region between Onon and Borzya in eastern Transbaikalia, *fide* Meise, 1934, Abhandlungen und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden 18 (2): 39.

Habitat.—Breeds in wet grasslands and reedy areas; in the Russian Far East, also grain fields and dry meadows; in winter, a variety of wetland habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* widely in the central and eastern Palearctic from the Irtysh River in western Siberia, east through Transbaikalia and Amurland to the Sea of Okhotsk and the northern portion of the Sea of Japan, and south to Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and western and northern China.

Winters in southwestern and eastern India and Sri Lanka and throughout much of southeast Asia, and in lower numbers in Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Borneo.

Migrates mainly through eastern China, Taiwan, and the Korean Peninsula.

Rare in fall to western Europe (mainly countries bordering the Baltic and North seas), and casual to Nepal, Japan, Lesser Sundas (Alor), Christmas Island, and Ashmore Reef, Australia. Accidental in Israel (Eilat) in winter.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 9–12 September 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2020).

Notes.— English name follows Clements et al. (2019), HBW-BLI (2020), and Gill et al. (2021). Also known as Rusty-rumped Warbler. Hybridizes extensively with *H. ochotensis* along the coastal plain of the lower Primorskiy region of the lower Amur River and northern Sakhalin (Kalyakin et al. 1993, Kennerley and Pearson 2010).

20. [p. 489] The hyphen is removed from the English name of Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler (*Helopsaltes ochotensis*), because the species named "Grasshopper Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Alström et al. 2018).

21. [p. 488] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Päckert et al. 2009, Oliveros et al. 2019) have shown that *Regulus calendula* is deeply divergent from other species currently placed in this genus, consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family REGULIDAE: Kinglets, delete the existing Notes under Genus ***REGULUS*** Cuvier, delete the heading Subgenus ***REGULUS*** Cuvier, replace the heading Subgenus ***CORTHYLIO*** Cabanis with Genus ***CORTHYLIO*** Cabanis,

move the heading and citation for *Corthylio* to follow the heading for Regulidae, and insert the following Notes under *Corthylio*:

Notes.—Formerly considered a subgenus of *Regulus* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), although previously treated as a genus (AOU 1931). Again considered a genus based on molecular data (Ingold et al. 1988, Päckert et al. 2009, Oliveros et al. 2019) that indicate that *C. calendula* is deeply divergent from other species in the Regulidae, a finding consistent with long-recognized morphological (Miller 1915, Clark 1974) and vocal (Becker 1978, Löhrl and Thaler 1980) differences.

Change ***Regulus calendula*** to ***Corthylio calendula*** and replace the existing Notes with the following:
Notes.—See comments under *Regulus* and *R. satrapa*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Regulus satrapa* with the following:
Notes.—See *Regulus cuvieri* in Appendix.

22. [pp. 469–470] *Sitta insularis* is treated as a species separate from *S. pusilla*. In the species account for *S. pusilla*, remove "; also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama)" from the distributional statement and change the existing Notes to the following:
Notes.—See comments under *S. insularis*.

After the species account for *S. pusilla*, insert the following new account:

Sitta insularis J. Bond. Bahama Nuthatch.

Sitta pusilla insularis Bond, 1931, Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 83: 389. (Grand Bahama Island.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest.
Distribution.—Northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama); populations in severe decline.
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. pusilla*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Hayes et al. 2004, Boesman and Collar 2020) and reduced response of each species to playback of vocalizations of the other (Levy and Cox 2020).

Delete the existing Notes in the species account for *Sitta pygmaea*.

23. [p. 491] Extralimital species *Ramphocaenus sticturus* is treated as a species separate from *R. melanurus*. In the species account for *R. melanurus*, change the distributional statement for the *melanurus* group to "in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to southeastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and south-central Amazonian Brazil, and southeastern Brazil", and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *R. sticturus* Hellmayr, 1902 [Chattering Gnatwren], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and local sympatry with no evidence of hybridization (Harvey et al. 2014); the two species are also deeply divergent genetically (Smith et al. 2018).

24. [p. 493] *Polioptila bilineata* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital species *P. plumbea*. Remove the species account for *P. plumbea* and replace it with the following new account:

Polioptila bilineata (Bonaparte). White-browed Gnatcatcher.

Culicivora bilineata Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1(2): 316. (Cartagena, Colombia.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *P. plumbea*]
Distribution.—[same as for the *bilineata* group]
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. plumbea* (Gmelin, 1788) [Tropical Gnatcatcher], but separated based on genetic data (Smith et al. 2018) that indicate that *plumbea* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and consisted of two deeply divergent clades.

25. [pp. 491–494] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2018) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Polioptilidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family POLIOPTILIDAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens, insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Smith et al. (2018).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Polioptilidae to:

Ramphocaenus melanurus
Microbates cinereiventris
Polioptila schistaceigula
Polioptila lembeyei
Polioptila albiventris
Polioptila bilineata
Polioptila caerulea
Polioptila melanura
Polioptila californica
Polioptila nigriceps
Polioptila albiloris

26. [pp. 482–483] *Cistothorus stellaris* is treated as a species separate from *C. platensis*. In the account for *C. platensis*, change the English name to Grass Wren and

replace the existing habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Low, Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Campo Grasslands, Paramo (0-4600 m; Tropical to Alpine zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Middle America in Durango, San Luis Potosí, Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro region), southern Veracruz, Distrito Federal, Chiapas, Guatemala (central highlands), northern El Salvador, Honduras (Siguatepeque, and the Mosquitia pine savanna), north-central and northeastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (vicinity of Cartago), and western Panama (western Chiriquí); and in South America locally in the Andes from northern Colombia south to Argentina and Chile, and in the eastern lowlands locally in northeastern Colombia, southeastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia, and from eastern Brazil and Paraguay south to Tierra del Fuego; isolated populations in the Santa Marta Mountains, Perijá Mountains, the Coastal Range and eastern tepui group of Venezuela and Guyana, and on the Falkland Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *C. stellaris.*

Before the account for *C. platensis*, insert the following new species account:

Cistothorus stellaris (J. F. Naumann). Sedge Wren.

Troglodytes stellaris Naumann, 1823, Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands, 3, table to p. 724. (Carolina.)

Habitat.—Grassy marshes, sedge meadows, wet fields with tall grass and some bushes, locally in dry cultivated grain fields; in winter and migration, also in rice fields.

Distribution.—[same as for the *stellaris* group, but delete the *Resident* paragraph]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. platensis*, but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and other behavior (Kroodsma 1999a,b, 2001, 2002; Robbins and Nyári 2014, Boesman 2016), as well as mitochondrial genetic data that indicate that *platensis* forms a clade with two restricted range species in the high Andes of Venezuela and Colombia, *C. meridae* Hellmayr, 1907 [Merida Wren] and *C. apolinari* Chapman, 1914 [Apolinar's Wren], to the exclusion of *stellaris* (Robbins and Nyári 2014).

27. [p. 503] Extralimital species *Catharus maculatus* is treated as a species separate from *C. dryas*. In the species account for *C. dryas*, change the English name to Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush, remove the South American range from the distributional statement, change the elevational range to 1200–3000 m, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. maculatus* (Sclater, 1858) [Speckled Nightingale-Thrush] (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Halley et al. 2017).

28. [p. 507] Extralimital species *Turdus maximus*, *T. mandarinus*, and *T. simillimus* are treated as species separate from *T. merula*. In the species account for *T. merula*, replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.— Resident (or partly migratory) in western Europe south to northern Morocco through Tunisia, and including the Azores and western Canary Islands, through the Tien Shan, Altai Mountains, and Xinjiang and Qinghai, China in the north and through Iran in the south.

Accidental to Ontario and Newfoundland; casual to Greenland. A Quebec record was deemed likely to have been of captive origin (DeBenedictis et al. 1991).

Introduced and established in Australia and New Zealand, and on associated islands.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as conspecific with extralimital species *T. maximus* (Seebohm, 1881) [Tibetan Blackbird], *T. mandarinus* Bonaparte, 1850 [Chinese Blackbird], and *T. simillimus* Jerdon, 1839 [Indian Blackbird], but separated based on genetic data (Nylander et al. 2008) that indicate that these four species are only distantly related. Also known as European Blackbird, Common Blackbird, and in some Old World literature as the Blackbird.

29. [p. 680–683] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Olsson and Alström 2020) have shown that our current generic limits and linear sequence of species in the family Estrildidae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family ESTRILDIDAE: Estrildid Finches, insert the following sentence at the beginning of the existing Notes: Generic limits and linear sequence of species follow Olsson and Alström (2020).

After the species account for *Euodice malabarica*, insert the following new heading: Genus ***PADDA*** Reichenbach. Remove the citation for *Padda* from the synonymy of *Lonchura* and insert it after this new heading, change ***Lonchura oryzivora*** to ***Padda oryzivora***, insert the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Padda*, and replace the existing Notes for this species with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Lonchura* (Chesser et al. 2014), but returned to *Padda* (as in AOU 1983, 1998) based on genetic data (Olsson and Alström 2020) that indicate that the phenotypically distinctive *P. oryzivora* is not

embedded within *Lonchura* (*contra* Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009).

After the species account for *Amandava amandava*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***GLAUCESTRILDA*** Roberts

Glaucestrilda Roberts, 1922, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 8 (4): 268. Type, by original designation, *Estrilda incana* Sundevall.

Notes.—Formerly synonymized with *Estrilda*, but separated based on genetic and phenotypic differences commensurate with those between other genera in this family (Olsson and Alström 2020).

Change ***Estrilda caerulescens*** to ***Glaucestrilda caerulescens***, insert the account for this species after the heading and citation for *Glaucestrilda*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Estrilda*. Also known as Red-tailed Lavender Waxbill or Lavender Fire-Finch. See comments under *Glaucestrilda*.

Insert the following Notes under the heading Genus ***ESTRILDA*** Swainson:

Notes.—See comments under *Glaucestrilda*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Estrildidae to:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice cantans
Euodice malabarica
Padda oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla
Amandava amandava
Glaucestrilda caerulescens
Estrilda melpoda
Estrilda astrild
Estrilda troglodytes

30. [p. 683] Records of *Lonchura malacca* in the United States are recognized. Replace the second paragraph of the distributional statement with the following two paragraphs:

Introduced and spreading in the Greater Antilles and Middle America, with populations established in Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and from southeastern Mexico (Veracruz and Yucatan Peninsula) south to Panama; also in Trinidad and in South America in Ecuador, northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Casual or accidental in Florida (Dry Tortugas), presumably from established populations in Cuba (Greenlaw et al 2016, Pyle et al 2020); casual or accidental on the Cayman Islands and Aruba.

31. [p. 529] Extralimital species *Anthus peruvianus* is treated as a species separate from *A. lutescens*. In the species account for *A. lutescens*, delete "west of the Andes in coastal Peru and northern Chile, and" from the distributional statement and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. peruvianus* Nicholson, 1878 [Peruvian Pipit], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and genetic data that indicate that *A. peruvianus* is only distantly related to *A. lutescens sensu stricto* (van Els and Norambuena 2018).

32. [p. 583] *Euphonia godmani* is treated as a species separate from *E. affinis*. In the species account for *E. affinis*, delete the *godmani* group from the distributional statement, and replace the second sentence of the Notes with: See comments under *E. godmani*.

Before the account for *E. affinis*, insert the following new species account:

Euphonia godmani Brewster. West Mexican Euphonia.

Euphonia godmani Brewster, 1889, Auk 6: 90. (Mazatlan [Sinaloa], Mexico.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *E. affinis*]
Distribution.—[same as for the *godmani* group]
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *E. affinis*, but separated based primarily on differences in vocalizations (Vázquez-López et al. 2020); these species also show plumage differences typical of species differences within *Euphonia*, as well as comparable genetic differences (Vázquez-López et al. 2020, Imfeld et al. 2020).

33. [p. 582–586] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Imfeld et al. 2020) have shown that our current generic limits and linear sequence of species in the subfamily Euphoniinae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Subfamily EUPHONIINAE: Euphonious Finches, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Imfeld et al. (2020).

Change ***Euphonia elegantissima*** to ***Chlorophonia elegantissima*** and ***Euphonia musica*** to ***Chlorophonia***

musica, make the appropriate change to the generic abbreviation within the existing Notes for *C. elegantissima*, and change the Notes under *C. musica* to the following:

Notes.—Formerly, along with *C. elegantissima* and extralimital species *C. cyanocephala* (Vieillot, 1818) [Golden-rumped Euphonia], placed in *Euphonia* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but transferred to *Chlorophonia* based on genetic data (Imfeld et al. 2020) that indicate that these species form a clade with species of *Chlorophonia* rather than *Euphonia*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the subfamily Euphoniinae to:

Chlorophonia elegantissima
Chlorophonia musica
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Chlorophonia occipitalis
Chlorophonia callophrys
Euphonia jamaica
Euphonia godmani
Euphonia affinis
Euphonia luteicapilla
Euphonia minuta
Euphonia hirundinacea
Euphonia laniirostris
Euphonia imitans
Euphonia gouldi
Euphonia fulvicrissa
Euphonia anneae
Euphonia xanthogaster

34. [p. 609] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Cicero et al. 2020) have revealed deep divergences within the genus *Amphispiza* consistent with phenotypic differences. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Arremonops conirostris*:

Genus ***AMPHISPIZOPSIS*** Wolters

Amphispizopsis Wolters, 1980, Die Vögelarten der Erde, pt. 5: 329. Type, by original designation, *Zonotrichia quinquestriata* Sclater and Salvin.

Notes.—Formerly synonymized with *Amphispiza* (Chesser et al. 2010) or *Aimophila* (e.g., AOU 1998), but separated based on differences in genetics (Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Cicero et al. 2020) and morphology, behavior, and vocalizations (Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977, Groschupf 2020) commensurate with those between other genera of Passerellidae.

Change ***Amphispiza quinquestriata*** to ***Amphispizopsis quinquestriata***, insert the account for this species after the heading, citation, and Notes for *Amphispizopsis*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Amphispizopsis*.

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***AMPHISPIZA*** Coues with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Amphispizopsis*.

35. [p. 565–566] Chestnut-capped Warbler *Basileuterus delattrii* is considered a species separate from *B. rufifrons*. In the species account for *B. rufifrons*, delete the *delattrii* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following.

Notes.—Groups: *B. rufifrons* [Rufous-capped Warbler] and *B. salvini* Cherrie, 1892 [Salvin's Warbler]. Although *salvini* has usually been considered intermediate between *rufifrons* and *delattrii*, and thus used as evidence for conspecificity of the two, Demko et al. (2020) showed that in voice, morphometrics, and some plumage traits, *salvini* is similar to *rufifrons* rather than intermediate or similar to *delattrii*. Griscom (1932) treated *salvini* as a separate species based on sympatry in Vera Paz, Guatemala, and this merits investigation. See comments under *B. delattrii*.

After the account for *B. rufifrons*, insert the following new species account:

Basileuterus delattrii Bonaparte. Chestnut-capped Warbler.

Basileuterus delattrii Bonaparte, 1854, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 38: 383. (Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *B. rufifrons*, except that the elevational range should be 0-2500 m]

Distribution.—[same as for the *delattrii* group]

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *B. rufifrons*, but separated primarily based on differences in vocalizations that are maintained in sympatry and on differential response to playback of songs (Demko et al. 2019, 2020). Previously, often considered a separate species from *B. rufifrons* (e.g., Todd 1929, Griscom 1932, Hellmayr 1935, Eisenmann 1955, Howell and Webb 1995), but subsequently treated as conspecific based on Monroe (1968a, b).

36. [p. 596] *Melopyrrha grandis* is treated as a species separate from *M. portoricensis*. In the species account for *M. portoricensis*, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* on Puerto Rico." and insert the following sentence at the end of the Notes: See comments under *M. grandis*.

After the account for *M. portoricensis*, insert the following new species account:

†***Melopyrrha grandis*** (Lawrence). St. Kitts Bullfinch.

Loxigilla portoricensis grandis Lawrence, 1881, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 4: 204. (St. Christopher, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on the upper slopes of Mt. Liamuiga (last recorded in 1929) on the island of St. Kitts, although perhaps previously at lower elevation (Olson 1984).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. portoricensis*, but separated based on morphological differences (Garrido and Wiley 2003) commensurate with those between other species in *Melopyrrha*.

37. [p. 688] In the Appendix (part 1), change ***Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*** to ***Leucocarbo bougainvillii*** and ***Phalacrocorax gaimardi*** to ***Poikilocarbo gaimardi***, following Kennedy and Spencer (2014; see entry 11 above).

38. [p. 693] In the Appendix (part 1), replace the species account for *Forpus xanthopterygius* with the following new account:

Forpus spengeli (Hartlaub). Turquoise-winged Parrotlet.

Psittacula spengeli Hartlaub, 1885, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1885: 614, pl. 38, fig. 1. (Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia.)

This species, resident in northeastern Colombia and formerly considered conspecific with *F. xanthopterygius* (Vieillot, 1823) [Blue-winged Parrotlet], was doubtfully reported from Panama by Salvadori (1891), who questioned the provenance of the specimen. Wetmore (1968) confirmed the identification but considered a single specimen of uncertain locality insufficient for inclusion of *F. spengeli* on the list of birds of Panama. Treatment of *spengeli* as separate from *xanthopterygius* follows Bocalini and Silveira (2015), Donegan et al. (2016), and Remsen et al. (2021).

39. [pp. 695–698] Change the linear sequence of passerines in the Appendix (part 1) to the following (Oliveros et al. 2019, Feng et al. 2020, Kuhl et al. 2021; see entry 16 above):

Thamnophilus multistriatus
Urocissa erythrorhyncha
Sittiparus varius
Parus major
Melanocorypha calandra
Tachycineta albiventer
Ianthocincla caerulata
Spodiopsar cineraceus
Acridotheres javanicus
Acridotheres cristatellus
Gracula religiosa
Copsychus saularis
Monticola solitarius
Saxicola rubetra
Lagonosticta rubricata
Uraeginthus bengalus
Montifringilla nivalis
Euphonia mesochrysa
Chloris chloris
Spinus magellanicus
Icterus nigrogularis
Piranga rubriceps
Sporophila bouvronides
Sporophila angolensis

40. [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:

Canachites canadensis Tétras du Canada
Columba palumbus Pigeon ramier
Philodice bryantae Colibri magenta
Philodice mitchellii Colibri de Mitchell
Amazilis amazilia Ariane de Lesson
Charadrius collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus Goéland ichthyaète
Larus brachyrhynchus Goéland à bec court
Urile penicillatus Cormoran de Brandt
Urile urile Cormoran à face rouge
Urile pelagicus Cormoran pélagique
Nannopterum auritum Cormoran à aigrettes
Nannopterum brasilianum Cormoran vigua
Strix sartorii Chouette du Mexique
Asio clamator Hibou strié
Asio grammicus Hibou de Jamaïque
Nesoctites micromegas Piculet des Antilles
Caracara plancus Caracara huppé
Ramphotrigon flammulatus Tyran flammé
Helopsaltes certhiola Locustelle de Pallas
Psaltriparus minimus Orite buissonnière
Corthylio calendula Roitelet à couronne rubis
Sitta insularis Sittelle des Bahamas
Polioptila bilineata Gobemoucheron à sourcils blancs
Cistothorus stellaris Troglodyte à bec court
Cistothorus platensis Troglodyte de Latham
Padda oryzivora Padda de Java
Glaucestrilda caerulescens Astrild queue-de-vinaigre
Chlorophonia elegantissima Organiste à capuchon
Chlorophonia musica Organiste louis-d'or
Euphonia godmani Organiste de Godman
Amphispizopsis quinquestriata Bruant pentaligne
Basileuterus delattrii Paruline de Delattre
Melopyrrha grandis Sporophile de Saint-Kitts

in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Poikilocarbo gaimardi Cormoran de Gaimard
Leucocarbo bougainvillii Cormoran de Bougainville
Forpus spengeli Toui de Spengel

Delete the following names:

Falcipennis canadensis Tétras du Canada
Calliphlox bryantae Colibri magenta
Calliphlox mitchellii Colibri de Mitchell
Charadrius collaris Pluvier de d'Azara
Phalacrocorax penicillatus Cormoran de Brandt
Phalacrocorax urile Cormoran à face rouge
Phalacrocorax pelagicus Cormoran pélagique
Phalacrocorax auritus Cormoran à aigrettes
Phalacrocorax brasilianus Cormoran vigua
Pseudoscops clamator Hibou strié
Pseudoscops grammicus Hibou de la Jamaïque
Nesoctites micromegas Picumne des Antilles
Caracara cheriway Caracara du Nord
Deltarhynchus flammulatus Tyran flammé
Psaltriparus minimus Mésange buissonnière
Cistothorus platensis Troglodyte à bec court
Polioptila plumbea Gobemoucheron tropical
Regulus calendula Roitelet à couronne rubis
Estrilda caerulescens Astrild queue-de-vinaigre
Lonchura oryzivora Padda de Java
Euphonia musica Organiste louis-d'or
Euphonia elegantissima Organiste à capuchon
Amphispiza quinquestriata Bruant pentaligne
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii Cormoran de Bougainville
Phalacrocorax gaimardi Cormoran de Gaimard
Forpus xanthopterygius Toui de Spix

Change the sequence of families in the order Passeriformes as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera and species in the families APODIDAE, POLIOPTILIDAE, REGULIDAE, ESTRILDIDAE, and FRINGILLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the linear sequence of passerines in the Appendix (part 1) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include change of the spelling of the scientific name of Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus* to *P. martinica*, separation of *Fregata rothschildi* from Magnificent Frigatebird *F. magnificens*, recognition of a new subfamily (Nesoctitinae) in the Picidae, separation of *Catharus swainsoni* from Swainson's Thrush *C. ustulatus*, separation of *Turdus graysoni* from Rufous-backed Robin *T. rufopalliatus*, change of the spelling of the scientific name of Lavender Waxbill *Glaucestrilda caerulescens* to *G. coerulescens*, and treatment of McKay's Bunting *Plectrophenax hyperboreus* as conspecific with Snow Bunting *P. nivalis.* Decisions on two proposals involving extralimital species, a change to the authority for the species name *Larus kamtschatschensis*, and the separation of *Saxicola torquatus* into more than one species, have been postponed until consensus on these issues is reached by global and Old World references.

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