

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

The 35th supplement to the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (the first supplement after the 6th edition, 1983) consists of changes adopted by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature as of 1 March 1985. The changes fall into five categories: (1) eight species are added to the main list because of taxonomic or nomenclatural decisions; (2) eight species, including one each previously in Appendix A and Appendix B, are added to the main list because of new distributional information; (3) three species are added to Appendix B, eight forms to Appendix C, and two species to Appendix D; (4) one species in the main list requires assignment of an A.O.U. number because of a validated occurrence in the United States or Canada; and (5) typographical or other errors that affect scientific or English names, citations, A.O.U. numbers, or total numbers of taxonomic units are corrected. No other changes are made, nor is new distributional information included for species already in the list, except as noted in (4) above. Changes to the 6th edition noted in a report of the Committee (Auk, 1984, 101, p. 348) are repeated here.

On the matter of documentation of occurrence, by specimen, photographic or tape-recorded evidence, the Committee has adopted the following position: (a) specimens must be accessioned in institutional collections and available for study by the scientific community; (b) unpublished photographs or sound spectrograms, as well as tapes that are used for verification of identifications, must be deposited in institutional collections and be available for study as are specimens; and (c) evidence for species in categories (2) and (4) in the preceding paragraph must be unequivocally identifiable to species by the deposited specimens, photos or tapes, and validated through examination by this Committee or its designee. For photographic evidence, the Committee recommends placing such material in VIREO, the Canadian National Museum of Natural Sciences, or similar institutional collections.

The following are the results of Committee actions and changes to be made in the 6th edition (page numbers pertain thereto):

pp. iv-v. In Table of Contents, Columbigiformes through Passeriformes should be numbered XIV through XXIII.

p. xiii. In the main text, 1909 species (not 1913) are treated; the net result of actions herein adds 16 species to the main list, bringing the total number of species recognized in North America to 1925.

pp. 4-5. *Gavia pacifica*, formerly the *pacifica* group of *G. arctica*, is considered a distinct species (based on Kistchinski, 1978, Birds of the Koryak Highlands, pp. 24-27; Stepanyan, 1975, A Distributional Check-list of the Birds of the U.S.S.R., p. 9; and Kistchinski, *in litt.*); the *viridigularis* group remains a group within *G. arctica*. Because A.O.U. number 10 applies to *G. pacifica*, the A.O.U. number for *G. arctica* becomes 9. Therefore, the following entry should be inserted after the account of *Gavia arctica*:

Gavia pacifica (Lawrence). PACIFIC LOON. [10.]

Colymbus pacificus Lawrence, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, p. 889. (Coast of California; Puget's Sound = San Diego, California.)

The distribution is that of the *pacifica* group in the account of *G. arctica*.

p. 10. The two "color morphs" of *Aechmophorus occidentalis* are considered to be two biological species, *A. occidentalis* and *A. clarkii* (based on Ratti, 1979, Auk, 96, pp. 573-586; Nuechterlein, 1981, Auk, 98, pp. 335-349; Nuechterlein and Storer, 1982, Condor, 84, pp. 351-369; see also Dickerman, 1963, Condor, 65, pp. 66-67). The two species are widely sympatric, but *clarkii* is rare among northern populations, becoming equally common among southern ones. Patterns of vagrancy are insufficiently known, but eastern specimens and reports appear to pertain mostly or entirely to *occidentalis*.

Therefore, the following entry should be inserted after *Aechmophorus occidentalis*:

Aechmophorus clarkii (Lawrence). CLARK'S GREBE. [1.1.]

Podiceps clarkii Lawrence, 1858, in Baird, Cassin

and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, p. 895. (California and New [sic] Mexico = Laguna Santa María, Chihuahua, Mexico [restricted by Dickerman, *op. cit.*].)

Habitat and distribution is the same as *A. occidentalis*, except for the vagrancy paragraph.

p. 17. After *Pterodroma solandri*, add:

[*Pterodroma mollis* (Gould). SOFT-PLUMAGED PETREL.]
See Appendix B.

p. 49. After *Egretta thula*, add:

Egretta gularis (Bosc). WESTERN REEF-HERON. [197.1.]

Ardea gularis Bosc, 1792, Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1, p. 4, pl. 2. (Senegal River.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds (*gularis* group) on islands and coasts of western Africa from Mauritania to Nigeria, and ranges (at least casually) north to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands and Spain, and south to Gabon; also breeds (*schistacea* group) in the Red Sea region and ranges to India and Sri Lanka.

Accidental (*gularis* group) in Massachusetts (Nantucket, 12 April–September 1983, numerous observers and photos; Am. Birds, 37: 827, 830, 1032, 1983); in addition, two birds were reported in a heron roost on Barbados, 20 February–8 March 1984 (Smith & Hutt, 1984, Am. Birds, 38, pp. 254–256, sight report).

Notes.—The two groups are distinct and sometimes regarded as separate species, *E. gularis* and *E. schistacea* (Ehrenberg, 1828). Individuals that escaped from captivity in Europe and had been considered as a possible source of the Massachusetts vagrant were *schistacea*, not *gularis*.

p. 66. In "Notes" section of *Anser albifrons*, add:

... There is evidence that the large form breeding (presumably) in the Cook Inlet area of southern Alaska and wintering in the Sacramento Valley of California represents a distinct subspecies group, *A. a. elgasi* Delacour and Ripley, 1975 (Tule Goose), differing from *A. albifrons* behaviorally, ecologically and morphologically (Krogman, 1978, Am. Birds, 32, pp. 164–166; Krogman, 1979, in Jarvis & Bartonek, Symposium on Management and Biology of Pacific Flyway Geese, Northwest Section, The Wildlife Society, Corvallis, Oregon, pp. 22–43; and Bauer, 1979, *loc. cit.*, pp. 44–55); the differences noted for *elgasi* are large enough that investigation of whether or not it deserves recognition as a full species is in order.

p. 85. The date in the original citation for *Aythya marila* should read 1761, not 1861.

p. 118. After *Buteo jamaicensis*, add:

[*Buteo buteo* (Linnaeus). COMMON BUZZARD.] See Appendix B.

p. 127. Delete Appendix B entry for *Falco subbuteo* and substitute:

Falco subbuteo Linnaeus. NORTHERN HOBBY. [356.1.]

Falco Subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 89. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in woodland and partly open country in the Palearctic and southeastern Asia, and winters south to tropical Africa and southern Asia.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 20 May 1983, photo; Am. Birds, 37: 1018, 1983); an earlier report from Cordova is deemed unsatisfactory.

p. 130. Under *Ortalis vetula*, remove "*leucogastra* group" from "Distribution." "Notes" section should read: "See *O. leucogastra*."

p. 131. After *Ortalis poliocephala*, add:

Ortalis leucogastra (Gould). WHITE-BELLIED CHACHALACA.

Penelope leucogastra Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 105. (No locality given.)

Habitat.—Thickets, scrub and second growth in semi-arid regions.

Distribution.—Resident in the Pacific lowlands from western Chiapas (vicinity of Pijijiapan) south to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).

Notes.—Although considered a race of *O. vetula* by some authors, this form appears to be allied to the South American *O. motmot* (Linnaeus, 1766) complex (Vaurie, 1968, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 138, p. 177; Delacour & Amadon, 1973, Curassows and Related Birds, p. 88).

p. 173. The English name of *Haematopus bachmani* should be BLACK OYSTERCATCHER.

p. 174. Before *Himantopus mexicanus*, add:

Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus). BLACK-WINGED STILT. [226.2.]

Charadrius Himantopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 151. (in Europa australiore = southern Europe.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in marshes and flooded fields in Eurasia and Africa; northernmost populations are migratory southward.

Accidental in Alaska (Nizki, in the Aleutian Islands, 24 May–2 June 1983, photo in Univ. Alaska Museum, *vide* D. D. Gibson; Am. Birds, 37: 902, 1983).

Notes.—See comments under *H. mexicanus*.

p. 179. Delete Appendix A entry for *Tringa ocropus* and substitute:

Tringa ocropus Linnaeus. GREEN SANDPIPER. [257.]

Tringa Ocropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in marshes and flooded fields in northern Eurasia, and winters in Africa, southern Asia and Australia.

Casual in Alaska (Shemya, Attu and Nizki, in the Aleutian Islands; 6 records, photo in Univ. Alaska Museum); early records for Hudson Bay and Nova Scotia are unsatisfactory (Godfrey, 1966, Birds Canada, p. 146).

p. 193. The A.O.U. number of *Calidris pusilla* should be 246.

p. 194. The A.O.U. number of *Calidris mauri* should be 247.

p. 238. In "Notes" under *Procelsterna cerulea*, change *albivittata* to *albivitta*.

p. 242. The A.O.U. number of *Cephus grylle* should be 27.

pp. 262–263. Under *Geotrygon*, end of citation for *Oreopeleia* should read:

... = *Columba martinica* Linnaeus = *Columba montana* Linnaeus.

p. 270. In "Notes" under *Aratinga canicularis*, change *azurea* to *aurea*.

p. 285. After *Coccyzus ferrugineus*, add:

Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot. DARK-BILLED CUCKOO.

Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 8, p. 271. (Paraguay.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Resident in woodland, scrub and mangroves of Trinidad, South America and the Galapagos Islands.

Accidental on Grenada (Levera Pond, 26 May 1963, specimen in Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia; Schwartz & Klinikowski, 1965, Not. Nat., Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, no. 376, p. 5).

Notes.—See comments under *C. minor*.

p. 328. The English name of *Doryfera ludoviciae* should be GREEN-FRONTED LANCEBILL.

p. 329. Change *Campylopterus curvipennis* (Lichtenstein) and *Trochilus curvipennis* Lichtenstein to *C. curvipennis* (Deppe) and *T. curvipennis*

W. Deppe, respectively (Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 91).

p. 329. *Campylopterus hemileucurus* (Lichtenstein), etc., same changes to Deppe as in preceding.

p. 340. Delete A.O.U. number of *Hylocharis xantusii*.

p. 343. *Amazilia beryllina* (Lichtenstein), etc., same changes to Deppe as in *Campylopterus curvipennis* (Stresemann, 1954, *op. cit.*, p. 90).

p. 353. In citation of *Philodice* in synonymy of *Calliphlox*, add:

... Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus mitchellii* Bourcier.

p. 370. Under *Electron carinatum*, references to "Du Bus" should be "Du Bus de Gisignes."

p. 371. The English name of *Eumomota superciliosa* should be TURQUOISE-BROWED MOTMOT.

pp. 387–388. *Sphyrapicus varius* is considered to be two species, *S. varius* and *S. nuchalis* (based on Johnson & Zink, 1983, Auk, 100, pp. 871–884), formerly recognized as groups of *S. varius*. Therefore, the following entry should be inserted after the account of *S. varius*:

Sphyrapicus nuchalis Baird. RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER. [402.1.]

Sphyrapicus varius var. *nuchalis* Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, pp. xxviii, 103. (Mimbres River, New Mexico.)

Habitat and distribution are that of the *nuchalis* group.

p. 396. The English name of *Colaptes fernandinae* should be FERNANDINA'S FLICKER.

p. 410. All references to "*Glyphorhynchus*" should read "*Glyphorynchus*."

p. 488. After "Family ALAUDIDAE: Larks," add:

Genus **MELANOCORYPHA** Boie

Melanocorypha Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, 21, col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation, *M. tatarica* (L.) = *Alauda tatarica* Pallas = *Alauda yeltoniensis* Forster.

[**Melanocorypha calandra** (Linnaeus). CALANDRA LARK.] See Appendix B.

p. 490. Delete A.O.U. number of *Progne dominicensis*.

p. 492. Assign *Phaeoprogne tapera* A.O.U. number 611.5 (Monomoy Island, Massachusetts, 12 June 1983, specimen in U.S. National Museum; *Am. Birds*, 37: 769, 1983).

p. 495. "Notichelidon" should read "Notiochelidon."

p. 503. Delete A.O.U. number of *Cyanocorax sanblasianus*.

p. 508. Before *Corvus frugilegus*, add:

Corvus monedula Linnaeus. EURASIAN JACKDAW. [490.3.]

Corvus Monedula Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, p. 105. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat & Distribution.—*Resident* in open woodland and around towns throughout most of the Palearctic.

Casual in 1983–84 in northeastern North America in Nova Scotia, Miquelon Island, southeastern Quebec, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; specimen in Canadian National Museum of Natural Sciences (*Am. Birds*, 37: 157, 1983; 38: 295, 886, 1984 and William Smith, *in litt.*). An earlier record from Fort Myers, Florida, is regarded as an escaped cage bird.

p. 537. *Microcerculus philomela* is considered to be a species distinct from *M. marginatus* (based on Stiles, 1983, *Wilson Bull.*, 95, pp. 169–183). *M. marginatus* is regarded as including the *marginatus* group of the 6th edition and the *lusciniina* group (formerly part of the *philomela* group), pending further study of the relationships of *lusciniina* to other populations of the complex in South America.

Before *M. marginatus*, add:

Microcerculus philomela (Salvin). NIGHTINGALE WREN.

Cyphorhinus philomela Salvin, 1861, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 202. (Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Distribution as in "philomela group" south to central Costa Rica (just north of Volcán de Turrialba).

Change English name of *M. marginatus* to SCALY-BREADED WREN and distribution to read:

Distribution.—*Resident* [*lusciniina* group] from central Costa Rica (south of Volcán de Turrialba) south through Panama (foothills and Caribbean slope throughout, in Pacific lowland west to eastern Pana-

má province) and western Colombia to western Ecuador; and [*marginatus* group] . . . [as in 6th edition].

p. 539. After *Locustella ochotensis*, add:

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck). LANCEOLATED WARBLER. [747.5.]

Sylvia lanceolata Temminck, 1840, *Man. Ornithol.*, ed. 2, 4, p. 614. ("Mayence," error = Russia.)

Habitat & Distribution.—*Breeds* in marshes and wet meadows from eastern Russia to eastern Siberia and south to northern China, Korea and Japan, and *winters* in southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

Casual in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 4–9 June 1984, up to 11 individuals daily, total estimated to be at least 25 different birds over the period, specimen Univ. Alaska Museum; *Am. Birds*, 38: 948, 1984).

pp. 543–544. In the last two lines of the note on *Polioptila melanura*, the English names (but not the A.O.U. numbers) are reversed; *P. californica* is the PLUMBEOUS GNATCATCHER, *P. melanura* the BLACK-TAILED GNATCATCHER.

p. 547. After *Luscinia svecica*, add:

Genus TARSIGER Hodgson

Tarsiger Hodgson, 1845, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 28. Type, by monotypy, *Tarsiger chrysaesus* Hodgson.

Notes.—This genus is sometimes merged with *Erithacus*.

Tarsiger cyanurus (Pallas). RED-FLANKED BLUETAIL. [764.2.]

Motacilla Cyanurus Pallas, 1773, *Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs*, 2, p. 709. (Yenisei.)

Habitat & Distribution.—*Breeds* in undergrowth of open forest from Siberia south to northern China, Japan and the Commander Islands, and *winters* in southeastern Asia.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 5 June 1982, photo in Univ. Alaska Museum; *Am. Birds*, 36: 885, 1982).

pp. 550–552. The genus *Phaeornis* is merged in *Myadestes* (Pratt, 1982, *Living Bird*, 19, pp. 73–90), and the citation of the former (p. 552) should appear in the synonymy of the latter (p. 550) and be deleted on p. 552.

p. 551. Change *Myadestes obscurus* to:

Myadestes occidentalis Stejneger. BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE.

Myadestes obscurus Lafresnaye, 1839, *Rev. Zool.*

[Paris], 2, p. 98. (Mexico = probably Veracruz.)
Preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* Gmelin
[= *Myadestes obscurus* (Gmelin)].

Myadestes obscurus var. *occidentalis* Stejneger, 1882,
Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 4, p. 371. (Tonila, Jalisco.)

p. 552. Change *Phaeornis obscurus* to *Myadestes obscurus* and split into four biological species (based on Pratt, *loc. cit.*), citations to appear as follows:

Myadestes myadestinus (Stejneger). KAMAŌ. [754.3.]

Phaeornis myadestina Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 10, p. 90. (Kauai Island, Hawaiian Archipelago.)

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai.

Notes.—This and the following three species were formerly recognized as a single species (*Phaeornis obscurus*, HAWAIIAN THRUSH), but differences in vocalizations and morphology among the living forms indicate that three or four species existed in the complex; they collectively constitute a superspecies.

Myadestes oahensis (Wilson and Evans). AMAUI. [754.4.]

Phaeornis oahensis Wilson and Evans, 1899, Aves Hawaiienses, introd., p. xiii. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly resident in the Hawaiian Islands on Oahu.

Notes.—Possibly a race of *M. lanaiensis* or other species in the complex; vocalizations and biology are unknown, but based on morphological distinctness, it is best regarded as a separate species. See also comments under *M. myadestinus*.

Myadestes lanaiensis (Wilson). OLOMAŌ. [754.5.]

Phaeornis lanaiensis Wilson, 1891, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 7, p. 460. (Lanai.)

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands on Molokai and (formerly) Lanai.

Notes.—See comments under *M. myadestinus* and *M. oahensis*.

Myadestes obscurus (Gmelin). OMAŌ. [754.1.]

Muscicapa obscura Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 945. Based on the "Dusky Fly-catcher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2 (1), p. 344. (in *insulis Sandwich* = island of Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Forest, usually dense, native forest, more common at higher elevations where also found in subalpine or alpine scrub.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands on Hawaii.

Notes.—See comments under *M. myadestinus*.

p. 552. Change English name of *Myadestes* [= "*Phaeornis*"] *palmeri* to PUAIOHI.

p. 561. Change English name of *Turdus nudigenis* to BARE-EYED ROBIN.

p. 573. Change *Toxostoma dorsale* Henry to *T. crissale* Henry; reference in original citation remains the same, because the latter name was published on a "substitute sheet" for p. 117 of the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 10, shortly after original journal issue was released.

p. 584. The A.O.U. number for *Lanius cristatus* should be 621.1.

p. 704. The A.O.U. number for *Amphispiza quinquestriata* should be 574.2.

p. 749. Under *Carduelis hornemanni*, author "Holböhl" should be in parentheses; original citation should be changed to *Linota hornemanni* Holböhl . . .

p. 768. Assign *Estrilda astrild* A.O.U. number 808.1.

p. 773. Delete account of *Tringa ocropus* (transferred to main list).

p. 777. After *Phoebetria palpebrata*, add:

Pterodroma mollis (Gould). SOFT-PLUMAGED PETREL.

Procellaria mollis Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 363. (south Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20°S. to 40°S.)

An individual referred to this species was reported off Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, 3 June 1981 (Am. Birds, 38: 158-159, 1984). In view of recent studies by Bourne (1983, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club, 103, pp. 52-58) that suggest the Madeira and Cape Verde populations, *P. madeira* Mathews, 1934, and *P. feae* (Salvadori, 1899), respectively, may be specifically distinct from the South Atlantic *P. mollis*, a sight report of this species is unsatisfactory evidence for inclusion in Appendix A.

p. 780. After *Accipiter nisus*, add:

Buteo buteo (Linnaeus). COMMON BUZZARD.

Falco Buteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 1. (in Europa = Sweden.)

An individual thought to be of this Eurasian species was reported from Alaska (Nizki, in the Aleutian Islands, 26 May 1983; *Am. Birds*, 37: 902, 1983); this sight report of a highly variable species that is often difficult to identify in the field is regarded as insufficient evidence for inclusion in Appendix A.

pp. 780-781. Delete account of *Falco subbuteo* (transferred to main list).

p. 784. After *Thamnophilus multistriatus*, add:

Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus). CALANDRA LARK.

Alauda calandra Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 1, p. 288. (Pyrenees.)

A specimen of this Old World species was obtained at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, on 6 May 1928 (Gillespie, 1928, *Cassinia*, 27, p. 35); it is regarded as a man-assisted vagrant.

p. 789. After *Larus nelsoni*, add the following eight psittacine forms described from the West Indies but for which no specimens exist:

Conurus labati Rothschild, 1905, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club*, 16, p. 13. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.) GUADELOUPE PARAKEET.

Anadorhynchus [sic] *purpurascens* Rothschild, 1905, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club*, 16, p. 13. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

Anadorhynchus [sic] *martinicus* Rothschild, 1905, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club*, 16, p. 14. (Martinique, Lesser Antilles.)

Ara gossei Rothschild, 1905, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club*, 16, p. 14. (Mountains of Hanover Parish, about ten miles east of Lucea, Jamaica.) YELLOW-HEADED MACAW.

Ara erythrocephala Rothschild, 1905, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club*, 16, p. 14. (Mountains of Trelawny and St. Anne's, Jamaica.)

Ara guadeloupeensis Clark, 1905, *Auk*, 22, p. 272. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.) GUADELOUPE MACAW.

Ara atwoodi Clark, 1908, *Auk*, 25, p. 310. (Dominica.)

Ara erythrura Rothschild, 1907, *Extinct Birds*, p. 54, pl. 15. ("One of the West Indian Islands.")

p. 793. After *Anser cygnoides*, add:

Callonetta leucophrys (Vieillot). RINGED TEAL.
Aix galericulata (Linnaeus). MANDARIN DUCK.

pp. 793-795. Change the sequence of species as follows: *Tetrao urogallus* through *Tetraogallus himalayensis* should follow *Chrysolophus amher-*

stiae; the three species of *Alectoris* should follow the genus *Francolinus*; *Cinclus cinclus* should follow *Parus caeruleus*; *Irena puella* should follow *Grallina cyanoleuca*; *Emberiza citrinella* should follow *Paroaria gularis*; *Serinus leucopygius* should follow *Carduelis cannabina*.

pp. 798-809. The following corrections/entries to the list of A.O.U. numbers should be made:

- *1.1 *A. clarkii*
- #9. *G. arctica* [*arctica* ¶]
- 10. *G. pacifica*
- 10.1 = 9 [*viridigularis* ¶]
- *197.1 *E. gularis*
- *226.2 *H. himantopus*
- 257. *T. ocropus*
- *269.2 *Burhinus bistratus*
- *296.1 *Numida meleagris*
- #350. [*Harpia harpyja*]
- *356.1 *F. subbuteo*
- *382.3 *Psittacula krameri*
- *382.4 *Myiopsitta monachus*
- *382.5 *Brotogeris versicolurus*
- *382.6 *Amazona viridigenalis*
- 388.1 *Cuculus saturatus*
- 388.2 *C. canorus*
- *389.1 *Euptilotis neoxenus*
- 402. *Sphyrapicus varius*
- 402.1 *S. nuchalis*
- 490.3 *C. monedula*
- 508. = 507 [*bullockii* ¶]
- #611.3 [*P. dominicensis*]
- *611.4 *P. elegans*
- *611.5 *Phaeoprogne tapera*
- *622.6 *Zosterops japonicus*
- 630. *V. atricapillus*
- 732. = 731 [*atricristatus* ¶]
- *747.5 *Locustella lanceolata*
- *754.1 *M. obscurus*
- *754.2 *M. palmeri*
- *754.3 *M. myadestinus*
- *754.4 *M. oahensis*
- *754.5 *M. lanaiensis*
- *764.2 *Tarsiger cyanurus*
- *808.1 *E. astrild*

The following issues are currently being discussed by the Committee: (a) the systematic status of *Anser albifrons elgasi*, *Dendragapus obscurus-fuliginosus*, *Pluvialis dominica-fulva*, *Anthus spinoletta-rubescens*, *Vireo olivaceus-flavoviridis* and *Oryzoborus maximiliani-nuttingi*; (b) the status of *Spinus pinus* and other species that are possibly man-assisted vagrants in North America; (c)

unpublished reports of species new to North America that were recorded in the Bay of Panama following "El Niño" in 1983; (d) the purported misidentification of *Philodice mitchellii* as *Acestrura heliodor*; (e) the status of *Saxicola torquata* in North America, supported by an unpublished photograph; and (f) cases of reported vagrancy in the U.S. or Canada accompanied by published photographs that, if accepted as definitive evidence for identification, would require assignment of A.O.U. numbers for *Elaenia martinica*, *Myiopagis viridicata* and *Vireo magister*. The Committee again invites input on these or other pertinent issues.

Since the completion of the 6th edition, the following changes in the Committee have occurred: Henri Ouellet and James V. Remsen became members in 1983, replacing Eugene Eisenmann, deceased, and Kenneth C. Parkes,

resigned; John W. Fitzpatrick became a member in 1984, replacing Lester L. Short, resigned.

BURT L. MONROE, JR., Chairman

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