

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

This third supplement subsequent to the 6th edition (1983) of the A.O.U. "Check-list of North American Birds" consists of changes adopted by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature as of 1 March 1989. The changes fall into nine categories: (1) six species are added to the main list (*Pterodroma longirostris*, *Larus crassirostris*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Coccyzus julieni*, *Chrysolampis mosquitus*, *Emberiza aureola*) because of new distributional information; (2) five species (*Ara cubensis*, *Chlorostilbon bracei*, *Empidonax occidentalis*, *Polioptila californica*, *Pipilo crissalis*) are added to the main list because of the splitting of species already on the list; (3) one name (*Anthus rubescens*) is changed because of the splitting of a species from outside the Check-list area; (4) two names (*Morus bassanus*, *Nyctanassa violacea*) are changed because of the splitting of genera; (5) one species (*Fulmarus glacialoides*) is removed from the main list to Appendix B because of re-evaluation of Northern Hemisphere records; (6) three species (*Pterodroma rostrata*, *P. alba*, *P. solandri*) are moved from Appendix A to Appendix B, and one (*P. defilippiana*) is added to Appendix B because of questionable sight records; (7) A.O.U. numbers are added to three species (*Ciccaba virgata*, *Myiopagis viridicata*, *Molothrus bonariensis*) on the basis of new distributional records or supporting data; (8) several corrections in spelling or citations are made; and (9) English names are changed for twelve species to accommodate worldwide usage of these names. No new distributional information is included except as indicated above (i.e. minor changes of distribution are not noted). These actions bring the number of species recognized as occurring in North America (main list) to 1,945.

The following changes to the 6th edition (page numbers refer thereto) result from the Committee's actions:

p. 14. Delete account of *Fulmarus glacialoides* (transferred to Appendix B, see account for p. 777 below) and replace with the following:

[*Fulmarus glacialoides* (Smith). SOUTHERN FULMAR.]  
See Appendix B.

p. 16. In the "Notes" section of *Pterodroma externa*, change the English name of *externa* (if considered a separate species) from JUAN FERNANDEZ PETREL to MAS AFUERA PETREL; the former name should be applied to *P. defilippiana*.

p. 16. Transfer *Pterodroma rostrata* from Appendix A (p. 771) to Appendix B (see account for p. 777 below) by changing the entry to:

[*Pterodroma rostrata* (Peale). TAHITI PETREL.] See Appendix B.

p. 16. Transfer *Pterodroma alba* from Appendix A (p. 772) to Appendix B (see account for p. 777 below) by changing the entry to:

[*Pterodroma alba* (Peale). PHOENIX PETREL.] See Appendix B.

p. 17. Transfer *Pterodroma solandri* from Appendix A (p. 772) to Appendix B (see account for p. 777 below) by changing the entry to:

[*Pterodroma solandri* (Gould). SOLANDER'S PETREL.]  
See Appendix B.

p. 18. After *Pterodroma cookii*, insert (and see account for p. 777 below):

[*Pterodroma defilippiana* (Giglioli and Salvadori).  
JUAN FERNANDEZ PETREL.] See Appendix B.

p. 19. Transfer *Pterodroma longirostris* from Appendix A (p. 772) to the Main List with the following entry:

*Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger). STEJNEGER'S PETREL. [100.3.]

*Æstrelata longirostris* Stejneger, 1893, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 16, p. 618. (Province of Mutzu, Hondo, Japan.)

**Habitat & Distribution.**—Breeds on small islands off New Zealand and on Mas Afuera Island, in the Juan Fernández group, and ranges at sea in the North Pacific to waters off Japan and between the Hawaiian Islands and North America.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Lanai, 1914, a specimen previously misidentified as *P. hypoleuca*; Clapp, 1984, Elepaio 44: 97-98). There is also a sight record for Davidson Seamount, ca. 65 miles southwest of Point Sur, Monterey County, California.

**Notes.**—Specimens taken in international waters

more than 600 miles west of California (Moffitt, 1938, *Auk* 55: 255–256) were reported as *P. leucoptera masafuerae* Lönnerberg, 1921, presently regarded as a synonym of *P. longirostris*; other reports of *P. leucoptera* between the Hawaiian Islands and California may also pertain to *P. longirostris*.

p. 30. Change the English name of *Oceanodroma tristrami* from SOOTY STORM-PETREL to TRISTRAM'S STORM-PETREL to conform to worldwide usage.

pp. 33–36. Remove "Subgenus **SULA** Brisson," and elevate "Subgenus **MORUS** Vieillot" to Genus; *Sula bassanus* becomes **Morus bassanus**. In the "Notes" section of *bassanus*, all species mentioned are placed in the genus *Morus* (Olson and Warheit, 1988, *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* 108: 9–12; van Tets, Meredith, Fullagar and Davidson, 1988, *Notornis* 35: 35–57).

p. 47. In synonymy of *Egretta*, under *Hydranassa*, after *Egretta ruficollis* Goose, add: = *Aredea tricolor* Müller.

pp. 53–54. Remove *Nyctanassa* from the synonymy of *Nycticorax* and consider the former as a genus following the latter; change *Nycticorax violaceus* to *Nyctanassa violacea*. Change the "Notes" section of the latter to read: "This species is sometimes merged in the genus *Nycticorax*, but see Sheldon (1987, *Auk* 104: 97–108)."

p. 63. The original citation for *Cygnus buccinator* should read as follows:

*Cygnus buccinator* Richardson, 1831, in Wilson and Bonaparte, *Am. Ornithol.*, Jameson ed., 4, p. 345. (Hudson's Bay.)

p. 179. Change spelling of *Tringa ochrophus* to *T. ochropus* (see entry for p. 773).

p. 216. Transfer *Larus crassirostris* from Appendix A (p. 773) to the main list with the following entry:

**Larus crassirostris** Vieillot. BLACK-TAILED GULL. [54.1.]

*Larus crassirostris* Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, nouv. éd., 21, p. 508. (Nagasaki, Japan.)

**Habitat & Distribution.**—Breeds on small, rocky, coastal islands from southern Sakhalin, Ussuriland and the Kurile Islands south through Japan to eastern China and Korea, and winters along coasts from Japan and Korea south to eastern China, Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Lawrence Island, 2–13 June 1988, photograph; *Am. Birds*, 42: 475, 1988); there is a sight record for Attu, in the Aleutian Islands. An individual present in San Diego Bay, California, 16–18 November 1954, and collected (Monroe, 1955, *Auk*, 72, p. 208) may have been a man-assisted vagrant.

p. 254. Before *Streptopelia risoria*, insert:

**Streptopelia decaocto** (Frivaldszky). EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE. [315.4.]

*Columba risoria* L. var. *decaocto* Frivaldszky, 1838, *K. Magyar Tudos Társág Evkönyvi*, 3 (1834–36), pt. 3, pl. 183, pl. 8 (Turkey.)

**Habitat.**—Open woodland to scrub and desert, and around human habitation.

**Distribution.**—Resident in the western Palearctic from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia and western Russia south to southern Europe, Egypt, and southern Asia east to Burma and Ceylon; European populations result from a relatively recent expansion and may have originated from introductions.

Introduced and established in the Bahama Islands (New Providence, 1974), whence it has recently spread to other northern islands in the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Bimini, Eleuthera, Andros) and southern Florida (late 1970's); now common to abundant from the Tampa and Palm Beach areas south to Key West. Also introduced in Japan.

**Notes.**—For a recent discussion of the history of *S. decaocto* in North America, see Smith (1987, *Am. Birds* 41: 1371–1379). See comments under *S. risoria*.

p. 262. Change the spelling of *Leptotila cassinii* throughout to *L. cassini*, the correct original spelling.

p. 273. Replace the *Ara tricolor* account with the following two accounts:

†**Ara tricolor** Bechstein. HISPANIOLAN MACAW.

*Ara tricolor* Bechstein, 1811, in Latham, *Allg. Uebers.*, Vögel, 4(1), p. 64, pl. 1. Based on "L'Ara tricolor" Levaillant, *Hist. Nat. Perr.*, 1, p. 13, pl. 5. (South America, error = Hispaniola; *fide* Wetherbee, 1985, *Carib. J. Sci.*, 21, p. 169–175.)

**Habitat.**—Forest edge and open country with scattered trees.

**Distribution.**—EXTINCT. Formerly resident on Hispaniola; last reported in 1820.

**Notes.**—For restriction of the name *A. tricolor* to the macaw from Hispaniola, see Wetherbee (*loc. cit.*). *A. tricolor* and *A. cubensis* constitute a superspecies.

†**Ara cubensis** Wetherbee. CUBAN MACAW.

*Ara cubensis* Wetherbee, 1985, *Carib. J. Sci.*, 21, p. 174. (Cuba.)

**Habitat.**—Forest edge and open country with scattered trees, especially palms.

**Distribution.**—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on Cuba (except Oriente Province), possibly also the Isle of Pines; last specimen taken in the Ciénaga de Zapata in 1864.

**Notes.**—See *A. tricolor*.

p. 284. After *Coccyzus americanus*, insert:

**Coccyzus julienni** Lawrence. PEARLY-BREADED CUCKOO.

*Coccyzus julienni* Lawrence, 1864, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, pp. 42, 98. (Sombrero Island, Lesser Antilles.)

*Coccyzus Euleri* Cabanis, 1873, J. Ornithol., 21, p. 72. (Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

**Habitat & Distribution.**—Breeds in forest, woodland and thickets in southern South America in Bolivia, eastern and southeastern Brazil, and northeastern Argentina, and winters in northern South America in Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas.

Accidental in the northern Lesser Antilles (Sombrero Island, 1863).

**Notes.**—For occurrence of this species in North America, see Banks (1988, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club 108: 87–91). The Committee would support a petition to the I.C.Z.N. for the retention of the familiar and more widely used name *C. euleri*.

p. 291. Change the English name of *Tyto glaucops* from ASHY-FACED BARN-OWL to ASHY-FACED OWL; its taxonomic status and relationship to *T. alba* are uncertain. *T. alba* is therefore changed from COMMON BARN-OWL to BARN OWL because the modifier is no longer necessary for this nearly cosmopolitan species.

p. 298. Change the English name of *Surnia ulula* from NORTHERN HAWK-OWL to NORTHERN HAWK OWL. This species is unrelated to the HAWK-OWL group (*Ninox* spp.), and thus the hyphen is misleading.

p. 301. Assign *Ciccaba virgata* A.O.U. number 367.1 (accidental, Bentsen-Rio Grande State Park, Texas; Lasley, Sexton and Hillsman, 1988, Am. Birds 42: 23–24); photographic evidence compared with specimens rules out all other possible species, and the road-killed specimen is not regarded as man-assisted.

p. 309. Change the English name of *Nyctidromus albicollis* from COMMON PAURAQUE to PAURAQUE (see p. 310 following).

p. 310. Change the English names of *Siphonorhis americanus* and *S. brewsteri* from JAMAICAN PAURAQUE and LEAST PAURAQUE to JAMAICAN POORWILL and LEAST POORWILL, respectively, to conform to recent worldwide usage. Therefore, a modifier is not required for *Nyctidromus*.

p. 333. Transfer *Chrysolampis mosquitus* from Appendix A (p. 775) to the main list with the following entry:

**Chrysolampis mosquitus** (Linnaeus). RUBY-TOPAZ HUMMINGBIRD.

*Trochilus Mosquitus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 120. (in Indiis, error = Surinam.)

**Habitat & Distribution.**—*Resident* in open woodland, scrub, second growth and savanna in Colombia, Venezuela (also islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad) and the Guianas; and in central and eastern Brazil.

Casual at El Real, Darién, Panama, on 27 January and 3 February 1985, photograph (filed in VIREO); Braun and Wolf, 1987, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club 107: 115. There is a sight report for Grenada; and old report from southwestern Costa Rica (San Pedro) is erroneous.

p. 336. In the “**Distribution**” section under *Chlorostilbon ricordii*, delete “(New Providence)” from casual records.

p. 336. After *Chlorostilbon ricordii*, insert:

†**Chlorostilbon bracei** (Lawrence). BRACE’S EMERALD.

*Sporadinus Bracei* Lawrence, 1877, Ann. Lyc. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1, p. 50. (New Providence, Bahama Islands.)

**Habitat.**—Scrub.

**Distribution.**—EXTINCT. Known only from the type specimen from New Providence, Bahama Islands.

**Notes.**—For recognition of this small form from New Providence as a distinct species, see Graves and Olson (1987, Auk 104: 296–302). See comments under *C. ricordii*.

p. 408. Change the English name of *Lochmias nematura* from STREAMSIDE LOCHMIAS to SHARP-TAILED STREAMCREEPER to conform to worldwide usage.

p. 433. Assign *Myiopagis viridicata* A.O.U. number 471.1 (accidental at High Island, eastern Texas, photograph; Am. Birds, 38: 934, 1984). Examination of a large series of color slides (now

deposited in VIREO) not previously available to the Committee permitted positive identification of this record to species; however, assigning the record to a Central American subspecies (nonmigratory) versus a South American one (individuals of some races migrate northward in May) was not possible from the photographs.

p. 455. Replace the *Empidonax difficilis* account with the following two accounts:

**Empidonax difficilis** Baird. PACIFIC-SLOPE FLYCATCHER. [464.1]

*Empidonax difficilis* Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, pp. xxx, 198 (in text). (west coast of United States, Fort Steilacoom, Shoalwater Bay, Washington, Fort Tejon, California = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

**Habitat.**—Warm forest and woodland, especially in the vicinity of shaded cliffs, stream banks and human dwellings, in winter mostly in mixed woodland and humid lowland forest.

**Distribution.**—Breeds [*difficilis* group] from southeastern Alaska and northwestern and central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south to southwestern California (generally west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada) and the mountains of northern and southern Baja California.

*Winters* [*difficilis* group] in southern Baja California, and from northwestern Mexico (casually to southern California) south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Oaxaca).

*Resident* [*insulicola* group] in the Channel Islands, off southern California.

**Notes.**—Until recently, *E. difficilis* and *E. occidentalis* have been considered conspecific (WESTERN FLYCATCHER), but they differ in vocalizations and allozyme frequencies and are sympatric in the Siskiyou region of northern California (Johnson and Marten, 1988, Auk 105: 177–191). The form *insulicola* Oberholser, 1897, CHANNEL ISLANDS FLYCATCHER [464.2], may also prove to be a distinct species. *E. difficilis*, *E. occidentalis* and *E. flavescens* constitute a superspecies (Johnson, 1980, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 112: 1–151).

**Empidonax occidentalis** Nelson. CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER. [464.]

*Empidonax bairdi occidentalis* Nelson, 1897, Auk, 14, p. 53. (Pluma, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

**Habitat.**—Cool forest and woodland near cliffs, and in shady canyon bottoms, in winter mostly in mixed woodland and forests (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

**Distribution.**—Breeds from southeastern Washing-

ton, southwestern Alberta, northern Idaho, western Montana, Wyoming and western South Dakota south (generally east of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada) to northern California, Nevada, and central and southeastern Arizona, and in the Mexican highlands to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla and west-central Veracruz, and east to western Nebraska (rarely), central Colorado, central New Mexico and western Texas.

*Winters* in southern Baja California, and from northern Mexico (casually to central California and southern Arizona) south through the breeding range, occurring also in lowland areas south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; reports from Chiapas, Guatemala and Honduras are based on *E. flavescens*.

Casual in migration in the Tres Marias Islands (off Nayarit), eastern New Mexico and southwestern Kansas.

**Notes.**—See comments under *E. difficilis*.

p. 543. Replace the *Poliioptila melanura* account with the following two accounts:

**Poliioptila californica** Brewster. CALIFORNIA GNAT-CATCHER. [753.]

*Poliioptila californica* Brewster, 1881, Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club, 6, p. 103. (Riverside, San Bernardino Co. [=Riverside Co.], California.)

**Habitat.**—Coastal sagebrush and thorn forest, desert brush, and scrub, especially in mesquite and creosote-bush.

**Distribution.**—*Resident* from southwestern California (north to Los Angeles County, formerly to Ventura County) and northwestern Baja California south locally to southern Baja California (including Santa Margarita and Espíritu Santo islands).

**Notes.**—Although considered conspecific in the past, *P. californica* and *P. melanura* differ in morphology and vocalizations; in addition, they are locally sympatric with little or no interbreeding (Atwood, 1988, Ornithol. Monogr., no. 42).

**Poliioptila melanura** Lawrence. BLACK-TAILED GNAT-CATCHER. [752.]

*Poliioptila melanura* Lawrence, 1857, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, p. 168. (Texas, California = Rio Grande Valley, Texas.)

**Habitat.**—Tall vegetation in washes, also desert brush and scrub.

**Distribution.**—*Resident* from northeastern (and possibly east-central) Baja California, southeastern California (north to southern Inyo County), southern Nevada, western and central Arizona, southern (rarely central) New Mexico, and western and southern Texas (Rio Grande Valley) south to southern Sonora (including Isla Tiburón), southern Durango, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas.

**Notes.**—Also known as PLUMBEOUS GNATCATCHER. See comments under *P. californica*.

p. 546. Change the English name of *Muscicapa dauurica* (added in 36th supplement) from GRAY-BREADED FLYCATCHER to ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER to conform to worldwide usage.

p. 558. Change English name of *Turdus obscurus* from EYE-BROWED THRUSH to EYEBROWED THRUSH to conform to worldwide usage.

p. 579. Change account of *Anthus spinoletta* to:

**Anthus rubescens** (Tunstall). AMERICAN PIPIT. [697.]

*Alauda rubescens* Tunstall, 1771, Ornithol. Br., p. 2. Based on the "Lark from Pensilvania" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 6, p. 185, pl. 297. (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

**Habitat.**—Tundra, rocky talus slopes and alpine meadows (breeding); [nonbreeding habitat unchanged].

**Distribution.**—Breeds in North America . . . [N.A. range unchanged]; and in the eastern Palearctic from eastern Siberia west to the Taimyr Peninsula and upper Tunguska River, and south to the Baikal, Khamar-Daban and (probably) Stanovoi ranges, Sakhalin, and the Kurile and Commander islands.

**Winters** in North America . . . [N.A. range unchanged]; and in Eurasia south to northern India, northern Burma, northern Vietnam and southeastern China.

Casual or accidental . . . [unchanged].

**Notes.**—Formerly regarded as group of races of *A. spinoletta* (Linnaeus, 1758) [WATER PIPIT], but the two forms breed sympatrically in the Khentey-Chikoy Upland, South Transbaicalia, in southern Siberia (Stepanyan and Guzev, 1962, Uch. Mosk. Ped. Inst. 186: 92-94; Nazarenko, 1978, Zoologicheskii Zh., 57, pp. 1743-1744); see also the review by Knox (1988, Br. Birds 81: 206-211).

p. 669. Change English name of *Caryothraustes canadensis* from GREEN GROSBEEK to YELLOW-GREEN GROSBEEK to conform to worldwide usage.

p. 685. Replace the *Pipilo fuscus* account with the following two accounts:

**Pipilo crissalis** (Vigors). CALIFORNIA TOWHEE. [591.1.]

*Fringilla crissalis* Vigors, 1839, in Beechey, Zool. Voy. "Blossom," p. 19. (No locality given = Monterey, Monterey County, California.)

**Habitat.**—Broken chaparral, brushy woodland, riparian thickets, hedgerows and gardens.

**Distribution.**—[all entries for "crissalis" group].

**Notes.**—Allozyme and morphometric studies indicate that *P. crissalis* and *P. fuscus* are allospecies of a superspecies (Zink, 1988, Condor 90: 72-82); these species also differ in vocalizations. If *P. crissalis* and *P. fuscus* are considered conspecific, BROWN TOWHEE is the appropriate English name.

**Pipilo fuscus** Swainson. CANYON TOWHEE. [59.1.]

*Pipilo fuscus* Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, p. 434. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, state of México.)

**Habitat.**—Dense brush, arid scrub and riparian thickets, often in rocky areas.

**Distribution.**—[all entries for "fuscus" group].

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

p. 720. Transfer *Emberiza aureola* from Appendix B (p. 787) to the main list with the following entry:

**Emberiza aureola** Pallas. YELLOW-BREADED BUNTING. [535.6.]

*Emberiza Aureola* Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs., 2, p. 711. (Irtysh River, south-central Siberia.)

**Habitat & Distribution.**—Breeds in thickets, scrub and fields in Eurasia from Finland east to Kamchatka, and south to northern China, Korea and Japan, and winters in southern Asia and the Philippines.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, Aleutian Islands, 26 May 1988; Am. Birds, 42: 476, 1988).

p. 730. Assign *Molothrus bonariensis* A.O.U. number 496.1 (established in southern Florida, spread from earlier West Indian introduction; Smith and Sprunt, 1987, Am. Birds 41: 370-371).

p. 771. Delete account of *Pterodroma rostrata* (transferred to Appendix B).

p. 772. Delete account of *Pterodroma alba* (transferred to Appendix B).

p. 772. Delete account of *Pterodroma solandri* (transferred to Appendix B).

p. 772. Delete account of *Pterodroma longirostris* (transferred to main list).

p. 773. Change name and original citation of *Tringa ocropus* to read:

**Tringa ochropus** Linnaeus. GREEN SANDPIPER.

*Tringa Ocrophus* [sic] Linnaeus, 1758 . . . [Spelling amended by I.C.Z.N., 1952, Opin. Decl. Rend. 1(C): 101, Direction 17.]

p. 773. Delete account of *Larus crassirostris* (transferred to main list).

p. 775. Delete account of *Chrysolampis mosquitus* (transferred to main list).

p. 777. After *Phoebetria palpebrata* (and before *Daption capense*, added in 36th Supplement), insert:

**Fulmarus glacialisoides** (Smith). SOUTHERN FULMAR.

*Procellaria glacialisoides* Smith, 1840, Illus. Zool. S. Afr., pt. 11, pl. 51. (neighbourhood of the South African coast.)

All Northern Hemisphere records of this southern ocean species are regarded as erroneous (Bourne, 1967, Ibis 109: 141-167; Banks, 1989, W. Birds 19: 121-124.)

p. 777. After the preceding, add:

**Pterodroma rostrata** (Peale). TAHITI PETREL.

*Procellaria rostrata* Peale, 1848, U.S. Explor. Exped., 8, p. 296. (Mountains about 600 feet on Tahiti, Society Islands.)

This southern ocean species breeds on New Caledonia and in the Society and Marquesas islands, and ranges widely in the South Pacific. Because of failure to distinguish this species from *P. alba*, the sight records in Hawaiian waters from the 1964-65 survey are regarded as unsatisfactory (see Pyle, 1988, Elepaio 48: 106).

p. 777. After the preceding, add:

**Pterodroma alba** (Gmelin). PHOENIX PETREL.

*Procellaria alba* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 565. Based on the "White-breasted Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 400. (in insulis Turturum et nativitatis Christi = Turtle and Christmas islands.)

This southern ocean species is often confused with *P. rostrata* and records of it in Hawaiian waters are regarded as unsatisfactory (see preceding account).

p. 777. After the preceding, add:

**Pterodroma solandri** (Gould). SOLANDER'S PETREL.

*Pterodroma Solandri* Gould, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57. (Australia = Bass Strait.)

This species breeds on Lord Howe Island (formerly

also on Norfolk Island) and ranges at sea south of the Equator west to Australia, straggling casually north of the Equator. A bird found alive (subsequently photographed and released) in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, 25 November 1986; Elepaio, 47: 29, 1987) and reported as *P. solandri* is an example of *P. ultima* (R. Clapp pers. comm.). Previous reports of this species in Hawaiian waters are regarded as unsatisfactory (see Pyle, 1988, Elepaio 48: 106).

p. 777. After the preceding, add:

**Pterodroma defilippiana** (Giglioli and Salvadori). JUAN FERNANDEZ PETREL.

*Æstrelata defilippiana* Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869, Ibis, p. 63. (off coast between Callao, Peru, and Valparaíso, Chile.)

This species breeds on Más-a-Tierra (in the Juan Fernández Islands) and San Félix Island, off western South America; its range at sea is unknown. A sight report from Hawaiian waters (Am. Birds 42: 140, 1988) is deemed unsatisfactory.

pp. 798-809, the following A.O.U. number corrections/entries should be made:

- 54.1 *L. crassirostris*
- \*100.3 *P. longirostris*
- 117. *Morus bassanus*
- 203. *Nyctanassa violacea*
- #257. [*T. ochropus*]
- \*315.4 *Streptopelia decaocto*
- \*367.1 *Ciccaba virgata*
- 464. *E. occidentalis*
- 464.1 *E. difficilis* [difficilis<sup>fl</sup>]
- \*464.2 = 464.1 [insulicola<sup>fl</sup>]
- \*471.1 *Myiopagis viridicata*
- \*496.1 *M. bonariensis*
- 535.6 *E. aureola*
- 697. *Anthus rubescens*
- 697.1 = 697 [*A. r. japonicus*]
- 752. *P. melanura*
- 753. *P. californica*

The following matters are under consideration by the Committee: classification of the Phalacrocoracidae; generic limits in the Ardeidae; species limits in *Puffinus puffinus*, *Ortalis poliocephala*, *Dendragapus obscurus*, *Fulica americana-caribaea*, *Larus glaucoides/thayeri*, *Gygis alba*, *Leptotila rufaxilla*, many hummingbird groups, *Margarornis bellulus/squamiger*, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, *Hirundo fulva*, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*, *Parus bicolor/atricristatus*, *Cinclocerthia ruficauda*, *Icterus galbula*, *Ammodramus maritimus* and *Loxia curvirostra*; relationships (placement) of *Sapayoa*

*aenigma*, *Vireo nelsoni* and *Microligea palustris*; the status of *Corvus monedula*; the assignment of A.O.U. numbers to various other species recently reported north of Mexico; and various matters affecting higher classification. The Committee has rejected the proposed mergers of *Eudocimus ruber* and *E. albus*, and of *Carduelis hornemanni* and *C. exilipes*, as well as the assignment of A.O.U. numbers to *Cairina moschata* and *Aratinga holochlora*. Some of the problems may not be resolved until publication of the 7th edition, toward which the Committee is working.

An additional matter under review is the proper treatment of a North American report of *Calidris paramelanotos* Parker, 1982 (S. Austral. Nat. 56: 63; Price Saltfields, upper Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia), COX'S SANDPIPER. The name was used in recent articles of a bird photographed and banded at Duxbury Beach, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, on 15-21 September 1987 (Kasprzyk, Forster and Harrington, 1987, Am. Birds 41: 1359-1365; Vickery, Finch and Donahue, 1987, Am. Birds 41: 1366-1369), the only record in the Check-list area. The only specimens known of *C. paramelanotos* are two from Australia on which the description of the

species in 1982 was based; one was definitely sexed as a male, the other uncertainly as a female (Cox, 1987, S. Austral. Ornithol. 30: 85-97). All records from Australia (including the two specimens) fall between September and March and are of birds largely or completely in basic plumage; the Massachusetts bird was reported as a juvenile and was of unknown sex.

The biological status and taxonomy of this form remain in doubt. *C. paramelanotos* may be a valid species unrecognized until 1982, or it may consist of birds of one or more hybrid combinations; *C. melanotos*, *C. ferruginea*, *C. fuscicollis*, *C. acuminata* and *Philomachus pugnax* are possible parental species. Several of these species have polygynous mating systems, which might enhance the possibility of hybridization in a breeding area of recent contact. Pre-1982 sight records that may have been of this form cannot be confirmed, and whether or not similar-appearing hybrids of different parentage are involved in more recent sightings probably cannot be determined retrospectively. Present evidence is not sufficient to confirm or to refute either the hypothesis of valid species or the one of hybrid origin.

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