



AOU Check-list Supplement

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

This fifth supplement after the sixth edition (1983) of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* consists of changes adopted by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 March 1991 and 1 March 1993. The changes fall into nine categories: (1) one newly described species (*Cypseloides storeri*) is added to the main list; (2) three species (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*, *Larus cachinnans* and *Streptopelia turtur*) are added to the main list because of new distributional information; (3) five species (*Elanus leucurus*, *Odontophorus melanotis*, *Leucosticte tephrocotis*, *L. atrata* and *L. australis*) are changed by splitting from extralimital forms; (4) six species (*Butorides virescens*, *Fulica alai*, *Pluvialis fulva*, *Thalurania ridgwayi*, *T. fannyi* and *Piculus simplex*) are added to the list because of the splitting of species previously in the list; (5) ten scientific names (*Mesophoyx intermedia*, *Branta sandvicensis*, *Caracara plancus*, *Streptoprocne rutila*, *Nystalus radiatus*, *Notharchus macrorhynchos*, *N. pectoralis*, *N. tectus*, *Conopias albobittata* and *Bangsia arcaei*) are changed because of generic reallocation; (6) one scientific name (*Coccyzus euleri*) is changed for nomenclatural reasons; (7) eight other English names are changed; (8) one species (*Anser erythropus*) is transferred from the main list to Appendix B; and (9) three new ones (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Neochen jubata* and *Buteo polyosoma*) are added to Appendix B. No new distributional information is included in this supplement except as noted above (i.e. minor changes of distribution or distributional records within North America are not included). The 12 additions and 1 deletion bring the number of species recognized as occurring within the check-list area (main list) to 1,968.

AOU numbering system: As mentioned in the previous supplement, the AOU Committee on Classification and Nomenclature has adopted the world numbering system published in Sibley and Monroe (1990:xix-xx, 785-848); this

system was originally adopted and extended with permission from the "Bird Master Data File (BMDF)"© developed in 1985 by P. William Smith.

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

p. 20. After *Procellaria cinerea*, insert:

[*Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus. WHITE-CHINNED PETREL.] See Appendix B.

p. 20. Change the English name of *Procellaria parkinsoni* from BLACK PETREL to PARKINSON'S PETREL to conform to general usage worldwide (e.g. Pitman and Ballance 1992).

p. 40. After *Phalacrocorax urile*, insert:

[*Phalacrocorax kenyoni* (Siegel-Causey). AMCHITKA CORMORANT.] See Appendix B.

p. 46. Change the English name of *Ardea cocoi* from WHITE-NECKED HERON to COCOI HERON to conform to the original, long-standing English name and to avoid confusion with name sometimes used for *Ardea pacifica* Latham, 1801.

p. 48. Based on data from Sheldon (1987), elevate the genus *Mesophoyx* (from synonymy in *Egretta*) and insert on p. 47 before the genus *Egretta*:

[Genus **MESOPHOYX** Sharpe]

Mesophoyx Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club, 3, p. xxxviii. Type, by original designation, *Ardea intermedia* Wagler.

[*Mesophoyx intermedia* (Wagler). INTERMEDIATE EGRET.] See Appendix B.

pp. 51-52. Split *Butorides striatus* into *B. virescens* and *B. striatus*:

Butorides virescens (Linnaeus). GREEN HERON. [201.]

Ardea virescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 144. Based mainly on The Small Bittern, *Ardea stellaris minima* Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, vol. 1, p. 80. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Ponds, rivers, lakes, lagoons, marshes, mangroves and swamps, nesting in trees in wooded areas in or near fresh-water and brackish habitats (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*virescens* group”].

Notes.—See *B. striatus*.

Butorides striatus (Linnaeus). STRIATED HERON. [1014.1.]

Ardea striata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 144. (in Surinami = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Ponds, rivers, lakes, lagoons, marshes, mangroves and swamps, nesting in trees in wooded areas in or near fresh-water and brackish habitats (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*striatus* group”].

Notes.—*B. virescens* was considered conspecific with *B. striatus* (e.g. AOU 1983) because intermediate specimens have been reported (e.g. Payne 1974); however, hybridization in zones of contact is limited without demonstrated introgression, and no mixed pairings are known (Monroe and Browning 1992). When the two species are considered conspecific, GREEN-BACKED HERON, STRIATED HERON or LITTLE HERON have been used as the English name. *B. sundevalli* (Reichenow, 1877) of the Galapagos Islands is sometimes considered conspecific with *striatus*.

p. 52. Change the English name of *Agamia agami* from CHESTNUT-BELLIED HERON to AGAMI HERON to conform to the original, long-standing English name.

p. 65. Transfer *Anser erythropus* to Appendix B; on p. 65 replace account with:

[**Anser erythropus** (Linnaeus). LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.] See Appendix B.

p. 68. In synonymy of the genus *Branta* after *Leucopareia* entry, insert:

Nesochen Salvadori, 1895, Cat. Birds Br. Mus., 27, pp. xii, 81, 126. Type, by original designation, *Anser sandvicensis* Vigors.

p. 70. Delete Genus *Nesochen* entry and merge *sandvicensis* in *Branta*; change species entry *Nesochen sandvicensis* to *Branta sandvicensis*. Based on data from Quinn et al. (1991), *sandvi-*

censis is closely related to the *canadensis* group within *Branta*.

p. 70. Before the Genus *Tadorna* entry, insert:

[Genus **NEOCHEN** Oberholser]

Neochen Oberholser, 1918, J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 571. Type, by original designation, *Anser jubatus* Spix.

[**Neochen jubata** (Spix). ORINOCO GOOSE.] See Appendix B.

p. 103. Change *Elanus caeruleus* entry to the following:

Elanus leucurus (Vieillot). WHITE-TAILED KITE. [328.]

Milvus leucurus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 20, p. “556” = 563. Based on “Alcon blanco” Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag., 1, p. 165 (no. 36). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*leucurus* group”].

Notes.—*E. leucurus*, *E. caeruleus* (Desfontaines, 1789), and *E. axillaris* (Latham, 1801), are recognized as allospecies following Clark and Banks (1992).

p. 117. After *Buteo albicaudatus*, insert:

[**Buteo polyosoma** (Quoy and Gaimard). RED-BACKED HAWK.] See Appendix B.

p. 122. Change Genus *Polyborus* and *Polyborus plancus* entries to the following:

Genus **CARACARA** Merrem

Caracara Merrem, 1826, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Künste, 15, p. 159. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr and Conover, 1949), *Falco plancus* Miller.

Notes.—The type-species of *Polyborus* Vieillot, 1816, is not identifiable; therefore, the genus *Caracara* must be used (Banks and Dove 1992).

Caracara plancus (Miller). CRESTED CARACARA. [362.] [original citation, habitat and distribution as in 6th edition].

Notes.—“... distinct species, *C. lutosus* (Ridgway, 1876) [GUADALUPE CARACARA, 363]. The northern ... some as *C. cheriway* (Jacquin, 1784) [CRESTED CARACARA; distinct from *C. plancus* ...”

Genus **TETRAOGALLUS** Gray

Tetraogallus J. E. Gray, in Hardwicke, 1832, Illus. Indian Zool., 2, pt. 11, pl. 46. Type, by mono-

typy, *Tetraogallus nigellii* J. E. Gray = *Tetraogallus himalayensis* G. R. Gray.

Tetraogallus himalayensis G. R. Gray. HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK. [2143.]

Lophophorus nigelli J. E. Gray, 1832 (not *L. nigelli* Jardine and Selby, 1828), Illus. Ornithol., pl. 141. (Himalayas.)

Tetraogallus himalayensis G. R. Gray, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 105. New name for *Lophophorus nigelli* J. E. Gray, 1832, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Steep rocky slopes with sparse vegetation, alpine meadows.

Distribution.—Resident in south-central Eurasia in Afghanistan, Turkestan, northern India and western China.

Introduced and established (1963 and subsequent years) in northeastern Nevada in the Ruby and East Humboldt mountains (Stiver 1984).

pp. 142–143. Change *Odontophorus erythroptus* entry to the following:

Odontophorus melanotis Salvin. BLACK-EARED WOOD-QUAIL. [1068.1.]

Odontophorus melanotis Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 586. (Tucurrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*melanotis* group”].

Notes.—The earlier merger (Peters 1934:53; AOU 1983:142–143) of *O. melanotis* with the South American *O. erythroptus* Gould, 1859 was not based on published taxonomic evidence; differences between these two forms are at least as great as those between other species pairs in the genus.

p. 159. After *Fulica atra*, insert:

Fulica alai Peale. HAWAIIAN COOT. [220.1.]

Fulica alai Peale, 1848, U.S. Explor. Exped., 8, p. 224. (Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water lakes and ponds.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands on all main islands from Niihau eastward, except Lanai.

Notes.—Treated herein as a species following Pratt (1987).

pp. 159–160. Under *Fulica americana*, change the following sections:

Under **Distribution**, change “Resident” paragraph to: Resident in the Andes of central Colombia and northern Ecuador (at least formerly). Change **Notes** to: The Andean *F. ardesiaca* Tschudi, 1843, is herein regarded as a species (Fjeldså 1982).

pp. 166–167. Split *Pluvialis dominica* into *P. dominica* and *P. fulva*:

Pluvialis dominica (Müller). AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER. [272.]

Charadrius Dominicus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natur-syst., Suppl., p. 116. (St. Domingo = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Grassy tundra, usually in areas of higher elevation and shape, with sparser and shorter vegetation, and more rocks than *P. fulva* (breeding); short-grass prairie, pastures, mudflats, sandy beaches and flooded fields (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*dominica* group”].

Notes.—Also known as the LESSER GOLDEN-PLOVER. See comments under *P. apricaria* and *P. fulva*.

Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin). PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER. [272.1.]

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, 1780, Syst. Nat. 1(2):687. Based on the “Fulvous Plover” Latham, Gen. Synops. Birds 3:211. (In Tahiti maritimis et uliginosis = Tahiti.)

Habitat.—Grassy tundra, usually in areas at lower elevation, in denser and taller vegetative cover than *P. dominica* (breeding); short-grass prairie, pastures, mudflats, sandy beaches and flooded fields (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under “*fulva* group”].

Notes.—Also known as the ASIATIC GOLDEN-PLOVER. Recent studies (Connors et al. 1993) that document reproductive isolation confirm earlier suggestions (Connors 1983) that *P. fulva* is a species distinct from *P. dominica*.

p. 219. In **Notes** under *Larus argentatus*, delete first sentence; after *L. californicus*, add “*L. cachinnans*,”

p. 219. After *Larus argentatus*, insert:

Larus cachinnans Pallas. YELLOW-LEGGED GULL. [2254.]

Larus cachinnans Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, p. 318. (Caspian Sea.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds along seacoasts, lakes and rivers from the eastern Atlantic islands, southern Europe and northern Africa east to central Asia, and winters south to northeastern Africa and the Persian Gulf.

Casual in winter seasons 1990–1993 in Maryland and D.C. (Sandy Point and Washington, respectively, photographs; Wilds and Czaplak 1993). Accidental in Quebec (Fatima, Madeleine Islands, 16 August 1973; specimen #60750 in Canadian Museum of Nature).

Notes.—*L. cachinnans* is a species distinct from *L. argentatus* (Marion et al. 1985; Yésou 1991). The spec-

imen from Quebec was reported as a probable hybrid between *L. argentatus* and *L. fuscus* (Gosselin et al. 1986) but has been re-identified as *L. cachinnans* (Wilds and Czaplak 1993).

p. 254. After *Columba goodsoni* and before *Streptopelia decaocto*, added in AOU (1989:533), insert:

Streptopelia turtur (Linnaeus). EUROPEAN TURTLE-DOVE. [2289.].

Columba Turtur Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 164. (in India, error = England.)

Habitat & Distribution.—Breeds in open woodland, scrub, plains and gardens from the British Isles and Europe south to northern Africa and southwestern Asia, and winters south to southwestern Africa.

Accidental in southern Florida (Lower Matecumbe Key, 9–11 April 1990, photograph; Hoffman et al. 1990).

p. 274. Change English name of *Forpus cyanopygius* from BLUE-RUMPED PARROTLET to the original, long-standing MEXICAN PARROTLET. Change **Notes** to: Also known as BLUE-RUMPED PARROTLET.

p. 284. Change *Coccyzus julieni* Lawrence, added in Supplement #37 (AOU 1989:534), to *Coccyzus euleri* Cabanis. Change second sentence of **Notes** to: Although *C. julieni* has priority over *C. euleri*, the former has been suppressed for purposes of priority by the I.C.Z.N. (1992).

p. 317. After *Cypseloides niger*, insert:

Cypseloides storeri Navarro S., Peterson, Escalante, and Benítez D. WHITE-FRONTED SWIFT. [1220.1.]

Cypseloides storeri Navarro S., Peterson, Escalante, and Benítez D., 1992, Wilson Bull., 104, p. 56. (Puerto del Gallo, Tlacotepec, Guerrero, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Presumably forest and open country.

Distribution.—Locally in mountains, 1500–2500 m, of Michoacán and Guerrero.

p. 318. Change *Cypseloides rutilus* to *Streptoprocne rutila* and move under the genus *Streptoprocne* before *S. zonaris*. Change **Notes** to: Formerly placed in the genera *Cypseloides* or *Chaetura*, but see Marín and Stiles (1992), who showed that *rutila* and its close allies share numerous characters with *Streptoprocne*, especially in reproductive and nesting traits.

p. 338. Split *Thalurania colombica* into the following three species:

Thalurania ridgwayi Nelson. MEXICAN WOODNYMPH. [1271.]

Thalurania ridgwayi Nelson, 1990, Auk, 17, p. 262. (San Sebastian, Jalisco, México.)

Habitat.—Humid forest, forest edge, second growth, and open woodland.

Distribution.—Pacific slope of Nayarit, western Jalisco and Colima.

Notes.—Escalante-Pliego and Peterson (1992) provided reasons for treating *T. ridgwayi* and *T. fannyi* as species distinct from *T. colombica*.

Thalurania colombica (Bourcier). VIOLET-CROWNED WOODNYMPH. [1271.1.]

Ornismya Colombica Bourcier, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 6, p. 2. (in Colombie = San Agustín, Magdalena Valley, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Humid forest, forest edge, second growth, and open woodland.

Distribution.—Lowlands [*townsendi* group] of Caribbean slope from Guatemala and Belize south to Costa Rica and western and central Panama (east to Canal Zone and eastern Panamá province); lowlands to 1900 m [*colombica* group] of northeastern Colombia and western Venezuela.

Notes.—Groups: *T. townsendi* Ridgway, 1888 [VIOLET-CROWNED WOODNYMPH, 1271.1.], and *T. colombica* [COLOMBIAN WOODNYMPH, 4202.2]. See *Thalurania ridgwayi*.

Thalurania fannyi (DeLattre and Bourcier). GREEN-CROWNED WOODNYMPH. [1271.2.]

Trochilus Fannyi DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 9, p. 310. (Río Dagua, near Buenaventura, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Humid forest, forest edge, second growth, and open woodland.

Distribution.—Lowlands [*fannyi* group] of eastern Panama (eastern Colón, Darién, and eastern San Blas) and northwestern Colombia; lowlands [*hypochlora* group] of the Pacific slope of southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *T. fannyi* [GREEN-CROWNED WOODNYMPH, 1271.2.], and *T. hypochlora* Gould 1871 [EMERALD-BELLIED WOODNYMPH, 4202.3]. See *Thalurania ridgwayi*.

pp. 373–374. The genera *Nystalus* and *Notharchus* are removed from the genus *Bucco*. These three genera were merged in the 6th edition, but the merger was not based on published evidence. *Nystalus* and *Notharchus* represent cohesive assemblages, and their merger with *Bucco* awaits a detailed study of generic limits in

the entire Bucconidae. The extralimital *Bucco* is removed from the check-list.

p. 373. Change the Genus *Bucco* entry to:

Genus **NYSTALUS** Cabanis and Heine

Nystalus Cabanis and Heine, 1863, Mus. Heineanum, 4(1), p. 139. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1882), *Alcedo maculata* Gmelin.

p. 374. Change *Bucco radiatus* Sclater to *Nystalus radiatus* (Sclater). Change **Notes** to: *N. radiatus* and the Amazonian *N. chacuru* (Vieillot, 1816) may constitute a superspecies.

p. 374. After *Nystalus radiatus*, insert:

Genus **NOTHARCHUS** Cabanis and Heine

Notharchus Cabanis and Heine, 1863, Mus. Heineanum, 4(1), pp. 146, 149. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1882), *Bucco hyperhynchus* Sclater = *Bucco macrorhynchus* Gmelin.

p. 374. Change *Bucco macrorhynchus* Gmelin, *B. pectoralis* Gray, and *B. tectus* Boddaert to *Notharchus macrorhynchus* (Gmelin), *N. pectoralis* (Gray), and *N. tectus* (Boddaert).

p. 374. Under *Notharchus macrorhynchus*, change **Notes** by deleting first sentence and changing *B. swainsoni* to *N. swainsoni*.

p. 394. Based on Wetmore (1968:536-539) and Stiles and Skutch (1989:257), who indicated that facial patterns and vocalizations differ between the two forms without intergradation, split *Piculus leucolaemus* into *P. simplex* and *P. leucolaemus*:

Piculus simplex (Salvin). RUFIOUS-WINGED WOODPECKER. [1393.1.]

Chloronerpes simplex Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 212. (Bugaba, Chiriquí.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition under *P. leucolaemus*].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under "simplex group"].

Notes.—Generally recognized as a species distinct from *P. leucolaemus*.

Piculus leucolaemus (Natterer and Malherbe). WHITE-THROATED WOODPECKER. [1393.]

Piculus leucolaemus Natterer and Malherbe, 1845, Mém. Soc. R. Sci Liège, 2, p. 68. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition under *P. leucolaemus*].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under "callopterus group" and "leucolaemus group"].

Notes.—Groups: *P. callopterus* (Lawrence, 1862) [STRIPE-CHEEKED WOODPECKER, 1393.2], and *P. leucolaemus* [WHITE-THROATED WOODPECKER, 1393]. See *P. simplex*.

p. 468. Following Lanyon (1984), merge Genus *Coryphotriccus* in *Conopias*:

Genus **CONOPIAS** Cabanis and Heine

Conopias Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, 2, p. 62. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannula superciliosa* Swainson = *Muscicapa trivirgata* Wied.

pp. 468-469. Change *Coryphotriccus albovittatus* to *Conopias albovittata*. In **Distribution**, change "albovittatus group" to "albovittata group" and "parvus group" to "parva group." Change **Notes** to: Formerly placed in the genus *Coryphotriccus* Ridgway, 1906. Groups: *C. albovittata* [WHITE-RINGED FLYCATCHER, 1575], and *C. parva* (Pelzeln, 1868) [YELLOW-THROATED FLYCATCHER, 1575.1].

p. 653. The genera *Bangsia* and *Buthraupis* were merged in the 6th edition but never on the basis of published analysis of generic limits in the Thraupinae. As separate genera, they are cohesive assemblages, and one or both may have affinities outside the merged group. Therefore, they are best treated separately, pending further, published study. Replace the heading for the genus *Buthraupis* with the following:

Genus **BANGSIA** Penard

Bangsia Penard, 1919, Auk, 36, p. 539. Type, by original designation, *Buthraupis arcaei caerulescens* Ridgway = *Buthraupis arcaei* Sclater and Salvin.

p. 653. Change *Buthraupis arcaei* Sclater and Salvin to *Bangsia arcaei* (Sclater and Salvin). Change **Notes** to: Formerly placed in the genus *Buthraupis*.

p. 743. The New World forms of *Leucosticte* are split from *Leucosticte arctoa*. Their merger in the 6th edition was based on insufficient new information. Moreover, the general uniformity of allopatric entities in the New World plus the lack of smooth intergradation between taxa suggest sympatry with limited hybridization (sec-

ondary contact), rather than free interbreeding among several forms, especially *L. t. tephrocotis* and *L. atrata*, which meet in the region from west-central Idaho to central Montana. Thus, we recommend reversion to the treatment presented in the 5th edition (AOU 1957:564-566):

Leucosticte tephrocotis (Swainson). GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH. [524.]

Linaria (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, *Fauna Bor.-Amer.*, 2 (1831), p. 265, pl. 50. (on the Saskatchewan = Carleton House, Saskatchewan.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition under *L. arctoa*].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under "*tephrocotis* group"].

Notes.—The three American species of *Leucosticte* recognized here have been regarded as subspecies of the Asian *L. arctoa* (Pallas, 1811) [ROSY FINCH] (e.g. Vaurie 1956; Howell, Paynter and Rand, in Peters 1968:259-260).

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway BLACK ROSY-FINCH. [525.]

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway, 1874, *Amer. Sportsman*, 4, p. 241. (Cañon City, Colorado.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition under *L. arctoa*].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under "*atrata* group"].

Notes.—See *L. tephrocotis*.

Leucosticte australis Ridgway BROWN-CAPPED ROSY-FINCH. [526.]

Leucosticte tephrocotis, var. *australis* Ridgway, 1873, *Bull. Essex Inst.*, 5, p. 197. (Mt. Lincoln, Colorado.)

Habitat.—[as in 6th edition under *L. arctoa*].

Distribution.—[as in 6th edition under "*australis* group"].

Notes.—See *L. tephrocotis*.

pp. 760-761. Change English names of the following species, following Pratt (1992):

Oreomystis bairdi, AKIKIKI; *Paroreomyza montana*, MAUI ALAUHIO; *P. flammea*, KAKAWAHIE; and *P. maculata*, OAHU ALAUHIO.

p. 777. After *Procellaria cinerea*, insert:

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus. WHITE-CHINNED PETREL.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, p. 132. Based on "The Great Peteril" Edwards, *Nat. Hist. Birds*, p. 89, pl. 89. (Cap. b. Spei = Cape of Good Hope.)

A moribund individual of this Southern Hemisphere species was found at Galveston, Texas, 27 April

1986 (1990, *Am. Birds* 44:1158); given the location of this record (at the mouth of a busy ship channel) and the proclivity for this species to take baited hooks and to scavenge around ships (Murphy 1936), its origin is questionable.

p. 778. After *Spheniscus mendiculus*, insert:

Phalacrocorax kenyoni (Siegel-Causey). AMCHITKA CORMORANT.

Stictocarbo kenyoni Siegel-Causey, 1991, *Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Kansas*, no. 140, p. 5. (Constantine Harbor, Amchitka Island, Alaska.)

The status of this recently described species from Amchitka Island, Alaska, is indeterminate, pending acquisition of additional specimen material; at present it is known only from skeletal material.

p. 779. Change *Egretta intermedia* to *Meso-phoyx intermedia*.

p. 779. After *Platalea leucorodia*, insert:

Anser erythropus (Linnaeus). LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Anser erythropus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Europa septentrionali = northern Sweden.)

This species breeds on the taiga of the Old World from Scandinavia to eastern Siberia, and winters from Europe and the Mediterranean region east to India and eastern China. The species is frequently kept in captivity, and the pattern of North American records from British Columbia, North Dakota, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Delaware suggests escapes from captivity rather than natural vagrants.

p. 779. After *Branta ruficollis*, insert:

Neochen jubata (Spix). ORINOCO GOOSE.

Anser jubatus Spix, 1825, *Avium Nov. Spec. Bras.*, 2, p. 84, pl. 108. (Ad ripam fl. Solimoëns in insula Praya das Onças.)

The Orinoco Goose is a bird found in South America east of the Andes from Venezuela south to northwestern Argentina, Paraguay and southern Brazil. A specimen in the U.S. National Museum was collected by W. T. March in "Jamaica, 1865"; the bird may have been introduced to Jamaica, but the possibility of natural occurrence cannot be dismissed.

p. 780. After *Accipiter nisus* and before *Buteo buteo*, added in Supplement #35 (AOU 1985:681), insert:

Buteo polyosoma (Quoy and Gaimard). RED-BACKED HAWK.

Falco polyosoma Quoy and Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, Voy. Uranie Phys., Zool., livr. 3, p. 92, pl. 14. (Falkland Islands.)

An individual of this Andean and southern South American species was reported from Colorado (Gunnison, first from mid-August–31 October 1987; photographs, Am. Birds 42:112); the bird returned the next year and was paired with a *B. swainsoni*. Identification as another South American species, *B. poecilochrous* Gurney, 1879, cannot be ruled out; furthermore, the origin of this bird remains highly questionable (Allen 1988).

pp. 798–809, the following AOU number corrections/entries should be made:

- 171.3 *A. erythropus* (delete entry)
- 175.1 *B. sandvicensis*
- 201. *Butorides virescens*
- 220.1 *F. alai*
- 272. *P. dominica*
- 272.1 *P. fulva*
- 328. *Elanus leucurus*
- 362. *Caracara plancus* [*plancus*¶]
- 363. =362 [*lutosus*¶]
- 524. *Leucosticte tephrocotis*
- 525. *L. atrata*
- 526. *L. australis*
- 1014.1 *Butorides striatus*
- 1068.1 *Odontophorus melanotis*
- 1220.1 *Cypseloides storeri*
- 1271. *Thaluranina ridgwayi*
- 1271.1 *T. colombica* [*townsendi*¶]
- 1271.2 *T. fannyi* [*fannyi*¶]
- 1393. *Piculus leucolaemus* [*leucolaemus*¶]
- 1393.1 *P. simplex*
- 1393.2 =1393 [*callopterus*¶]
- 1575. *Conopias albovittata* [*albovittata*¶]
- 1575.1 =1575 [*parva*¶]
- 2143. *Tetraogallus himalayensis*
- 2254. *Larus cachinnans*
- 2289. *Streptopelia turtur*
- 4202.2 =1271.1 [*colombica*¶]
- 4202.3 =1271.2 [*hypochlora*¶]

Currently under study by the Committee are the following: species limits in *Pterodroma arminjoniana*/*heraldica*, *P. phaeopygia*/*sandwichensis*, *Larus glaucooides*/*thayeri*, *Leptotila rufaxilla* complex, *Caprimulgus rufus*/*otiosus*, *Nyctibius griseus* complex, *Tachymarptis*/*Apus melba*, *Baryphthengus ruficapillus*/*martii*, *Nonnula frontalis*/*ruficapilla*, *Colaptes auratus*/*chrysoides*, *Myiobius barbatus*/*sulphureipygus*, *Schiffornis turdinus*, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*, *Corvus caurinus*, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*/*ridgwayi*, *Hirundo fulva*, *C. min-*

imus/*bicknelli*; *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*/*maculatus*, *Passerculus sandwichensis*/*rostratus*, *Icterus galbula*/*bullockii*/*abeillei* and *Loxia curvirostra*; and numerous higher-category changes (above genus) as proposed by recent molecular and genetic studies.

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