

Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*

Notes.—The seven genera to follow have presented taxonomic challenges for more than a century. Allozyme and DNA hybridization data suggest that the enigmatic genus *Sapayoa* is an outgroup to all other Tyrannoidea (S. M. Lanyon 1985, Sibley and Ahlquist 1990), whereas syringeal characters suggest that *Sapayoa* is allied as a sister group to, or within, the Tyrannidae (Prum 1990). Summarizing numerous morphological characters, Prum and Lanyon (1989) hypothesized that *Schiffornis*, *Laniocera*, and *Pachyramphus*, along with three South American genera, constitute a monophyletic assemblage. This “Schiffornis group” appears to be allied to *Piprites*, *Lipaugus*, and *Tityra*, but cannot be placed within the otherwise rather well-defined, monophyletic assemblages here referred to as the families Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae (see also Prum 1990). We list these seven genera as a group, *incertae sedis*, to acknowledge that they are unequivocally tyrannoid but of uncertain affinity within the superfamily.

Genus *SAPAYOA* Hartert

Sapayoa Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool. 10: 117. Type, by original designation, *Sapayoa aenigma* Hartert.

Sapayoa aenigma Hartert. *Sapayoa*.

Sapayoa aenigma Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool. 10: 117. (Río Sapayo [= Sapallo Grande], prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1350 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of eastern Panama (west to the Canal area), western Colombia (upper Sinú valley, Córdoba), and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

Notes.—Formerly known as Broad-billed Manakin; called Broad-billed *Sapayoa* by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

Genus *SCHIFFORNIS* Bonaparte

Schiffornis Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 314. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa turdina* Wied.

Heteropelma “Schiff” (not Wesmaël, 1849) Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa turdina* Wied.

Scotothorus Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 208. New name for *Heteropelma* Bonaparte, preoccupied.

Schiffornis turdinus (Wied). Thrush-like Schiffornis.

Muscicapa turdina Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturgesch. Bras. 3(2): 817. (eastern Brazil = Bahia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*veraepacis* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, Campeche and Quintana Roo south to Nicaragua, and on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (east to Coclé and western Panamá province, and on Cerro Tacarcuna and Cerro Pirre in eastern Darién); and [*turdinus* group] in central and eastern Panama (west to the Canal area), and in South America from Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *S. veraepacis* (Sclater and Salvin, 1860) [Brown Schiffornis] and *S. turdinus* [Thrush-like Schiffornis]. Vocal and plumage differences exist between these groups, including between the highland and lowland forms that approach one another in eastern Panama. Similar differences also exist between highland and lowland forms in South America. It is certain that two or more species are involved, but the complex requires careful

study across its entire range, including attention to the relationships of these groups to the form *S. virescens* from southeastern Brazil. We choose to retain the groups under a single name until the taxonomy and biogeography of the complex are clarified.

Genus *PIPRITES* Cabanis

Piprites Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 234. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra pileata* Temminck.

Piprites griseiceps Salvin. Gray-headed Piprites.

Piprites griseiceps Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 583. (Tucurruque [= Tucurriquí], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala (near Izabal), eastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua and Costa Rica (south to Suretka).

Notes.—*P. griseiceps* and *P. chloris* (Temminck, 1822) [Wing-barred Piprites], a widespread polytypic species in South America, constitute a superspecies.

Genus *LIPAUGUS* Boie

Lipaugus [typo. error = *Lipaugus*] Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 318. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Muscicapa plumbea* Licht. = *Muscicapa vociferans* Wied.

Lipaugus unirufus Sclater. Rufous Piha.

Lipaugus unirufus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 385. (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico, and Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala = Playa Vicente, Veracruz; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 341–342.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco and Chiapas south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama (more common on Caribbean slope), and in western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Genus *LANIOCERA* Lesson

Laniocera Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 353. Type, by monotypy, *Laniocera sanguinaria* Lesson = *Ampelis hypopyrra* Vieillot.

Laniocera rufescens (Sclater). Speckled Mourner.

Lipaugus rufescens Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 276. (In rep. Guatemalensi prope urbem Coban = northern Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–750 m, to 1350 m in eastern Panama and South America; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Mexico (northern Oaxaca, Chiapas) south through Central America to Costa Rica (also Gulfo Dulce region on Pacific slope, north to Quepos) and Panama (Caribbean slope throughout, and rarely on Pacific slope from the Canal area eastward), and in northern and western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—*L. rufescens* and the South American *L. hypopyrra* (Vieillot, 1817) [Cinereous Mourner] constitute a superspecies.

Genus *PACHYRAMPHUS* Gray

Pachyramphus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 31. Type, by original designation, *Psaris cuvierii* Swainson = *Tityra viridis* Vieillot.

Platypsaris [subgenus] Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888), *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* Lafresnaye.

***Pachyramphus versicolor* (Hartlaub). Barred Becard.**

Vireo versicolor Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 6: 289. (du la Nouvelle-Grenade = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest (1500–3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central, Cordillera de Talamanca, Dota Mountains, rare in Cordillera de Tilaran), western Panama (western Chiriquí), and in South America from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, in the western Andes to northwestern Peru, and in the eastern Andes to northern Bolivia.

***Pachyramphus rufus* (Boddaert). Cinereous Becard.**

Muscicapa rufa Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 27. Based on “Le Gobe-mouche roux, de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 453, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in central and eastern Panama (from the Canal area, at least formerly, and eastern Panamá province and Darién, also a doubtful record from “Veragua”), and in South America from central and northern Colombia east across northern Venezuela to the Guianas, and south, east of the Andes, to northeastern Peru, thence eastward across Amazonian Brazil to Pará (including Marajó and Mexiana islands).

Notes.—*P. rufus* and *P. spodiurus* Sclater, 1860 [Slaty Becard], of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, constitute a superspecies.

***Pachyramphus cinnamomeus* Lawrence. Cinnamon Becard.**

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 295. (on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of Panama Railroad = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest and edge, Secondary Forest (0–750, to 1200 m in eastern Panama and South America; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from north-eastern Oaxaca, Tabasco and Chiapas south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (more commonly on the Caribbean slope), and in South America west of the Andes south to southwestern Ecuador, and in northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

Notes.—*P. cinnamomeus* and the South American *P. castaneus* (Jardine and Selby, 1827) constitute a superspecies.

***Pachyramphus polychopterus* (Vieillot). White-winged Becard.**

Platyrhynchus polychopterus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 27: 10. (Nouvelle-Hollande, error = Bahía, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m, to 1800 m in South America; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala, southern Belize and Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (less common in the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad and the Guianas south, mostly east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil. Southernmost populations in South America move northward in nonbreeding season. Reported but not verified from extreme south-eastern Mexico (Chiapas).

***Pachyramphus albogriseus* Sclater. Black-and-white Becard.**

Pachyramphus albo-griseus Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 78. (New Grenada, Bogota = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (800–2100 m; 500–3000 m in South America; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (mainly on Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas, records elsewhere are unverified); and locally in South America in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and on both slopes of the Andes from extreme southern Colombia south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes to central Peru. The old record of this species from Nicaragua pertains to *P. polychopterus*.

***Pachyramphus major* (Cabanis). Gray-collared Becard.**

Bathmidurus major Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 246. (Xalapa [= Jalapa], Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–2500 m; Subtropical Zone, and Tropical Zone in drier habitats).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, western Durango, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south through the interior highlands of central and southern Mexico, and on both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to El Salvador, Honduras, and north-central Nicaragua. Appears to descend to lower elevations in winter.

***Pachyramphus aglaiae* (Lafresnaye). Rose-throated Becard.**

Platyrhynchus Aglaiae Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 98. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1250 m, locally to 2700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona (locally), northeastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo León and southern Texas (Cameron and Hidalgo counties) south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Tres Marias Islands and Yucatan Peninsula) to Costa Rica, where primarily in the dry northwest south to the Gulf of Nicoya; records from the Caribbean slope are probably migrants; sight reports for southwestern New Mexico and western Panama (Chiriquí) presumably are vagrants.

Winters from northern Mexico south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Notes.—*P. aglaiae*, *P. homochrous*, *P. niger*, and two South American species, *P. validus* (Lichtenstein, 1823) [= *P. rufus* (Vieillot, 1816)] and *P. minor* (Lesson, 1830), were placed in the genus *Platypsaris* until the generic merger by Snow (1973).

***Pachyramphus homochrous* Sclater. One-colored Becard.**

Pachyramphus homochrous Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 142. (Pallatanga, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from central Panama (the Caribbean slope in the Canal area, both slopes of eastern Panamá province, and in the Pacific lowlands of Darién) east across northern Colombia to northwestern Venezuela and south, west of the Andes, to northwestern Peru.

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

Pachyramphus niger (Gmelin). Jamaican Becard.

Lanius niger Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 301. Based on the "Black Shrike" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 187. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

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

Genus **TITYRA** Vieillot

Tityra Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 39. Type, by monotypy, "Bécarde" Buffon = *Lanius cayanus* Linnaeus.

Erator [subgenus] Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1851), p. 47. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Lanius inquisitor* Lichtenstein.

Tityra semifasciata (Spix). Masked Tityra.

Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 32, pl. 44, fig. 2. (Pará, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m, locally to 2500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, western Durango, southern Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama (including Cébaco and Coiba islands), and in South America from northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador south to northern Bolivia, thence eastward over southern Amazonian Brazil to Amapa, Pará, and northern Maranhão, and in French Guiana.

Accidental in southern Texas (Bentsen-Rio Grande State Park, Hidalgo County; T.O.S. 1995).

Tityra inquisitor (Lichtenstein). Black-crowned Tityra.

Lanius inquisitor (Olfers MS) Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 50. (São Paulo, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, eastern Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas and the Yucatan Peninsula south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Erator*.

Family **COTINGIDAE**: CotingasGenus **COTINGA** Brisson

Cotinga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 2: 339. Type, by tautonymy, *Cotinga* Brisson = *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus.

Cotinga amabilis Gould. Lovely Cotinga.

Cotinga amabilis Gould, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 64, pl. 123. (Guatemala = northern Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca and northern Chiapas south along the Caribbean slope through northern Guatemala, southern Belize, northern Honduras and Nicaragua to southeastern Costa Rica; a sight report from western Panama (Bocas del Toro); may move seasonally.

Notes.—*C. amabilis*, *C. ridgwayi* and *C. nattererii* constitute a superspecies.

***Cotinga ridgwayi* Ridgway. Turquoise Cotinga.**

Cotinga ridgwayi (Zeledón MS) Ridgway, 1887, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 10: 1, pl. 6, fig. 3. (Poza Azul, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southwestern Costa Rica (south end of Gulf of Nicoya) south to western Panama in western Chiriquí (Bugaba, El Volcán).

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

***Cotinga nattererii* (Boissonneau). Blue Cotinga.**

Ampelis Nattererii Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 2. (Santa-Fé de Bogota [Colombia].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Panama from western Colon and the Canal area east through Darién and San Blas, and in South America in northern and western Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador, and in northwestern Venezuela.

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

Genus **CARPODECTES** Salvin

Carpodectes Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 583. Type, by original designation, *Carpodectes nitidus* Salvin.

***Carpodectes hopkei* Berlepsch. Black-tipped Cotinga.**

Carpodectes hopkei Berlepsch, 1897, Ornithol. Monatsber. 5: 174. (San José, Rio Dagua, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién), and in South America west of the Andes from northwestern Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador. May move seasonally.

Notes.—The three allopatric forms of *Carpodectes* (*hopkei*, *antoniae*, and *nitidus*) were treated as conspecific by Hellmayr (1929), but as separate species by Ridgway (1907) and by most recent authors (e.g., Wetmore 1972, Snow in Traylor 1979b, Snow 1982). We consider these forms as members of a superspecies.

***Carpodectes antoniae* Ridgway. Yellow-billed Cotinga.**

Carpodectes antoniae (Zeledón MS) Ridgway, 1884, Ibis, p. 27, pl. 2. (Pirris, Southwestern Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone, near sea level).

Distribution.—*Resident* and local in the Pacific coastal forests of southwestern Costa Rica from the southern Golfo de Nicoya region (Pigres) south to the Osa Peninsula, and rare in extreme western Panama in western Chiriquí (Pedregal, Puerto Armuelles), possibly east as far as Coclé (Aguadulce; specimen lost). Appears to move seasonally in Costa Rica.

Notes.—Also known as Antonia's Cotinga. See notes under *C. hopkei*.

***Carpodectes nitidus* Salvin. Snowy Cotinga.**

Carpodectes nitidus Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 583, pl. "36" [= 35]. (Tucurique [= Tucurriqui], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–750 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands from northern Honduras (La Ceiba) south through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro). Appears to move seasonally in Costa Rica.

Notes.—See notes under *C. hopkei*.

Genus **QUERULA** Vieillot

Querula Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 37. Type, by monotypy, "Piauhau" Buffon = *Muscicapa purpurata* Müller.

***Querula purpurata* (Müller). Purple-throated Fruitcrow.**

Muscicapa purpurata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169. Based on "Gobe-Mouche noir à gorge pourpre de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 381. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–600 m; to 1050 m in South America; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (entire Caribbean lowlands) and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope from Canal area eastward), and in South America from northern Colombia south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus **CEPHALOPTERUS** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Cephalopterus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris] 13: 235, 238. Type, by original designation, *Cephalopterus ornatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

***Cephalopterus glabricollis* Gould. Bare-necked Umbrellabird.**

Cephalopterus glabricollis Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1850), p. 92, pl. 20. (Cordillera de Chiriqué in Veragua, at an elevation of 8000 feet [Panama].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (breeds 800–2500 m; 0–500 in nonbreeding season; Subtropical Zone, seasonally to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (from Cordillera de Guanacaste southward) and western Panama (highlands of Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas); descends to the Caribbean lowlands in nonbreeding season.

Notes.—*C. glabricollis* and the South American *C. penduliger* Sclater, 1859 [Long-wattled Umbrellabird] were treated as races of *C. ornatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809 [Amazonian Umbrellabird] by Hellmayr (1929). Most authors before and since have recognized three allopatric species (e.g., Ridgway 1907, Wetmore 1972, Snow in Traylor 1979b, Snow 1982). The three constitute a superspecies.

Genus **PROCNIAS** Illiger

Procnias Illiger, 1811, Prodromus, p. 228. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *P. variegatus* (L.) Ill. = *Ampelis variegata* Gmelin = *Ampelis averano* Hermann.

Procnias tricarunculata (Verreaux and Verreaux). Three-wattled Bellbird.

Casmarhynchus tricarunculatus J. and E. Verreaux, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)5: 193.
(Bocas del toro (Nouvelle-Grenade) = Bocas del Toro, western Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (breeds 900–2300 m; 0–3000 m during nonbreeding seasons; Subtropical Zone, seasonally to sea level).

Distribution.—Breeds in the highlands of Nicaragua (including Isla de Ometepe in Lago de Nicaragua), Costa Rica (Cordillera de Guanacaste and Peninsula de Nicoya south through the Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí and Veraguas, possibly also to the Azuero Peninsula); highly mobile while not breeding, both ascending and descending to adjacent forested habitats, especially the Caribbean lowlands (also Pacific lowlands in Panama, and ranging east rarely to the Canal area). Casual in eastern Honduras (Olancho).

Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins

Notes.—Based on an exhaustive phylogenetic analysis of syringeal characters, Prum (1992) proposed new generic limits within the Pipridae, and discussed the evolution of manakin social behavior based on his proposed phylogeny (Prum 1990, 1994). The biggest changes from existing classifications involved creation of two new genera for certain species within the genus *Pipra*, which Prum concluded to be polyphyletic. Studies are under way to test Prum's phylogenetic hypotheses based on other characters, especially using biochemical techniques. For the present we continue to recognize the traditional generic limits of Snow (1975), excluding those removed to a position *Incertae Sedis*, above, but acknowledge the likelihood that some, perhaps all, of Prum's proposed changes will prevail. Prum's alternative treatments are provided under the respective species below.

Genus **CHLOROPIPO** Cabanis and Heine

Chloropipo Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 90 (note 2). Type, by original designation, *Chloropipo flavicollis* Cabanis and Heine = *Pipra flavicapilla* Sclater.

Chloropipo holochlora Sclater. Green Manakin.

Chloropipo holochlora Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Br. Mus. 14: xvi, 281, 287. (Colombia and Amazonia = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (600–1300 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in eastern Panama (eastern San Blas and eastern Darién), and in South America south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru.

Notes.—Merged into the genus *Xenopipo* Cabanis, 1847 by Prum (1992).

Genus **MANACUS** Brisson

Manacus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 4: 442. Type, by tautonymy, *Manacus* Brisson = *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus.

Manacus candei (Parzudaki). White-collared Manakin.

Pipra Candei Parzudaki, 1841, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 4: 306. (à Truxillo, dans la baie de Honduras = Trujillo, Honduras.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–950 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, southern Quintana Roo, and Belize south to western Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—Taylor (1979b), treated this and all other forms in the genus *Manacus* as sub-

species of *M. manacus* (Linnaeus, 1766), citing Haffer's (1967) summary of limited hybridization between parapatric forms as evidence for incomplete speciation. Eisenmann (*in litt.*, cited by Haffer) speculated that *M. candei* has intergraded with *M. vitellinus* in northwestern Panama, causing an intermediate population to occur there (*M. [v.] cerritus* Peters, 1927 [Almirante Manakin]). We treat *M. candei* and all other well-differentiated, allopatric or parapatric forms (*M. aurantiacus*, *M. vitellinus*, *M. manacus*) as members of a super-species. If *candei* is merged with *vitellinus*, Collared Manakin may be used for the species; if these forms are merged into *M. manacus*, Bearded Manakin applies to the single widespread species. See comments under *M. aurantiacus*.

***Manacus aurantiacus* (Salvin). Orange-collared Manakin.**

Chromomacharis aurantiaca Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 200. (Mina de Chorchá and Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*aurantiacus* group] on Pacific slope of southern Costa Rica (entrance of the Gulf de Nicoya) and western Panama (east to the Azuero Peninsula); and [*viridiventris* group] in western and northern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *M. aurantiacus* [Orange-collared Manakin] and *M. viridiventris* Griscom, 1929 [Greenish-bellied Manakin]. *M. aurantiacus* often is merged with *M. vitellinus*, its closest relative within the superspecies. No evidence of contact or intergradation exists between the two in western Panama, however. Because of differences in size, plumage, and leg color, *M. aurantiacus* is recognizable at the same level as *vitellinus*. See notes under *M. candei*.

***Manacus vitellinus* (Gould). Golden-collared Manakin.**

Pipra vitellina Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 103. (Panamá = Panama City, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (the entire Caribbean lowlands, including Bastimentos and Escuelo de Veraguas islands, and the Pacific coast from eastern Veraguas eastward), and in northwestern Colombia.

Notes.—See comments under *M. aurantiacus* and *M. candei*.

Genus **CORAPIPO** Bonaparte

Corapipo Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 316. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra gutturalis* Linnaeus.

***Corapipo altera* Hellmayr. White-ruffed Manakin.**

Corapipo leucorrhoea altera Hellmayr, 1906, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club 16: 84. (Carrillo, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1500 m, breeds above 400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in foothills and highlands from eastern Honduras (Olancho) south through eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama to northwestern Colombia (west of the Atrato Valley and south to the Serranía de Baudó).

Notes.—Snow *in* Traylor (1979b) follows many previous authors in merging *C. altera* with the South American *C. leucorrhoea* (Sclater, 1863) [White-bibbed Manakin]. Conspicuously different wing formulae of these two forms, presumably reflecting differences in display, prompt other authors (e.g. Wetmore 1972) to recognize both as species. Together with *C. gutturalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) [White-throated Manakin] of northern South America, *C. altera* and *C. leucorrhoea* constitute a superspecies.

Genus *CHIROXIPHIA* Cabanis

Chiroxiphia Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 235. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra caudata* Shaw and Nodder.

Chiroprion Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Pipra pareola* Linnaeus.

Notes.—The genus *Chiroxiphia* consists of five similar, entirely allopatric forms. Four of them, namely, *C. linearis*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. pareola* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Blue-backed Manakin], and *C. boliviana* Allen, 1889 [Yungas Manakin; see Parker and Remsen 1987], differ from one another only slightly in plumage ornamentation and display behavior; these four forms constitute a superspecies.

Chiroxiphia lanceolata (Wagler). Lance-tailed Manakin.

Pipra lanceolata Wagler, 1830, Isis von Oken, col. 931. (Guiane sive Cajenna, error = Cerro Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme southwestern Costa Rica (Golfo Dulce region and Cañas Gordas), on the Pacific slope of Panama east to western Darién (locally also on the Caribbean slope in the Canal area, and on Cébaco and Coiba islands), and in South America in northern Colombia (east of the Río Sinú), and northern Venezuela north of the Orinoco River east to Sucre (including Margarita Island) and south to Santander.

Chiroxiphia linearis (Bonaparte). Long-tailed Manakin.

Pipra linearis Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 113. (Mexico = Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone)

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from Oaxaca (west to Chivela) south to northwestern Costa Rica (east to the Dota Mountains), and on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica from Ochomogo to (formerly?) Juan Vinas.

Genus *PIPRA* Linnaeus

Pipra Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Adolphi Friderici 2 (Prodr.): 32. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Parus aureola* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Prum (1992) concluded from syringeal characters that the genus *Pipra*, as here construed, is polyphyletic. See comments under *Pipra pipra* and *Pipra coronata*.

Pipra pipra (Linnaeus). White-crowned Manakin.

Parus Pipra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 190. Based mainly on the “Cacototol” Seba, Thes. 2: 102, pl. 96, fig. 5. (in Indiis, error = Surinam.)

Dixiphia Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 63. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra leucocilla* Linnaeus = *Pipra pipra* Linnaeus.

Lepidothrix Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra cyanocapilla* Wagl. = *Pipra cyanocapilla* Hahn = *Pipra coronata* Spix.

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (475 to 1500 m; in South America, also sea level to 600 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*anthracina* group] locally in the highlands of central Costa Rica (primarily on Caribbean slope of Cordillera Talamanca and Cordillera Central) and western Panama (eastern Chiriquí, both slopes of Veraguas, and the Caribbean slope of Coclé); and [*pipra* group] in South America from northern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Peru and Amazonian and coastal southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Placed in the monotypic genus *Dixiphia* by Prum (1992). Groups: *P. anthracina* Ridgway, 1906 [Zeledon’s Manakin] and *P. pipra* [White-crowned Manakin]. Several species probably are involved in this complex, as highland and lowland forms approach one another in eastern Peru, and vocal differences exist among several forms.

***Pipra coronata* Spix. Blue-crowned Manakin.**

Pipra coronata Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 5, pl. 7, fig. 1. (ad pagum St. Pauli in sylviis fl. Solimoëns = São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1350 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*velutina* group] locally in Costa Rica (northwest to the Gulf of Nicoya on the Pacific slope, and in the Sixaola region in the southeast), adjacent western Panama (western Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, northern Veraguas), eastern Panama (both slopes from the Canal area eastward), western and northern Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador; [*coronata* group] in South America from southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to northern Peru and extreme western Amazonian Brazil; and [*exquisita* group] in central and southern Peru, northern Bolivia, and western and central Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Placed in the genus *Lepidothrix* by Prum (1992). Groups: *P. velutina* Berlepsch, 1883 [Velvety Manakin], *P. coronata* [Blue-crowned Manakin], and *P. exquisita* Hellmayr, 1905 [Exquisite Manakin].

***Pipra erythrocephala* (Linnaeus). Golden-headed Manakin.**

Parus erythrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 191. Based on *Parus auricapillus* Klein, Hist. Avium, p. 86, and “The Golden-headed Black Titmouse” Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 21, pl. 21, lower fig. (in America australi = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (from eastern San Blas and eastern Panamá province eastward), and in South America from northwestern and northern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to northeastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil north of the Amazon.

Notes.—*P. erythrocephala*, *P. mentalis*, and *P. rubrocapilla* Temminck, 1821 [Red-headed Manakin] constitute a superspecies; *erythrocephala* and *mentalis* overlap narrowly on the Pacific slope of Panama (e.g., near Maje), and a hybrid has been reported (Ridgely and Tudor 1989).

***Pipra mentalis* Sclater. Red-capped Manakin.**

Pipra mentalis Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 299, pl. 121. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1050 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas and the Yucatan Peninsula (except the northwest) south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest), and Panama (east on the Caribbean slope to western San Blas, and on the Pacific to eastern Panamá province), and in South America west of the Andes in western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-thighed Manakin. See comments under *P. erythrocephala*.

Family OXYRUNCIDAE: Sharpbills

Notes.—*Oxyruncus cristatus* has a unique mosaic of conflicting characters that prohibit classifying it as a member of any of the larger tyrannoid families. Sibley et al. (1984) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) placed it within the Cotingidae based on DNA-DNA hybridization data. S.M. Lanyon (1985; a coauthor of Sibley et al., 1984) later questioned this conclusion, and also provided allozyme data suggesting that *Oxyruncus* clustered with tyrant flycatchers, tityras, and becards. Prum (1990) found syringeal similarities with the becards, but excluded it from the well-defined “Schiffornis group” to which becards belong (Prum and Lanyon 1989) on other, compelling morphological grounds. Prum recommended *incertae sedis* status. Presumably, *Oxyruncus* was an early offshoot during the radiation of the Tyrannoidea, and we acknowledge its uniqueness by retaining its family status.

Genus *OXYRUNCUS* Temminck

Oxyruncus Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornithol. (ed. 2) 1: lxxx [generic characters only, no type species indicated]. Type, by monotypy, *Oxyrhyncus cristatus* Swainson.

Oxyruncus cristatus Swainson. Sharpbill.

Oxyrhyncus [sic] *cristatus* Swainson, 1821, Zool. Illus. (1)1(9): pl. 49. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (700–1400 m; 0–1800 m in South America; Subtropical Zone, in South America also Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* (with disjunct distribution) in Costa Rica (mainly Caribbean slope, from Cordillera de Guanacaste south, and, perhaps formerly, in Dota Mountains), Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro, western Chiriquí, Veraguas and the cerros of eastern Darién), and in South America locally in southern Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, eastern Peru, northwestern Bolivia, eastern Amazonian and southeastern Brazil, and eastern Paraguay.

Suborder PASSERI: Oscines

Notes.—See Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) and Sheldon and Gill (1996) for hypotheses on relationships among families in this Suborder. The arrangement of families here follows Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) in recognizing the close relationships of the Meliphagidae, Laniidae, Vireonidae, and Monarchidae to the Corvidae, i.e., the parvorder Corvida of Sibley and Ahlquist (1990); see also A.O.U. (1997).

Family MELIPHAGIDAE: Honeyeaters

Genus *MOHO* Lesson

Moho Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornithol., p. 302. Type, by monotypy, *Merops fasciculatus* Latham = *Gracula nobilis* Merrem.

Moho braccatus Cassin. Kauai Oo.

Mohoa [sic] *braccata* Cassin, 1855, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 440. (Sandwich Islands = Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Thick, undisturbed native forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Kauai, in the Hawaiian Islands (possibly extinct, the last known male surviving at least to 1988 in the Alakai Swamp region).

Notes.—Known also as the Ooaa.

†*Moho apicalis* Gould. Oahu Oo.

Moho apicalis Gould, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 381. (Owhyhee = Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Presumably forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly resident on Oahu, in the Hawaiian Islands (disappeared in a short period after 1837).

Notes.—*Moho apicalis*, *M. bishopi*, and *M. nobilis* may constitute a superspecies.

†*Moho bishopi* (Rothschild). Bishop's Oo.

Acrulocercus bishopi Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club 1: 41. (Island of Molokai.)

Habitat.—Forest, primarily ohia.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly resident on Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands (last reported in 1904). Reports of oos on Maui from 1901 to 1981 may refer to this species (Sabo 1982).

Notes.—Also known as Molokai Oo. See comments under *M. apicalis*.

†*Moho nobilis* (Merrem). Hawaii Oo.

Gracula nobilis Merrem, 1786, Avium Rar. Icones Descr. 1(1): 7, pl. 2. (Insulæ Sanduicenses = island of Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Heavy forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly resident on Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands (last definite record in 1898; one reported heard in 1934).

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

Genus *CHAETOPTILA* Sclater

Chaetoptila Sclater, 1871, Ibis, p. 358. Type, by original designation, *Entomyza angustipluma* Cassin [= Peale].

†*Chaetoptila angustipluma* (Peale). Kioea.

Entomiza? angustipluma Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped. 8: 147. (Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly resident on Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands (last reported in 1859).

Family LANIIDAE: Shrikes

Genus *LANIUS* Linnaeus

Lanius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 93. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1824), *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus.

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus. Brown Shrike.

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 93. (in Benghala = Bengal.)

Habitat.—Deciduous and coniferous woodland.

Distribution.—Breeds from northern Siberia south to Mongolia, Manchuria, and Japan. Winters from India east to eastern China, and south to southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

Casual or accidental in the western Aleutians (Attu, Shemya), on St. Lawrence Island, in south-coastal Alaska (Anchorage), and in California (Farallon Islands, and Olema marsh, Marin County).

Notes.—Also known as Red-tailed Shrike. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *L. cristatus* to form a superspecies with *L. collurio* Linnaeus, 1758 [Red-backed Shrike] and *L. isabellinus* Ehrenberg, 1833 [Rufous-tailed Shrike].

Lanius ludovicianus Linnaeus. Loggerhead Shrike.

Lanius ludovicianus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 134. Based on “La Pie-grieche de la Louisiane” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 162, pl. 15, fig. 2. (in Ludovicia = Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Open country with scattered trees and shrubs, agricultural fields, savanna, desert scrub, and, occasionally, open woodland; habitat always has fences, low trees, brush, or other hunting perches with at least some bare ground or very short grass (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from California (except the northwestern portion, but including the Channel Islands), eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Minnesota (except northeastern), southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and Pennsylvania (formerly from central New York, central Maine, southwestern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia) south to southern Baja California (including Cedros

Island), through central Mexico (not in coastal lowlands) to central Oaxaca and Veracruz, and to the Gulf coast and southern Florida; in recent years scarce and local in the northeastern part of the breeding range.

Winters from central Washington, eastern Oregon, California, southern Nevada, Utah, southern Colorado, southern Kansas, central Missouri, Illinois, central Ohio, and Virginia (casually north to the Canadian border) south to the southern limits of the breeding range, rarely to Chiapas.

Casual from southern British Columbia south (west of the Cascades) to southwestern Oregon, and in northwestern Guatemala and the Bahama Islands (Andros). Accidental on Bermuda.

Notes.—See comments under *L. excubitor*.

Lanius excubitor Linnaeus. Northern Shrike.

Lanius Excubitor Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 94. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous or coniferous woodland, taiga, thickets, bogs, and scrub; in migration and winter, also open situations with scattered trees, savanna, semi-desert, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*excubitor* group] in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, and southwestern Keewatin south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), northwestern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern and central Quebec, and southern Labrador, and in the Old World from northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Europe, central Russia, central Asia, and the Kuril Islands; and [*meridionalis* group] from southern Europe, the Canary Islands, and northern Africa (north of the Sahara) east to India.

Winters [*excubitor* group] in North America from central Alaska and the southern portions of the breeding range in Canada, Minnesota, and northwestern Wisconsin south (irregularly) to northern California, central Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, northwestern Oklahoma, Kansas, central Missouri, northern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, casually to the central Aleutians, south to the southern parts of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, to northern Texas, northern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Bermuda, and in Eurasia throughout the breeding range, the northern populations being mostly migratory; and [*meridionalis* group] generally within the breeding range, but eastern populations winter south to northern India and west to northeastern Africa.

Resident [*leucopygos* group] across north-central Africa in the southern portions of the Sahara.

Notes.—Also known as Great Gray Shrike. Groups: *L. excubitor* [Northern Shrike], *L. meridionalis* Temminck, 1820 [Southern Gray Shrike], and *L. leucopygos* Ehrenberg, 1833 [Saharan Shrike]. *Lanius excubitor* and *L. ludovicianus*, along with the Asiatic *L. sphenocercus* Cabanis, 1873 [Chinese Gray Shrike], constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Family VIREONIDAE: Vireos

Notes.—The systematic position of the Vireonidae has always been controversial; see Sibley and Ahlquist (1982b) for a review. We follow Johnson et al. (1988), Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), and Sheldon and Gill (1996) in placing the vireos within the "Corvida" assemblage. There seems to be no evidence for their traditional placement within the nine-primaried oscines (e.g., see Raikow 1978). For relationships within the Vireonidae and lack of justification for subfamilies and subgenera in this family, see Johnson et al. (1988). The formerly recognized subfamilies Vireolaniinae and Cyclarhininae have often been given family status, but see Zimmer (1942), Barlow and James (1975), Raikow (1978), Orenstein and Barlow (1981), and Sibley and Ahlquist (1982a) for reasons for their inclusion within the Vireonidae.

Genus *VIREO* Vieillot

Vireo Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (1807): 83. Type, by subsequent designation (Gadow, 1883), *Vireo musicus* Vieillot = *Muscicapa noveboracensis* Gmelin = *Tanagra grisea* Boddaert.

Vireosylva Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 26. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841), *Muscicapa olivacea* Linnaeus.

Neochloe Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 213. Type, by monotypy, *Neochloe brevipennis* Sclater.

Lanivireo Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, "xxxv" [= xxxv], 329. Type, by original designation, *Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot.

Solvireo Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Tex., p. 997. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa solitaria* Wilson.

Melodivireo Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Tex., p. 998. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa gilva* Vieillot.

Vireo brevipennis (Sclater). Slaty Vireo.

Neochloe brevipennis Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 213. (Orizaba, [Veracruz,] Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Pine-Oak Forest (1200-2100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of southern Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Morelos, Oaxaca, and western Veracruz.

Notes.—Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Neochloe*.

Vireo griseus (Boddaert). White-eyed Vireo.

Tanagra grisea Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 45. Based on "Tanagra olive, de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 714, fig. 1. (Louisiana = New Orleans.)

Habitat.—Dense undergrowth at deciduous forest edge and treefalls; more widespread in migration and winter, but primarily in dense thickets (Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*griseus* group] from central Iowa, southeastern Minnesota (rarely), southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, extreme southern Ontario, southern New York, and southern Massachusetts south to eastern San Luis Potosí, northern Hidalgo, extreme northern Veracruz, Tamaulipas, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), and Bermuda, and west to eastern Nebraska (formerly), eastern Kansas, central Oklahoma, west-central Texas, and Coahuila; and [*perquisitor* group] in northeastern Puebla and north-central Veracruz.

Winters [*griseus* group] from central Texas, the Gulf states, extreme southeastern Virginia (Dismal Swamp), the Bahama Islands (east to San Salvador), and Bermuda south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula, also on the Pacific slope in southeastern Oaxaca), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and (rarely) northern Nicaragua, on Cuba and the Isle of Pines, and in the Cayman and Swan islands; and [*perquisitor* group] presumably in the breeding range.

Casual [*griseus* group] north to North Dakota, southern Manitoba, southern Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Quebec, Maine, and Nova Scotia, west to California, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, southern New Mexico, Chihuahua, and south to Costa Rica, Panama, Puerto Rico (including Mona Island), and the Virgin Islands (St. John); a sight report for the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro).

Notes.—Although *V. griseus* [White-eyed Vireo] and *V. perquisitor* Nelson, 1900 [Veracruz Vireo] were regarded by Eisenmann (1955) as distinct species, they are similar in many respects. Species and superspecies boundaries in the "white-eyed vireo" complex (all species from *V. griseus* through *V. nanus*) are poorly understood and their accurate definition awaits further research.

***Vireo crassirostris* (Bryant). Thick-billed Vireo.**

Lanivireo crassirostris Bryant, 1859, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 7: 112. (New Providence, Bahama Islands.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Mangrove Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*crassirostris* group] in the Bahamas (virtually throughout, even small islands), northern cays off Cuban mainland, including Cayo Coco and Cayo Paredones (rare winter resident), Cayman Islands, and Tortue Island (off Hispaniola); and [*approximans* group] on Providencia and adjacent Santa Catalina islands (in the western Caribbean Sea).

Casual [*crassirostris* group] in southern Florida (Hypoluxo Island, Lantana, Dry Tortugas, and Flamingo).

Notes.—Groups: *V. crassirostris* [Thick-billed Vireo] and *V. approximans* Ridgway, 1884 [Old Providence Vireo]. See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. pallens*.

***Vireo pallens* Salvin. Mangrove Vireo.**

Vireo pallens Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188. (Realejo, Nicaragua, and Punta Arenas, Costa Rica = Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*pallens* group] along the Pacific coast from southwestern Sonora south to Nayarit, and from Oaxaca south to Costa Rica (to the Gulf of Nicoya); and [*semiflavus* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean coast and many islands from the Yucatan Peninsula (including Holbox and Mujeres islands) and eastern Guatemala (Petén) south through Belize (including Soldier Cay) and Honduras (including the Bay Islands) to Nicaragua (Bluefields area).

Notes.—Groups: *V. pallens* [Mangrove Vireo] and *V. semiflavus* Salvin, 1863 [Maya Vireo]. Considered by Hellmayr (1935) to be conspecific with *V. griseus*. Mayr and Short (1970) considered *V. pallens* and *V. griseus* to constitute a superspecies. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *V. pallens*, *V. bairdi*, *V. gundlachii*, *V. crassirostris*, and *V. caribaeus* to be members of a superspecies. See comments under *V. griseus*.

***Vireo bairdi* Ridgway. Cozumel Vireo.**

Vireo bairdi Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 3: 22. (Cozumel Island, Yucatan.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cozumel Island, off Quintana Roo.

Notes.—See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. pallens*.

***Vireo caribaeus* Bond and Meyer de Schauensee. St. Andrew Vireo.**

Vireo caribaeus Bond and Meyer de Schauensee, 1942, Not. Nat., Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, no. 96, p. 1. (St. Andrew's [= San Andrés] Island, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Isla San Andrés, in the western Caribbean Sea.

Notes.—Sometimes regarded as a race of *V. pallens* or *V. modestus*; for a discussion of relationships, see Barlow and Nash (1985). See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. pallens*.

***Vireo modestus* Sclater. Jamaican Vireo.**

Vireo modestus Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 462. (In ins. Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0-1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—Also known as Jamaican White-eyed Vireo. See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. caribaeus*.

Vireo gundlachii Lembeye. Cuban Vireo.

Vireo gundlachii Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 29, pl. 5, fig. 1. (Cuba = Cienfuegos, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Secondary Forest (0-700 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (including many cays) and the Isle of Pines.

Notes.—See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. pallens*.

Vireo latimeri Baird. Puerto Rican Vireo.

Vireo latimeri Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 364. (north side of Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0-900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (except the eastern portion).

Notes.—See comments under *V. griseus*.

Vireo nanus (Lawrence). Flat-billed Vireo.

Empidonax nanus Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 386. (St. Domingo = Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0-1200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (including Gonâve Island).

Notes.—See comments under *V. griseus*.

Vireo bellii Audubon. Bell's Vireo.

Vireo bellii Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.) 7: 333, pl. 485. (short distance below Black Snake Hills = near St. Joseph, Missouri.)

Habitat.—Dense brush, willow thickets, mesquite, streamside thickets, and scrub oak; in arid regions usually near water; in migration and winter, primarily in dense scrub (Tropical, Subtropical, and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from coastal southern and interior California (north to Santa Barbara and Inyo counties, now scarce and local; formerly also in the interior to Tehama County), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northwestern and east-central Arizona, southern New Mexico, northeastern Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, western North Dakota, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, northwestern and central Indiana, and southwestern Michigan south to northern Baja California, southern Sonora, southern Durango, Zacatecas, southern Tamaulipas, southern and eastern Texas, north-central Louisiana, Arkansas, southwestern Tennessee, southwestern Kentucky, southern Indiana, and western Ohio.

Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora (casually north to central California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, Louisiana, and southern Florida) south, primarily on the Pacific slope and in the interior of Middle America, to Honduras, casually to north-central Nicaragua.

Migrates regularly through northern Mexico, casually (mostly in fall) through the Gulf states east to Florida.

Casual or accidental north to Montana, Wyoming, and southern Ontario, and east to New York (Long Island), New Hampshire, New Jersey, and South Carolina.

Vireo atricapillus Woodhouse. Black-capped Vireo.

Vireo atricapilla Woodhouse, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6: 60. (Rio San Pedro, 208 miles from San Antonio, on road to El Paso del Norte, Texas = Devils River, near Juno, Val Verde County, Texas; Sexton and Tomer, 1990, Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc. 23: 2-5.)

Habitat.—Dense low thickets and scrub oak, with many openings, and mostly on rocky hillsides; in winter, also semi-arid tropical scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central Kansas (Comanche County, formerly) south through west-central Oklahoma and western and central Texas (east to Dallas, Waco, Austin, and San Antonio areas, and west to Abilene, San Angelo, and Big Bend) to central Coahuila.

Winters from Sinaloa and Durango south to southern Oaxaca.

Migrates through western and southern Texas and central Mexico (east to México and Tamaulipas).

Casual north to eastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. Accidental in Arizona (Tucson) and southern Ontario (Long Point). A sight report from Mississippi is questionable.

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *V. atricapillus* and *V. nelsoni* to constitute a superspecies.

***Vireo nelsoni* Bond. Dwarf Vireo.**

Vireo nanus (not *Empidonax nanus* Lawrence) Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12: 59. (Querendaro, Michoacan, Mexico.)

Vireo nelsoni Bond, 1936, Auk 53: 458. New name for *Vireo nanus* Nelson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub (1500-2400 m; Subtropical Zone, to lower Temperate Zone in winter).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally in the highlands from Guanajuato and Michoacán to northern Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Winters presumably mostly in the breeding range (ascending in migration to higher elevations); a report from Sinaloa is questionable.

***Vireo vicinior* Coues. Gray Vireo.**

Vireo vicinior Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18: 75. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Dry oak-juniper and pinyon-juniper woodlands, dry chaparral, and thorn scrub; in migration and winter, also desert and arid scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southern California (north to Inyo County), southern Nevada, southern Utah, western and southeastern Colorado, and northwestern and central New Mexico south to northwestern Baja California, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas (east to Kinney, Colorado, and Kerr counties), and northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

Winters locally in central and in southern Baja California, southwestern Arizona (rarely), Sonora (including Tiburón and San Esteban islands), and (rarely) western Texas (Big Bend region).

Migrates through Baja California and Durango.

Casual to the Channel Islands off California. Accidental in Oklahoma (Cimmaron County), Wisconsin (Sheboygan County), and San Luis Potosí. Sight reports from Texas Panhandle are unsubstantiated.

***Vireo osburni* (Sclater). Blue Mountain Vireo.**

Laletes osburni Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72, pl. 14, fig. 2. (Freeman's Hall, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (600-2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the hills and mountains of Jamaica (most commonly in the Blue Mountains).

***Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot. Yellow-throated Vireo.**

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 9): 85, pl. 54. (États Unis = eastern United States.)

Habitat.—Primarily tall open deciduous forest and woodland, tall riparian woodland, and,

less frequently, mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland with tall trees; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern New Hampshire, and southwestern Maine south to eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida, and west to central North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, and west-central Texas.

Winters from northern and south-central Oaxaca and southern Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel Island), and from extreme southern Florida through the Bahama Islands, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the Cayman Islands to central Colombia and northern Venezuela, casually in southern California and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. John). No documented winter records in the eastern United States north of southern Florida.

Migrates regularly through eastern North America east of the Rockies, Bermuda (rare), and eastern Mexico, casually through western North America from northern California, Nevada, eastern Colorado, and western Texas southward.

Casual or accidental north to central Saskatchewan, western Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent, Barbados), Tobago, Chacachacare Island (off Trinidad), and the British Isles; sight reports for Idaho and Nayarit.

Vireo plumbeus Coues. Plumbeous Vireo.

Vireo plumbeus Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18: 74. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Open yellow pine forest, pine-oak association, oak scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, and riparian woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from west-central Nevada, extreme south-central Idaho, north-eastern Utah, central and southeastern Montana, southwestern South Dakota, and north-western Nebraska south through the western United States (from mountains of east-central California east of crest of Sierra Nevada and southern California) east to western Texas and Mexico to Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Winters from the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico south to Honduras.

Migrates through the Great Basin, Utah, Wyoming, western and central Colorado, New Mexico, and northern and central Mexico.

Casual or accidental in south-central Oregon (Harney County), northwestern Nevada, eastern Colorado, and southwestern Louisiana. Sight records from eastern North America are unsubstantiated.

Notes.—*Vireo solitarius*, *V. cassinii*, and *V. plumbeus* were formerly regarded as subspecies of *V. solitarius* [Solitary Vireo]; they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Specific status of the three forms is based upon differences in morphology, coloration, vocalizations (Borror 1972, James 1981), and genetics (Murray et al. 1994, Johnson 1995). Assignment of populations from Central America to *V. plumbeus* is tentative.

Vireo cassinii Xantus de Vesey. Cassin's Vireo.

Vireo cassinii Xantus de Vesey, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 10: 117 (Fort Tejon, California.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, pine-oak association, oak woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats (Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southwestern Alberta, and western Montana south to central Idaho and east-central Oregon, through northern California and extreme west-central Nevada, thence west of the axis of the Sierra Nevada to the coastal slopes of the mountains of southern California and northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Martír) and in the Cape district of southern Baja California.

Winters from the southwestern United States (rare) and northwestern Mexico south to Guatemala. Casual in northwestern California.

Migrates through the Pacific coastal states, Idaho, western Montana, the Great Basin, Utah, Arizona, and eastward in the Rocky Mountain region through Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas.

Casual or accidental in southeastern Alaska, Oklahoma (Cimmaron County), New York, and New Jersey.

Notes.—See comments under *V. plumbeus*.

***Vireo solitarius* (Wilson). Blue-headed Vireo.**

Muscicapa solitaria Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 143, pl. 17, fig. 6. (Bartram's woods, near Philadelphia [Pennsylvania].)

Habitat.—Open coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, but favors tall woodland with live oaks and pines (Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia and Alberta (except southwestern part), southwestern Mackenzie, northern and southeastern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to north-central North Dakota (probably), north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, south-central Indiana, south-central Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and south in the Appalachians and Piedmont region to eastern Tennessee, north-eastern Alabama, central Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, central North Carolina, and central Virginia.

Winters from central Texas, southern Arkansas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, and southern Virginia south to southern Florida, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and (probably) Jamaica, and through eastern and southern Mexico and Central America (mostly Gulf-Caribbean slope) to Costa Rica.

Migrates through the central and eastern United States, mostly east of the Rockies (rarely eastern New Mexico and western Texas) and casually through Bermuda and the northern Bahama Islands.

Casual or accidental in California, southern Arizona, eastern Colorado, and Greenland. Sight reports from Panama.

Notes.—See comments under *V. plumbeus*.

***Vireo carmioli* Baird. Yellow-winged Vireo.**

Vireo carmioli Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 356. (Dota [= Santa María de Dota], San José, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (2000-3300 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central, Dota Mountains, and Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Genetic evidence supports a sister relationship between *V. carmioli* and *V. huttoni* (Johnson et al. 1988). Also known as Carmiol's Vireo.

***Vireo huttoni* Cassin. Hutton's Vireo.**

Vireo Huttoni Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 150. (Monterey and Georgetown, California = Monterey, California.)

Habitat.—Pine-oak association, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and locally in tall chaparral and dense undergrowth at edge of humid coniferous forest (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) south through western Washington, western Oregon, and California (west of the Sierra Nevada divide, including the Channel Islands) to northwestern Baja California; in the Cape district of southern Baja California; from central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas (also casually in Real County) south through the highlands of Mexico to central and southern Oaxaca; and from Chiapas to western Guatemala.

Casual in the desert region of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona; a sight report for eastern Oregon.

Notes.—An allozyme study (Cicero and Johnson 1992) showed a pronounced difference between populations in California and Arizona. See comments under *V. carmioli*.

***Vireo hypochryseus* Sclater. Golden Vireo.**

Vireo hypochryseus Sclater, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1862), p. 369, pl. 46. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0-2000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Sonora south to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); in interior from Jalisco to Morelos; also in the Tres Marias Islands, off Nayarit.

***Vireo gilvus* (Vieillot). Warbling Vireo.**

Muscicapa gilva Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 6): 65, pl. 34. (État de New-Yorck = New York.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, riparian forest and thickets (commonly in association with cottonwoods, aspen, and tree willows; often near water), pine-oak association, orchards, and parks; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*swainsonii* group] from southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, west-central and southwestern Mackenzie, northern and southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, central Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, and western Nebraska south to northern Baja California (also in the Victoria Mountains of southern Baja California), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, the highlands of Mexico (Sierra Madre Occidental to México, Morelos, and central Oaxaca), southern New Mexico, and western Texas; and [*gilvus* group] from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, extreme southwestern Quebec, Maine, New Brunswick, and southern Nova Scotia (probably) south to southeastern Texas (casually), southern Louisiana (formerly), central Mississippi, northern Alabama, southeastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, central South Carolina, and Virginia, and west to southeastern Montana, northern and eastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, and southeastern Colorado.

Winters [*swainsonii* group] in Mexico (mostly Pacific slope and interior) from southern Sonora south to Oaxaca, and east to Hidalgo and southeastern Veracruz, casually north to southern California and southern Arizona; and [*gilvus* group] from Oaxaca (rarely), southern Veracruz, and Chiapas south through Guatemala to El Salvador, rarely to Honduras and Nicaragua. Accidental in Bermuda (late December).

Migrates [*swainsonii* group] through southwestern Canada and the western United States; and [*gilvus* group] regularly through the south-central United States and eastern Mexico, rarely (or casually) through the southeastern states east to southern Florida and Bermuda.

Casual [*swainsonii* group] in south-coastal Alaska (Anchorage, Middleton Island), southern Louisiana, and northern Florida; and [*gilvus* group] in Nova Scotia (Seal Island), Newfoundland (Great Codroy), and western Cuba. A sight report [group uncertain] from north-eastern Costa Rica.

Notes.—The two groups differ morphologically, vocally, genetically, and ecologically, and possibly represent distinct species, *V. swainsonii* Baird, 1858 [Western Warbling-Vireo] and *V. gilvus* [Eastern Warbling-Vireo] (J. C. Barlow, pers. comm.); they were treated as species by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Phillips (1991). Relationships between *V. gilvus* and *V. leucophrys* remain uncertain; some authors (e.g. Blake in Paynter 1968, Mayr and Short 1970) treat them as conspecific; herein they are treated as sister species (Johnson et al. 1988) that form a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Vireo leucophrys* (Lafresnaye). Brown-capped Vireo.**

Hylophilus leucophrys Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 81. (Colombie = Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1200-2600 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the highlands from eastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through Hidalgo and Puebla to Veracruz; from southeastern Oaxaca through Chiapas and Guatemala to Honduras; and in the mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama (east to Veraguas), and from eastern Panama (Darién), Colombia, and northern Venezuela south in the Andes to central Bolivia.

Notes.—See comments under *V. gilvus*.

***Vireo philadelphicus* (Cassin). Philadelphia Vireo.**

Vireosylvia philadelphica Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 153. (Bingham's woods, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, forest edge, second growth, and alder and willow thickets, especially near streams; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northwestern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, New Brunswick, and southwestern Newfoundland (not known to breed in Nova Scotia) south to south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central North Dakota, north-eastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, southern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and northern New England.

Winters from Chiapas (rarely north to southern Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula) south to the western highlands of Panama, rarely to northern Colombia. Casual in coastal southern California, and accidental in southern Louisiana.

Migrates primarily east of the Rockies and west of the Appalachians, rarely through California in fall (casually in spring in central and southern regions of the state), and less commonly through the southeastern United States south to the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and Cuba.

Casual in east-central and south-coastal Alaska (Eagle, Middleton Island), southwestern British Columbia, eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, eastern Colorado, Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands (Abaco, Eleuthera, New Providence), Jamaica, Guerrero, and northwestern Oaxaca; accidental in the British Isles; a sight report for northern Baja California.

***Vireo olivaceus* (Linnaeus). Red-eyed Vireo.**

Muscicapa olivacea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 327. Based mainly on "The Red Ey'd Flycatcher" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 54, pl. 54. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—[*olivaceus* group] Deciduous and mixed coniferous forest, second-growth woodland, riparian woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of open forest, woodland, and scrub habitats; [*chivi* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0-1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones.)

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*olivaceus* group] from southeastern Alaska (probably), southwestern and northeastern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), west-central and southwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southern Newfoundland south to northern Oregon, northern Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, northeastern Coahuila (probably), south-central (Edwards Plateau) and eastern Texas (south to Nueces River), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; and [*chivi* group] in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Argentina.

Winters [*olivaceus* group] in South America east of the Andes in the Amazon basin of eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and western Brazil; and [*chivi* group] in the northern part of the breeding range south to the Amazon basin.

Migrates [*olivaceus* group] through eastern North America (east of the Rockies), the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles, the Cayman Islands, along both slopes of Middle America (from Chiapas southward) and northern South America, rarely but regularly through California (more frequent in fall), rarely elsewhere in western North America south of the breeding range.

Casual or accidental [*olivaceus* group] in central and south-coastal Alaska (Fairbanks, Anchorage, Middleton Island), Chile, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles (almost annually), the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Malta; sight reports for southern Yukon and northern Baja California.

Notes.—The two groups are sometimes regarded as separate species because of a wide hiatus in distribution, but recent biochemical studies (Johnson and Zink 1985) indicate that *chivi* (Vieillot, 1817) [Chivi Vireo] and *olivaceus* [Red-eyed Vireo] are closely related and presumably conspecific, whereas *V. flavoviridis* is distinct at the species level; the approach of the breeding ranges (with no suggestion of any intergradation) of the *chivi* group and *flavoviridis* in eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia also supports recognition of *flavoviridis* at the species level. The resident population on Fernando de Noronha, formerly considered to be conspecific with the *chivi* group, is recognized as a species, *V. gracilirostris* Sharpe, 1890, by Olson (1994). *Vireo olivaceus*, *V. gracilirostris*, *V. flavoviridis*, *V. altiloquus*, and *V. magister* are also closely related and may constitute a superspecies (Blake in Paynter 1968, Mayr and Short 1970, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Vireo flavoviridis* (Cassin). Yellow-green Vireo.**

Vireosylvia flavoviridis Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 162, pl. 11.
(Panama and San Juan de Nicaragua = San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0-1700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from central Sonora, northern Nuevo León (to Sierra Picachos, Sierra de los Lampazos), and (rarely) southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley) south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Tres Marias Islands, off Nayarit) to Costa Rica and Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province, including Coiba and the Pearl islands).

Winters in South America in the western Amazon Basin from eastern Ecuador south to central Bolivia.

Migrates through Middle America (including islas Providencia and San Andrés) and Colombia. Recorded annually in fall in California.

Casual or accidental in southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, southwestern, central and southeastern Texas, southwestern Louisiana, Bermuda, Florida, the Lesser Antilles (Barbados), and Venezuela.

Notes.—See comments under *V. olivaceus*.

***Vireo altiloquus* (Vieillot). Black-whiskered Vireo.**

Muscicapa altiloqua Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 7): 67, pl. 38.
(Jamaica, Saine-Domingue, etc. = St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0-900 m).

Distribution.—Breeds in central and southern Florida (Cedar Keys and New Smyrna Beach southward, mainly coastal), the Bahama Islands, throughout the Greater and Lesser Antilles (where permanent resident), Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac in the Cayman Islands, islands of the western Caribbean Sea (Providencia and San Andrés), and islands off the north coast of Venezuela (Netherlands Antilles east to Margarita Island).

Winters apparently in South America from eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northeastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil (but many of these records within this range may pertain to transients), rarely on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and in the northern Lesser Antilles and Providencia and San Andrés islands.

Migrates (mostly in spring) along the Gulf coast from western Florida to southeastern

Louisiana (where summer reports suggest possible breeding), on Trinidad, and casually on the Caribbean slope of Panama.

Casual in Texas, southwestern Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Bermuda, Belize, Costa Rica, and Tobago; a sight report for Quintana Roo. An old record from Honduras is without basis (Monroe 1968).

Notes.—See comments under *V. olivaceus*.

Vireo magister (Lawrence). Yucatan Vireo.

Vireosylvia magister (Baird MS) Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 10: 20. (Belize, Br. Honduras.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman), on the Yucatan Peninsula (including Mujeres and Cozumel islands) south to Belize (including small cays offshore), and on the Bay and Hog islands off the Caribbean coast of Honduras.

Accidental in southeastern Texas (photos, 29 April - 27 May 1984, Bolivar Peninsula; Morgan et al. 1985).

Notes.—See comments under *V. olivaceus*. Also known as Belize Vireo.

Genus **HYLOPHILUS** Temminck

Hylophilus Temminck, 1822, Planches Color., livr. 29, pl. 173. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Hylophilus poicilotis* Temminck.

Notes.—This genus may be paraphyletic (Johnson et al. 1988).

Hylophilus flavipes Lafresnaye. Scrub Greenlet.

Hylophilus flavipes Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 342. (“Bogotá,” Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0-1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*viridiflavus* group] on the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to Gulf of Nicoya area) to central Panama (also Isla Coiba, and the Caribbean slope in the Canal area); and [*flavipes* group] in South America from northern and eastern Colombia east through Venezuela (also Margarita Island and Tobago).

Notes.—Groups: *H. viridiflavus* Lawrence, 1861 [Yellow-green Greenlet] and *H. flavipes* [Scrub Greenlet]. *Hylophilus flavipes* and *H. olivaceus* Tschudi, 1844 [Olivaceous Greenlet], of eastern Ecuador and Peru, may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Hylophilus ochraceiceps Sclater. Tawny-crowned Greenlet.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 375. In statu Oaxaca reipubl. Mexicanæ . . . Playa Vicente = Playa Vicente, Veracruz; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 344.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0-1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ochraceiceps* group] from northeastern Oaxaca and southern Veracruz south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (except Yucatán) to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil (north of the Amazon); and [*rubrifrons* group] in Amazonian Brazil south of the Amazon.

Notes.—Groups: *H. ochraceiceps* [Tawny-crowned Greenlet] and *H. rubrifrons* Sclater and Salvin 1867 [Red-fronted Greenlet].

Hylophilus aurantiifrons Lawrence. Golden-fronted Greenlet.

Hylophilus aurantiifrons Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 324. (Atlantic slope, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0-1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (west to western Panamá province on the Pacific slope, and in the Canal area on the Caribbean slope) east across northern Colombia to northern Venezuela and Trinidad.

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *H. aurantiifrons* and South American *H. semibrunneus* Lafresnaye, 1845 [Rufous-naped Greenlet], to constitute a superspecies.

***Hylophilus decurtatus* (Bonaparte). Lesser Greenlet**

Sylvicola decurtata Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 118. (Guatemala = Pacific slope, Ixtapa to Antigua, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0-1400 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*decurtatus* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, northeastern Puebla, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and northern Quintana Roo south along both slopes of Middle America (except Yucatán) to central Panama (east to the Canal area); and [*minor* group] from eastern Panama (west to the Canal area) south through northern and western Colombia to western Ecuador.

Notes.—Although the two groups are often recognized as separate species, *H. decurtatus* [Gray-headed Greenlet] and *H. minor* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884 [Lesser Greenlet], they intergrade through eastern Panamá province and the Canal area (Wetmore et al. 1984).

Genus **VIREOLANIUS** Bonaparte

Vireolanius (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 330.

Type, by monotypy, *Vireolanius melitophrys* Bonaparte.

Smaragdolanus Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 3. Type, by original designation, *Vireolanius pulchellus* Sclater and Salvin.

***Vireolanius melitophrys* Bonaparte. Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo.**

Vireolanius melitophrys (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 330. (Mexico = Jico, near Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1350-3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from Jalisco, southeastern San Luis Potosí and Veracruz south to western Guatemala.

***Vireolanius pulchellus* Sclater and Salvin. Green Shrike-Vireo.**

Vireolanius pulchellus Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 12. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0-1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and Chiapas south to Nicaragua, on the Pacific slope of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest), and mainly on the Caribbean slope of Panama (east to western San Blas and eastern Panamá province).

Notes.—*Vireolanius pulchellus* and *V. eximius* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990) and are perhaps conspecific (Hellmayr 1935). These two species are frequently placed in the genus *Smaragdolanus* (Eisenmann 1955).

***Vireolanius eximius* Baird. Yellow-browed Shrike-Vireo.**

Vireolanius eximius Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 398. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0-1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién), northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

Notes.—See comments under *V. pulchellus*.

Genus *CYCLARHIS* Swainson

Cyclarhis Swainson, 1824, Zool. J. 1: 294. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagra gujanensis* Gmelin.

Cyclarhis gujanensis (Gmelin). Rufous-browed Peppershrike.

Tanagra gujanensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 893. Based on “Verderoux” Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 5: 27. (in *Gujanae silvis ingentibus* = French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (0-2800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*gujanensis* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, and Chiapas south on both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, and Cancun and Cozumel islands) to Panama (including Isla Coiba), and in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northwestern Argentina and southern Brazil; [*virenticeps* group] in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru; [*viridis* group] in north-central Argentina and northern Paraguay and [*ochrocephala* group] southeastern Brazil, southern Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *C. gujanensis* [Rufous-browed Peppershrike], *C. virenticeps* Sclater, 1860 [Yellow-backed Peppershrike], *C. viridis* (Vieillot, 1822) [Chaco Peppershrike], and *C. ochrocephala* Tschudi, 1845 [Ochre-crowned Peppershrike].

Family **CORVIDAE**: Crows and Jays

Notes.—For information on relationships among genera, see Peters (1962), Hardy (1969), Mayr and Short (1970), Goodwin (1976), Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Espinosa de los Monteros (1997).

Genus *PERISOREUS* Bonaparte

Perisoreus Bonaparte, 1831, G. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome] 49: 42. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Corvus canadensis* Linnaeus.

Perisoreus canadensis (Linnaeus). Gray Jay.

Corvus canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 158. Based on “Le Geay brun de Canada” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 54, pl. 4, fig. 2. (in Canada = Quebec.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest (primarily spruce), including open and partly open woodland and around bogs.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*canadensis* group] (partly migratory in northern parts of breeding range) from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southwestern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula, but absent from humid coastal forests of south-coastal and southeastern Alaska), British Columbia (except southwestern), eastern Washington, northeastern and east-central Oregon, Idaho, Utah, east-central Arizona (White Mountains), north-central New Mexico, central Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills), and (east of the Rocky Mountains) to central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, northern New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and [*obscurus* group] in the coastal ranges and Cascades from southwestern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) south through western and central Washington and western and central Oregon to northern California (to Trinity, Siskiyou, and Modoc counties).

Wanders [*canadensis* group] north of breeding range, and south in winter irregularly to

northwestern Nebraska, central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Pennsylvania, central New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Notes.—The two groups may be separate species, *P. canadensis* [Canada Jay] and *P. obscurus* Ridgway, 1873 [Oregon Jay] (Phillips 1986). *Perisoreus canadensis* and the Old World *P. infaustus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Siberian Jay] and *P. internigrans* (Thayer and Bangs, 1912) [Sichuan Jay] may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Genus *CYANOCITTA* Strickland

Cyanocitta Strickland, 1845, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (1)15: 260, 261. Type, by original designation, *Corvus cristatus* Linnaeus.

Cyanocitta stelleri (Gmelin). Steller's Jay.

Corvus Stelleri Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 370. Based on "Steller's Crow" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 387. (in sinu Natka Americae borealis = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

Habitat.—Primarily coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, including humid coniferous forest in northwestern North America and arid pine-oak association in the Middle American highlands (upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to the Kenai Peninsula), coastal and central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), southwestern Alberta, western Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado south to southern California, Arizona, through the highlands of Middle America (except Belize) to north-central Nicaragua, and east to east-central Colorado, central New Mexico, and western Texas (Davis and Guadalupe mountains).

Casual north to northern British Columbia, east to west-central and southern Saskatchewan, southwestern South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, southwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and central Texas, and south to extreme northwestern Baja California. Accidental in southern Quebec (Cap Rouge); a sight report for Vermont.

Notes.—*Cyanocitta stelleri* and *C. cristata* hybridize occasionally in central Colorado; they may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Cyanocitta cristata (Linnaeus). Blue Jay.

Corvus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 106. Based on "The Blew Jay" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 15, pl. 15. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Primarily forest (deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous), open woodland, parks, and residential areas, especially where oaks and beech are common.

Distribution.—*Resident* from east-central British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the upper Florida Keys), and west to Montana, northern and eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and east-central New Mexico.

Northern populations are partly (and variably) migratory to the southern parts of the breeding range, and irregular or casual west to southern British Columbia, western Washington, western and central Oregon, California (mostly northern), west-central Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona, and western New Mexico.

Accidental on Bermuda.

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

Genus *CALOCITTA* Gray

Calocitta G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 50. Type, by original designation, *Pica bullockii* Wagler = *Pica formosa* Swainson.

***Calocitta colliei* (Vigors). Black-throated Magpie-Jay.**

Pica colliei Vigors, 1829, Zool. J. 4 (1828): 353, pl. 12. (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0-1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to Nayarit, Jalisco, and (possibly) northern Colima.

A report from southeastern Arizona (Douglas) is almost certainly based on an escaped individual.

Notes.—*Calocitta colliei* and *C. formosa* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990), and have been considered conspecific (e.g., Phillips 1986). If treated as a single species, Magpie Jay is the appropriate English name.

***Calocitta formosa* (Swainson). White-throated Magpie-Jay.**

Pica formosa Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 437. (Temascaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0-1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from Colima, Michoacán, and western Puebla south to northwestern Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya region), also in arid interior valleys on the Gulf-Caribbean drainage in Chiapas, Guatemala (Motagua Valley), and Honduras.

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

Genus **CYANOCORAX** Boie

Cyanocorax Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 975. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus pileatus* Temminck = *Pica chrysops* Vieillot.

Psilorhinus Rüppell, 1837, Mus. Senckenb. 2(2): 188. Type, by monotypy, *Psilorhinus mexicanus* Rüppell = *Pica morio* Wagler.

Cissilopha Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 380. Type, by monotypy, *Garulus sanblasianus* Lafresnaye = *Pica san-blasiana* Lafresnaye.

Xanthoura Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 380. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Corvus peruvianus* Gmelin = *Corvus yncas* Boddaert.

***Cyanocorax dickeyi* Moore. Tufted Jay.**

Cyanocorax dickeyi Moore, 1935, Auk 52: 275, pl. 13. (Rancho Batel, 5 miles N.E. of Santa Lucia, altitude 5200 ft., Sinaloa, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1500-2200 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of southeastern Sinaloa, northeastern Nayarit, and southwestern Durango.

***Cyanocorax affinis* Pelzeln. Black-chested Jay.**

Cyanocorax affinis Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., 20, p. 164. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0-1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southeastern Costa Rica (Sixaola region), Panama (both slopes), northern and eastern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela.

***Cyanocorax yncas* (Boddaert). Green Jay.**

Corvus yncas Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 38. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 625. (Peru = Chilpes, depto. de Junín.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0-2800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*luxuosus* group] from Nayarit, Nuevo León, and southern Texas south in Middle America on the Pacific slope to western Guatemala, and on the Gulf-Caribbean slope to Belize, eastern Guatemala, and north-central Honduras (to the Tela region and Valle del Aguán); and [*yncas* group] in South America from northern Colombia and northern Venezuela south, primarily on east slope of the Andes, to central Bolivia.

Casual [*luxuosus* group] north to southeastern Texas (College Station).

Notes.—Groups: *C. luxuosus* (Lesson, 1839) [Green Jay] and *C. yncas* [Inca Jay].

Cyanocorax morio (Wagler). Brown Jay.

Pica morio Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 751. (Mexico = Alvarado, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0-1500 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme southern Texas (Starr County), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America to western Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro and western Colón), locally also on the Pacific drainage in central Costa Rica.

Notes.—Two distinct color morphs were formerly regarded as separate species (Miller et al. 1957), *C. morio* [Plain-tipped Brown-Jay] and *C. mexicanus* (Rüppell, 1837) [White-tipped Brown-Jay], the former occurring south to Tabasco, the latter north to central Veracruz.

Cyanocorax melanocyaneus (Hartlaub). Bushy-crested Jay.

Garrulus (Cyanocorax) melanocyaneus Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 215. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (600-2400 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, occasionally Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands (rarely lowlands) of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and western Nicaragua.

Notes.—Also known as Hartlaub's Jay. *Cyanocorax melanocyaneus* is closely allied to the *C. sanblasianus-yucatanicus* complex; a reasonable treatment might be to consider these three species and *C. beecheii* as a superspecies.

Cyanocorax sanblasianus (Lafresnaye). San Blas Jay.

Pica San-Blasiana Lafresnaye, 1842, Mag. Zool. [Paris] sér. 2, 4 (Ois.), pl. 28, p. 1 and plate. (à Acapulco et à San Blas sur la côte ouest du Mexique = Acapulco, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0-1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from Nayarit south to central coastal Guerrero.

A flock of eight individuals recorded in Arizona (1937-1939, Tucson) is generally regarded as an escaped group because this species is entirely sedentary as far as is known.

Notes.—Also known as Black-and-blue Jay. *Cyanocorax sanblasianus* and *C. yucatanicus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). See comments under *C. melanocyaneus*.

Cyanocorax yucatanicus (Dubois). Yucatan Jay.

Cyanocitta yucatanica Dubois, 1875, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. (2)40: 797. (Yucatan.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Tabasco, northern Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, northern Guatemala (Petén), and northern Belize.

Notes.—See comments under *C. melanocyaneus* and *C. sanblasianus*.

Cyanocorax beecheii (Vigors). Purplish-backed Jay.

Pica Beecheii Vigors, 1829, Zool. J. 4 (1828): 353. (Montereale = Mazatlán, Sinaloa, or San Blas, Nayarit.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0-700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southern Sonora to northern Nayarit. Records from California and western Texas are regarded as escaped cage-birds.

Notes.—Also known as Beechey's Jay. See comments under *C. melanocyaneus*.

Genus **CYANOLYCA** Cabanis

Cyanolyca Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 233. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Cyanocorax armillatus* G. R. Gray = *Garrulus viridi-cyanus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Cyanolyca cucullata (Ridgway). Azure-hooded Jay.

Cyanocorax cucullatus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 8: 23. (Navarro, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (800-2100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the mountains, primarily on the Gulf-Caribbean slope, in eastern Mexico (southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Veracruz, Puebla, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, and interior Chiapas), Guatemala, western Honduras (east to the Sula Valley), Costa Rica, and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Notes.—*Cyanolyca cucullata* and the South American *C. pulchra* (Lawrence, 1876) appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Cyanolyca pumilo (Strickland). Black-throated Jay.

Cyanocorax pumilo Strickland, 1849, in Jardine, Contrib. Ornithol., p. 122 (in text). (Guatemala = mountains above Antigua, depto. Sacatepéquez.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1900-3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, northern El Salvador (at least formerly), and Honduras; reports from Belize and Nicaragua are unsatisfactory.

Notes.—Also known as Strickland's Jay.

Cyanolyca nana (Du Bus de Gisignies). Dwarf Jay.

Cyanocorax nanus Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. 14: 103. (Le Mexique = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest (1600-3200 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident*, at least formerly, in the mountains of Veracruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca, now possibly restricted to the latter state; reports from México are open to question.

Cyanolyca argentigula (Lawrence). Silvery-throated Jay.

Cyanocitta argentigula Lawrence, 1875, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 11: 88. (Talamanca, Costa Rica = near Pico Blanco, above Sipurio, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (2000-3200 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central on slopes of Irazú and Turrialba volcanoes, and the Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

***Cyanolyca mirabilis* Nelson. White-throated Jay.**

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 16: 154. (Omiteme [= Omitemi], Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (1800-3500 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur) and Oaxaca (Sierra de Miahuatlán and Sierra de Yucuyacua).

Notes.—Also known as Omitemi Jay.

Genus **APHELOCOMA** Cabanis

Aphelocoma Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 221. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1858), *Garrulus californicus* Vigors.

Sieberocitta [subgenus] Coues, 1903, Key N. Amer. Birds (ed. 5) 1: 497. Type, by original designation, *Cyanocitta ultramarina arizonae* Ridgway = *Corvus ultramarinus* Bonaparte.

***Aphelocoma coerulescens* (Bosc). Florida Scrub-Jay.**

Corvus coerulescens Bosc, 1795, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris 1 (1791-1799): 87. (in Amer. Septentrional. = Florida.)

Habitat.—Oak scrub with widely scattered pines, especially where low-growing and periodically burned.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the Florida peninsula, especially on central and coastal sand ridges; formerly more widespread throughout the peninsula north of the Everglades (north to Gilchrist, Clay, and Duval counties).

Notes.—*Aphelocoma coerulescens*, *A. californica*, and *A. insularis* were previously treated as a single species, *A. coerulescens* [Scrub Jay], following Hellmayr (1934) and Pitelka (1945, 1951). Species-level differentiation of the widely disjunct *coerulescens* and the Santa Cruz Island endemic *insularis* is confirmed by genetic, morphologic, behavioral, and fossil data (Peterson 1992, Pitelka 1951, Woolfenden and Fitzpatrick 1984, Haemig 1989, Emslie 1996).

***Aphelocoma insularis* Henshaw. Island Scrub-Jay.**

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw, 1886, Auk 3: 452. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

Habitat.—Open oak woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Santa Cruz Island in the Channel Islands, California.

Notes.—Also known as Santa Cruz Jay. See notes under *A. coerulescens*.

***Aphelocoma californica* (Vigors). Western Scrub-Jay.**

Garrulus Californicus Vigors, 1839, Zool. Voy. "Blossom," p. 21, pl. 5. (Monterey, California.)

Habitat.—Scrub (especially oak, pinyon, and juniper), brush, chaparral, pine-oak association; also gardens, orchards, riparian woodland, mangroves (southern Baja California), and tropical deciduous forest (southern Mexico) (Subtropical and Temperate zones, upper Tropical Zone in southern Mexico).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*californica* group] from southwestern Washington south through western and central Oregon, California (except eastern mountains), and northwestern and west-central Nevada to southern Baja California; [*woodhouseii* group] from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southern Wyoming, western and southern Colorado, and extreme western Oklahoma south to eastern California (from White Mountains to Providence Mountains), southern Arizona, in the Mexican highlands to northeastern Sonora, Jalisco, central Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, and Hidalgo, and east to western and central Texas; and [*sumichrasti* group] from Tlaxcala south to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Casual [group uncertain] in southwestern British Columbia (Langley); and [*californica* group] in eastern Washington, and [*woodhouseii* group] in southeastern California, southern Manitoba, northern Wyoming, Illinois, central Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle.

Notes.—See notes under *A. coerulescens*. Genetic and behavioral data (Peterson 1991, 1992, Peterson and Burt 1992) suggest that the three groups may be separate species: *A. californica* [California Scrub-Jay], *A. woodhouseii* (Baird, 1858) [Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay], and *A. sumichrasti* (Baird and Ridgway, 1874) [Sumichrast's Scrub-Jay].

Aphelocoma ultramarina (Bonaparte). Mexican Jay.

Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte, 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4: 387. (No locality given = Temascáltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest, Pine Forest (1200-3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ultramarina* group] from central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Colima, northern Michoacán, México, northern Morelos, Puebla and west-central Veracruz, and [*couchii* group] from western Texas (Brewster County), northern Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila south through west-central Nuevo León, western Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosí to western Jalisco (Aguas Calientes, Ceretaras), and Hidalgo.

A record of a specimen, evidently now lost, supposedly collected in 1906 in southern Kansas (Keith 1940) requires verification.

Notes.—Also known as Gray-breasted Jay and Arizona Jay. Isozyme analyses suggest that the two groups treated together constitute a paraphyletic species (Peterson 1992). The *ultramarina* group, *A. ultramarina* (Bonaparte, 1825) [Ultramarine Jay] exhibits delayed maturation in bill color, whereas the *couchii* group, *A. couchii* (Baird, 1858) [Couch's Jay] does not, but a broad intermediate area exists where the groups meet in central Mexico (Peterson 1991). Differences in vocal and social behavior also exist between northerly populations of the two groups (Brown and Horvath 1989), but many populations remain unstudied. The *couchii* group is hypothesized to have arisen through hybridization with *A. californica* (Brown and Li 1995), but evidence remains weak. Although suggestive, these studies are insufficient to merit recognition of two species and to delineate which populations would belong to each.

Aphelocoma unicolor (Du Bus de Gisignies). Unicolored Jay.

Cyanocorax unicolor Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. 14(2): 103. (le Mexique = San Cristóbal [= Ciudad de Las Casas], Chiapas.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest (1300-3300 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in mountains of south-central Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur), México (formerly), Hidalgo, western Puebla, Oaxaca (Sierra de Juárez and Sierra de Zempoaltepec), Chiapas, Guatemala, northern El Salvador, and Honduras.

Genus **GYMNORHINUS** Wied

Gymnorhinus Wied, 1841, Reise N.-Amer. 2: 21. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* Wied.

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus Wied. Pinyon Jay.

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus Wied, 1841, Reise N.-Amer. 2: 22. (am Maria-River = between the Marias and Yellowstone rivers, Montana.)

Habitat.—Pinyon-juniper woodland; in nonbreeding season also scrub oak and sagebrush.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Oregon, southern Idaho, central Montana, western South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska south through California (primarily the eastern and southern mountains) to northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern Nevada, northwestern and east-central Arizona, central (probably also southern) New Mexico and western Oklahoma.

Winters throughout the breeding range and irregularly from northwestern Oregon, southern Washington, northern Idaho, and central Montana south to southeastern California, southeastern Arizona, northern Chihuahua, and western and central Texas, and east to western Nebraska and western Kansas, casually to North Dakota and to coastal California (including the Channel Islands).

Casual in Iowa; a sight report for southwestern Saskatchewan.

Notes.—Hardy (1969) did not consider the genus *Gymnorhinus* to be part of the New World jays but instead closer to the genus *Nucifraga*. Ligon (1974) treated *Gymnorhinus* as a specialized, early offshoot of the New World jays.

Genus *NUCIFRAGA* Brisson

Nucifraga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 30; 2: 58. Type, by tautonymy, *Nucifraga* Brisson = *Corvus caryocatactes* Linnaeus.

Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson). Clark's Nutcracker.

Corvus columbianus Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: xv, 29, pl. 20, fig. 2. (shores of the Columbia = Clearwater River, about two miles north of Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous forest, forest edge, and clearings, exposed ridges, primarily at high elevations of mountains, ranging to lower limits of alpine tundra; in winter also irregularly in lowlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-central British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, western and central Montana, western and southeastern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota south through the mountains of central and eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, central and eastern California, and Nevada, and in the Rockies to east-central Arizona and southern New Mexico; isolated populations in northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir) and southern Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí).

Wanders irregularly north to western, central and southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba, west to coastal Oregon and coastal central (casually southern) California (including the Channel Islands), and south to southeastern California (casual), southern Arizona, northern Sonora (Sierra de la Madera), and western Texas, and east to southwestern South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Casual or accidental east to Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, western Ontario, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas, west-central Louisiana, central and northern Texas, and Guadalupe Island; a sight report for Michigan.

Genus *PICA* Brisson

Pica Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 20; 2: 35. Type, by tautonymy, *Pica* Brisson = *Corvus pica* Linnaeus.

Pica pica (Linnaeus). Black-billed Magpie.

Corvus Pica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 106. (in Europa = Uppsala, Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open country with scattered trees, riparian and open woodland, forest edge, and farmlands, in either arid or humid habitats.

Distribution.—*Resident* in North America from south-coastal Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands), southern Yukon, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, extreme southwestern Ontario, and northern Minnesota south (absent from coastal areas and regions west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges from southeastern Alaska southward) to northeastern and east-central California (to Inyo County), south-central Nevada, Utah, extreme northeastern Arizona (Apache County, formerly more widespread), northern New Mexico, western (casually northeastern) Oklahoma, central Kansas, and Nebraska (except southeastern); and in the Old World from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and central Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, northwestern Africa, the Near East, Iran, the Himalayas, Southeast Asia, eastern China, Taiwan, and Japan.

Wanders casually or irregularly from northern (Umiat) and west-central Alaska, central Yukon, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, and southern Quebec, and south to southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, northwestern and west-central California (southern California reports probably pertain to escaped individuals), southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, northern Missouri, and western Iowa; accidental on Banks Island. Also occurs casually or accidentally farther east, but no doubt many records pertain to escaped individuals; recorded from Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia (breeding reported in the Canaan Valley), and Pennsylvania (breeding reported in Pittsburgh area), also in Florida (breeding reported in Collier County).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Magpie. *Pica pica* and *P. nuttalli* are closely related and constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970); they are considered conspecific by Phillips (1986). North American populations differ morphologically from Eurasian populations (Vaurie 1959), and genetic data suggest that more than one species may exist (Zink et al. 1995).

Pica nuttalli (Audubon). Yellow-billed Magpie.

Corvus Nutalli [sic] Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio) 4: pl. 362, fig. 1. (Upper California, around the village of Sta. Barbara.)

Habitat.—Open oak woodland interspersed with grasslands or cultivated lands, open riparian woodland, and savanna.

Distribution.—*Resident* in California in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys (from Shasta County south to Kern County), and in valleys of the coast ranges from San Francisco Bay south to Santa Barbara County (formerly to Ventura County).

Casual north to near the Oregon border in northern California (Siskiyou County).

Notes.—See comments under *P. pica* and Verbeek (1972).

Genus **CORVUS** Linnaeus

Corvus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 105. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus corax* Linnaeus (*Corvus*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

Corvus monedula Linnaeus. Eurasian Jackdaw.

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

Habitat.—Open woodland and around towns.

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout most of the Palearctic.

Casual (beginning in 1983) in northeastern North America in southern Ontario, southeastern Quebec, Nova Scotia, Miquelon Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island (P. W. Smith 1985); also in Pennsylvania (Lewisburg), where a pair was apparently breeding (1985, Amer. Birds 39: 300, 913). Many (if not all) North American records may be the result of ship-assisted individuals.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Jackdaw.

Corvus brachyrhynchos Brehm. American Crow.

Corvus brachyrhynchos C. L. Brehm, 1822, Beitr. Vögelkd. 2: 56. (Nordlichen Amerika = Boston, Massachusetts.)

Habitat.—Open forest and woodland for nesting and roosting, increasing in urban and suburban areas, open and partly open country for foraging, including agricultural lands, urban areas, orchards, and tidal flats; restricted mostly to riparian woodland and adjacent areas in arid regions.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southeastern Alaska (east of *C. caurinus*), north-central British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, and Newfoundland south (except in Pacific coastal areas south to northwestern Washington) to extreme northwestern Baja California

(to lat. 32° S.), central Arizona, southern New Mexico, central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (except the Florida Keys).

Winters from southern Canada (British Columbia east to Newfoundland) south throughout the breeding range, occasionally to the Florida Keys, and casually to southern Arizona.

Introduced and established on Bermuda.

Casual in eastern Keewatin, northwestern Sonora and western Chihuahua.

Notes.—Also known as Common Crow. *Corvus brachyrhynchos* and *C. caurinus* are closely related and may be conspecific (Johnston 1961, Phillips 1986); they constitute a superspecies. Although a few authors consider *C. brachyrhynchos* and the Old World *C. corone* to be closely related (or even conspecific) (Meise 1928, Dorst 1947, Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954), the relationships of the latter appear to be with other Old World species (Goodwin 1976). Mayr and Short (1970) considered *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. nasicus* to constitute a superspecies, but see Goodwin (1976).

***Corvus caurinus* Baird. Northwestern Crow.**

Corvus caurinus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. Pac. 9: xliii, 559, 569. (Washington Territory and northwestern coast = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coastal tidelands near coniferous woodland or forest edge, foraging also in adjacent croplands and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* along the Pacific coast from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Kodiak Island) south through western British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) to northwestern Washington (Puget Sound area).

Reports from northwestern Oregon (Portland area) are questionable.

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

***Corvus palmarum* Württemberg. Palm Crow.**

Corvus palmarum Württemberg, 1835, Erste Reise N. Amer.: 68. (vicinity of Cibao Mountains, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0-2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (locally in Pinar del Río and Camagüey provinces, formerly more widespread) and Hispaniola (mostly in the mountains).

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

***Corvus nasicus* Temminck. Cuban Crow.**

Corvus nasicus Temminck, 1826, Planches Color., livr. 70: 413. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Pine Forest (0-1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (including the Isle of Pines) and in the southern Bahama Islands (Providenciales, North Caicos, and Grand Caicos).

Notes.—*Corvus nasicus*, *C. jamaicensis*, and *C. leucognaphalus* are closely related and may constitute a superspecies (Johnston 1961, Goodwin 1976). See comments under *C. brachyrhynchos*.

***Corvus leucognaphalus* Daudin. White-necked Crow.**

Corvus leucognaphalus Daudin, 1800, Traité Ornithol. 2: 231. (Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0-1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola and, formerly, Puerto Rico (where extirpated, not recorded since 1963).

Casual on Gonâve and Saona islands.

Notes.—See comments under *C. nasicus*. Appears to be more closely related to ravens than crows (Rea, in Phillips 1986).

***Corvus jamaicensis* Gmelin. Jamaican Crow.**

Corvus jamaicensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 367. Based largely on the "Chattering Crow" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 377. (in *Jamaicae montanis* = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0-1200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

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

***Corvus imparatus* Peters. Tamaulipas Crow.**

Corvus imparatus Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 42: 123. New name for *Corvus mexicanus* Auct. (not Gmelin) [= *Quiscalus mexicanus*]. (Rio La Cruz, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0-900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf coast from Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and southern Texas (Brownsville) south to San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz.

Regular postbreeding vagrant in southern Texas north to Starr and Kenedy counties.

Notes.—See comments under *C. sinaloae*. Formerly known as Mexican Crow.

***Corvus sinaloae* Davis. Sinaloa Crow.**

Corvus sinaloae Davis, 1958, Wilson Bull. 70: 163. (Escunapa [= Escuinapa], Sinaloa, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0-700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific coast of Mexico from southern Sonora south to southwestern Nayarit.

Notes.—Differs from *C. imparatus* in vocalizations and appears to represent a distinct species (Davis 1958, Webber and Hardy 1985, Hardy 1990a, 1990b); they constitute a superspecies [Mexican Crow], which may or may not also include *C. ossifragus* (Mayr and Short 1970) and *C. palmarum* (Mayr and Short 1970; but see Goodwin 1976).

***Corvus ossifragus* Wilson. Fish Crow.**

Corvus ossifragus Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornithol. 5: 27, pl. 37, fig. 2. (Great Egg-Harbor = Beasley's Point, New Jersey.)

Habitat.—Beaches, bays, inlets, lagoons, swamps, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in bald-cypress swamps and along major watercourses, locally also in urban and suburban areas.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from New York (northwest to Ithaca) and Massachusetts south along the Atlantic-Gulf coast to southern Florida, and west to southern Texas; inland along major river systems to northwestern Louisiana, eastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas, southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southwestern Kentucky, western Tennessee, central Georgia, western South Carolina, northwestern North Carolina, central Virginia, central Maryland, extreme eastern West Virginia, and central Pennsylvania.

Casual in southern Maine (Portland); sight reports for southwestern Indiana, southern Ontario, and Nova Scotia.

Notes.—See comments under *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. sinaloae*.

***Corvus hawaiiensis* Peale. Hawaiian Crow.**

Corvus hawaiiensis Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped. 8: 106. (a few miles inland from the village of Kaawaloa, Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Upland forest and forest edge, and grazed lands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Hawaii, where now very much reduced in numbers and restricted to Hualalai and southwestern slopes of Mauna Kea.

Notes.—Also known as Alala. For use of the name *hawaiiensis* see Banks (1983)

***Corvus cryptoleucus* Couch. Chihuahuan Raven.**

Corvus cryptoleucus Couch, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 66. (State of Tamaulipas, Mexico = Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas.)

Habitat.—Northern Temperate Grassland, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub (0-2400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (mostly) from northern Sonora, south-central and southeastern Arizona, central and northeastern New Mexico and southeastern (formerly northeastern) Colorado south to Michoacán, Guanajuato, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas, and east to western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and central and southern Texas. Northeastern populations, especially those in Kansas, are migratory southward in winter.

Notes.—Also known as White-necked Raven, a name now restricted to the African *C. albicollis* Latham, 1790. See comments under *C. corax*.

***Corvus corax* Linnaeus. Common Raven.**

Corvus Corax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 105. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—A wide variety of situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert, but most frequently in mountainous or hilly areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs, a preferred nesting site (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in North America from western and northern Alaska (including islands in the Bering Sea) and northern Canada (throughout, including Arctic islands north to Prince Patrick and southern Ellesmere) south to the Aleutians (west to Attu), California (including the Channel Islands), southern Baja California (including the Revillagigedo Islands, and islands in the Gulf of California), through Mexico and the highlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua, east to the eastern edge of the Rockies, extreme western Oklahoma, and western and central Texas, and, east of the Rockies, south to central and eastern Montana, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, northern Connecticut, western Massachusetts, southeastern Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, also locally in the Appalachians of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, western Maryland, eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northwestern South Carolina, and northwestern Georgia; formerly bred locally south to northern Arkansas and northeastern Alabama; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia east across the Arctic coasts to northern Siberia, and south to the Canary Islands, northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Near East, Iran, the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan.

Wanders sporadically or casually south throughout the Great Plains and to the southern shores of the Great Lakes, New Jersey, and southern New England, also to lower elevations in the Appalachians in central (formerly coastal) Virginia and western South Carolina.

Notes.—Also known as Northern Raven or Holarctic Raven, and, in Old World literature, as the Raven. Mayr and Short (1970) suggested that *Corvus corax* and the Old World *C. ruficollis* Lesson, 1830 [Brown-necked Raven], constitute a superspecies.

Family MONARCHIDAE: Monarchs

Genus *CHASIEMPIS* Cabanis

Chasiempis Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 207. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa sandvichensis* Latham = *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin.

***Chasiempis sandwichensis* (Gmelin). Elepaio.**

Muscicapa sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 945. Based on the "Sandwich Fly-catcher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 344. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Turdus sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 813. Based on the "Sandwich Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 39. Subjective synonym of *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin, 1789; see Olson (1989).

Habitat.—Forested areas, especially in regions of high rainfall.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii).

Family ALAUDIDAE: Larks

Notes.—Placement of the Alaudidae here in the linear sequence is based largely on historical inertia, not data. Sibley and Ahlquist's (1990) DNA-DNA hybridization suggest that the Alaudidae are a basal group in a lineage (superfamily Passeroidea) that includes the families Peucedramidae through Estrildidae in our current linear sequence. Sheldon and Gill (1996), however, found that the Alaudidae are best retained near their traditional place in linear sequences.

Genus ALAUDA Linnaeus

Alauda Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 165. Type, by subsequent designation (Selby, 1825), *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus.

Alauda arvensis Linnaeus. Sky Lark.

Alauda arvensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 165. (in *Europæ apricis* = Uppsala, Sweden.)

Habitat.—Fields with tall grass; in Palearctic region, open country, grasslands, tundra, marshy and sandy areas, and large clearings.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*arvensis* group] from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the northern Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, northern China, and Korea, and (once) on the Pribilof Islands (1995; St. Paul Is.); and [*japonica* group] in Japan.

Winters [*arvensis* group] from the breeding range (except the northern portions) south to northern Africa, the Persian Gulf and eastern China; and [*japonica* group] in the Ryukyu Islands.

Migrates [*arvensis* group] regularly through the western Aleutians (Near Islands), and casually as far east as the Pribilofs (St. George, where possibly has bred) and as far north as St. Lawrence Island.

Introduced and established [*arvensis* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (main islands from Niihau eastward), British Columbia (southern Vancouver Island, with recent spread to San Juan Island, Washington), New York (Brooklyn in 1887, where extirpated by 1913), Australia, and New Zealand; and [*japonica* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1934). Birds introduced elsewhere in North America did not become established.

Accidental [*arvensis* group] in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Kure), Bermuda, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. An individual, which was photographed and extensively studied, wintered for seven successive years (1978–1985) at Point Reyes, California; this bird [*arvensis* group] was probably one of the Asiatic races (Morlan and Erickson 1983).

Notes.—Also known as European Skylark, Eurasian Skylark, or Common Skylark, and, in Old World literature, as the Skylark. North American introductions, those in the Hawaiian Islands (with one exception), and the vagrant individual reported from Bermuda pertain to the European race, *A. a. arvensis*; transients through Alaska, the report from Kure, and probably the California individual, are referable to the Siberian *A. a. pekinensis* Swinhoe, 1863, a subspecies of the *arvensis* group. One Hawaiian introduction (in 1934) was of the Japanese form [*japonica* group], the relationships of which are uncertain; it may be a full species, *A. japonica* Temminck and Schlegel, 1848 [Japanese Skylark], a subspecies of the Asiatic species *A. gulgula* Franklin, 1831, or, as here regarded, a subspecies of *A. arvensis*.

Genus EREMOPHILA Boie

Eremophila Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1874), *O. alpestris* = *Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus.

Otocoris Bonaparte, 1838, *Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna* 2: 407. Type, by monotypy, *Phileremos cornutus* Bonaparte = *Alauda cornuta* Wilson = *Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus.

***Eremophila alpestris* (Linnaeus). Horned Lark.**

Alauda alpestris Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 166. Based mainly on "The Lark" Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 1: 32, pl. 32. (in *America septentrionali* = coast of South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Short-grass prairies, tundra, sandy regions, desert playas, grazed pastures, stubble fields, and open cultivated areas; favors habitats with at least some areas of bare soil (Tropical [locally], Subtropical, Temperate, and Boreal zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*alpestris* group] in North America from western and northern Alaska, the Arctic coast of northern Canada, Banks, Prince Patrick, Devon, and northern Baffin islands, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Baja California (including many islands), central Sonora, in the Central Plateau region of Mexico to western Veracruz and Oaxaca (to sea level in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), and to the Gulf coast (from northwestern Tamaulipas to southeastern Texas, formerly to southwestern Louisiana), northern Louisiana, southern Missouri, southern Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi, northern Alabama, and South Carolina; and in Eurasia from the Arctic coast south to extreme northern Africa, Asia Minor, the Himalayas, and Japan.

Winters [*alpestris* group] in North America from southern Canada (British Columbia east to Newfoundland) south throughout the breeding range, and, locally or irregularly, to the Gulf coast and southern Florida; in Colombia; and in Eurasia in the breeding range except for the more northern portions.

Resident [*alpestris* group] in the Eastern Andes of Colombia (near Bogotá); and [*teleschowi* group] in west-central China.

Accidental [*alpestris* group] in Greenland, Iceland, the western Aleutians (Shemya), and Bermuda.

Notes.—Known in the Old World as Shore Lark. Groups: *E. alpestris* [Horned Lark] and *E. teleschowi* (Przewalski, 1887) [Przewalski's Lark]. *Eremophila alpestris* and the North African *E. bilopha* (Temminck, 1823) [Temminck's Lark] may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Family HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows

Subfamily HIRUNDININAE: Typical Swallows

Genus *PROGNE* Boie

Progne Boie, 1826, *Isis von Oken*, col. 971. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo purpurea* "Gm. Wils. pl. 39, fig. 2" = *Hirundo subis* Linnaeus.

Phaeoprogne Baird, 1865, *Rev. Amer. Birds* 1: 272, 283. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1885), *Hirundo tapera* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Molecular data (Sheldon and Winkler 1993) indicate that *Phaeoprogne* should not be separated from *Progne*.

***Progne subis* (Linnaeus). Purple Martin.**

Hirundo subis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 192. Based on "The Great American Martin" Edwards, *Nat. Hist. Birds* 3: 120, pl. 120. (ad sinum Hudsonis = Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—In eastern North America, restricted to areas with artificial nest boxes, largely in towns, farmlands, and other open areas, nesting also in manmade structures; in western North America, locally in open pine and pine-oak associations, and saguaro desert (Subtropical and Temperate zones; in winter also Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southwestern British Columbia (southern Vancouver Island), western Washington, western Oregon, and eastern Idaho south to southern Baja California, Isla Tiburón (off Sonora), northern Arizona, central Utah, western Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas), and in the Mexican highlands to Michoacán, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosí; and from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia south (east of the Rockies) to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (except the Florida Keys).

Winters, presumably, mainly in Amazonia and south-central Brazil, but winter range not well known; records from elsewhere in South America, if valid, may refer to migrants only. No documented winter records for anywhere in North America or Middle America.

Migrates regularly through Middle America (both slopes, rarely on the Pacific slope south of Nicaragua) and the Florida Keys, and casually through the Bahamas, Cuba, and Grand Cayman.

Casual north to the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul), western and northern Alaska, central Yukon, central Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Clipperton Island, and Cocos Island. Accidental in Bermuda and the British Isles.

Notes.—Species limits in this complex are uncertain. *Progne subis*, *P. cryptoleuca*, *P. dominicensis*, *P. sinaloae*, and *P. chalybea*, along with the South American *P. modesta* complex (including *P. elegans*) [Southern Martin], constitute a superspecies (Peters in Mayr and Greenway 1960, Mayr and Short 1970). See comments under these other species.

Progne cryptoleuca Baird. Cuban Martin.

Progne cryptoleuca Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 277. (Cuba and Florida Keys? = Remedios, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub, Pine Forest (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Cuba, including the Isle of Pines.

Winter range unknown. Three specimens taken at Quiriguá and one from Gualán, in the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala, and reported as *P. cryptoleuca* are referable to *P. chalybea*; another individual from Belize is referable to *P. subis*; possibly in Brazil.

Migrates through Jamaica and Curaçao.

A sight report for the Bahama Islands (Eleuthera).

Notes.—Variously treated as a full species, a race of *P. dominicensis* (Peters in Mayr and Greenway 1960, Phillips 1986), or a race of *P. subis* (Mayr and Short 1970); see further comments under these species.

Progne dominicensis (Gmelin). Caribbean Martin.

Hirundo dominicensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 1025. Based on “L’Hirondelle de S. Domingue” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 493, and “Hirondelle d’Amerique” Daudenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 545, fig. 1. (in insula S. Dominici = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Greater Antilles (from Jamaica and Hispaniola eastward, absent from Cuba and the Isle of Pines), Lesser Antilles, Tobago, and Curaçao.

Winter range unknown, but presumably in South America (no West Indian records in November or December).

Casual or accidental in the Bahamas (Mayaguana, Great Inagua, and Grand Turk), the Cayman Islands, and on Cozumel Island.

Notes.—*Progne dominicensis* and *P. sinaloae* are often considered conspecific (Phillips 1986) [Snowy-bellied Martin]. See comments under *P. subis*.

Progne sinaloae Nelson. Sinaloa Martin.

Progne sinaloae Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12: 59. (Plomosas, Sinaloa.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest (1100–2800 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Sierra Madre Occidental of western Mexico from central Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south through Sinaloa, northern Nayarit, and northwestern Jalisco to central Michoacán.

Winter range unknown, but presumably in South America.

Casual in northern Guatemala (Petén). Accidental in Bermuda.

Notes.—See comments under *P. subis* and *P. dominicensis*.

***Progne chalybea* (Gmelin). Gray-breasted Martin.**

Hirundo chalybea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 1026. Based mostly on “L’Hirondelle de Cayenne” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 495, pl. 46, fig. 1. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Nayarit, northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including Isla Coiba off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Argentina and southern Brazil.

Winters from Nayarit and Belize south along both slopes of Middle America and South America to northern Bolivia and central Brazil (southernmost breeding populations also migratory, ranging north as far as Venezuela and Amazonian Brazil).

Casual in southern Texas (Rio Grande City, Hidalgo County) and Tobago.

Notes.—See comments under *P. subis*.

***Progne elegans* Baird. Southern Martin.**

Progne elegans Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 275, note. (Rio Bermejo, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay south to central Argentina.

Winters north to eastern Peru, Colombia, and Amazonian Brazil, possibly eastern Panama (Puerto Olbadía, San Blas; summer sight reports of dark martins in eastern Panamá province and the Canal area may pertain to this species).

Accidental in southern Florida (Key West) and the Falkland Islands.

Notes.—Resident South American species *P. modesta* Gould, 1838, from the Galapagos Islands, and *P. murphyi* Chapman, 1925, from the coast of Peru and Chile, may be conspecific with *P. elegans* (as *P. modesta* [Southern Martin]) (Eisenmann 1959b, Mayr and Short 1970, Short 1975). See comments under *P. subis*.

***Progne tapera* (Linnaeus). Brown-chested Martin.**

Hirundo Tapera Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 345. Based on “L’Hirondelle d’Amérique” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 502, pl. 45, fig. 3. (in America = Pernambuco, eastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Rivers; in migration and winter in a wide variety of open and partly open situations in lowland areas (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil; also west of the Andes in southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Winters from southern Bolivia and southern Brazil northward to northern South America and Panama (both slopes, irregularly westward to western Bocas del Toro and western Chiriquí); a sight report from central Costa Rica.

Accidental in Massachusetts (specimen, Monomoy; Petersen et al. 1986); a sight report for Florida.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Phaeoprogne*, but genetic data (Sheldon

and Winkler 1993) support earlier treatments (e.g., Peters in Mayr and Greenway 1960) that merged *Phaeoprogne* into *Progne*.

Genus **TACHYCINETA** Cabanis

Tachycineta Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 48. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo thalassina* Swainson.

Callichelidon (Bryant MS) Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 271 [in key, as "*Callochelidon*"], 303. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo cyaneoviridis* Bryant.

Kalochelidon [subgenus] H. Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 11 (1866): 95. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo euchrysea* var. *dominicensis* Bryant = *Hirundo sclateri* Cory = *Hirundo euchrysea* Gosse.

Iridoprocne [subgenus] Coues, 1878, Birds Colo. Valley, p. 412. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo bicolor* Vieillot.

Lamprochelidon Ridgway, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 16: 106. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo euchrysea* Gosse.

Leucochelidon [subgenus] Brooke, 1974, Durban Mus. Novit. 10: 135. Type, by original designation, *Petrochelidon meyeri* Cabanis = *Hirundo leucopyga* Meyen.

Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot). Tree Swallow.

Hirundo bicolor Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (1807) (livr. 6): 61, pl. 31. (Centre des États-Unis = New York.)

Habitat.—Open situations usually near water, including streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, and coastal regions; in migration and winter, may forage over any habitat, but favors marshes and lakes.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southwestern Alaska (Cold Bay), along the Pacific coast to southern California, central Nevada, northern Arizona, northern (rarely southwestern) New Mexico, southwestern, south-central, and northeastern Texas, northeastern Louisiana (casual), Mississippi (casual), northern Alabama, northern Georgia, southern Tennessee, and western North Carolina, generally sporadic or irregular as a breeder east of the Rocky Mountain states and south of the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, or along the Atlantic coast south of North Carolina. Nonbreeding individuals occur in summer in northern Alaska.

Winters from northern California, southwestern Arizona, northern Mexico, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and the Atlantic coast from southern New Jersey (casually farther north) south along the Pacific coast of Mexico at least to southern Baja California and Colima, in the interior and along the Gulf-Caribbean coast of Middle America to western Panama and on the northern coast of South America, and to southern Florida (also irregularly the Florida Keys), the northern Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Cayman Islands, and Swan Islands.

Casual or accidental on Wrangel and St. Lawrence islands, in the Pribilof and Aleutian islands, on the Arctic islands (Seymour and Banks islands), in Keewatin and on Boothia Peninsula, and on Clipperton Island (sight report), in Bermuda, southwestern Colombia, Greenland, and the British Isles.

Tachycineta albilinea (Lawrence). Mangrove Swallow.

Petrochelidon albilinea Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 2. (on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Mangrove Forest, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident from central Sonora, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and most islands nearby) to eastern Panama (east on the Caribbean coast to eastern Colón, and on the Pacific to eastern Darién, including Isla Coiba).

***Tachycineta euchrysea* (Gosse). Golden Swallow.**

Hirundo euchrysea Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 68 (footnote). (higher mountains in the very centre of Jamaica, as in Manchester, and St. Ann's.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—Resident locally on Jamaica (where very rare) and Hispaniola.

***Tachycineta thalassina* (Swainson). Violet-green Swallow.**

Hirundo thalassinus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 366. (Real del Monte, [Hidalgo,] Mexico.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous, deciduous, or mixed and woodland, primarily in highlands, but also locally in deserts and prairies near suitable nest sites (holes in trees, crevices in canyons); in migration and winter, may be found anywhere but favors marshes, rivers, and lakes.

Distribution.—Breeds from central Alaska, northern Yukon, extreme southwestern Mackenzie, northern British Columbia, west-central Alberta, extreme southwestern Saskatchewan, Montana, western North Dakota, western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, and western Kansas (once) south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), southern Baja California, coastal Sonora, in the Mexican highlands to Jalisco, Veracruz, and (possibly) Oaxaca, and to western Texas.

Winters from central coastal and southern (casually northwestern) California, central Arizona (casually), southern Sonora, Sinaloa, southern Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, Querétaro, and Puebla south in the interior of Middle America to Honduras, casually or irregularly to Costa Rica, western Panama (Chiriquí and western Panamá province).

Casual or accidental in the Aleutian Islands (Shemya, Unalaska), east to Manitoba, western Ontario, Ohio, central Texas, New Jersey, Zacatecas, Yucatán, and south to northern Colombia; sight reports from Minnesota, Missouri, Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma.

***Tachycineta cyaneoviridis* (Bryant). Bahama Swallow.**

Hirundo cyaneoviridis H. Bryant, 1859, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 7: 111. (Nassau [New Providence, Bahamas].)

Habitat.—Pine Forest.

Distribution.—Breeds on the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Great Abaco, Andros, and New Providence).

Winters, at least sparingly, throughout the Bahama Islands and in eastern Cuba.

Migrates irregularly through southern Florida and the lower Florida Keys (including Dry Tortugas).

Genus *PYGOHELIDON* Baird

Pygochelidon Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 270, 306. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo cyanoleuca* Vieillot.

***Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* (Vieillot). Blue-and-white Swallow.**

Hirundo cyanoleuca Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 14: 509. Based on "Golondrina Timoneles negros" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 508 (no. 303). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–3600 m; Tropical to Temperate zones, mostly Subtropical Zone in Middle America).

Distribution.—Breeds [*patagonica* group] from central Chile and central (possibly north-central) Argentina south to Tierra del Fuego. Resident (disjunctly) in coastal Peru.

Winters [*patagonica* group] from northern Chile and northern Argentina north regularly to northern South America and central Panama (west to the Canal area), casually to Nicaragua, Guatemala (sight report), and Chiapas.

Resident [*cyanoleuca* group] in the foothills and highlands of Costa Rica (northwest to the Cordillera de Guanacaste) and western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, and western Panamá province); and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south (except in central Amazonia) to northwestern Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *P. cyanoleuca* [Blue-and-white Swallow] and *P. patagonica* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837) [Patagonian Swallow]. This species is sometimes treated in the genus *Notiochelidon* Baird, 1865 (Peters in Mayr and Greenway 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1966) or in the South American genus *Atticora* Boie, 1844 (Phillips 1986), but genetic data support its placement in the genus *Pygochelidon* (Sheldon and Winkler 1993).

Genus *NOTIOCHELIDON* Baird

Notiochelidon Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 270, 306. Type, by original designation, *Atticora pileata* Gould.

Notiochelidon pileata (Gould). Black-capped Swallow.

Atticora pileata Gould, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1600–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, northern El Salvador, and western Honduras (probably breeding).

Notes.—Also known as Coban Swallow. This species is sometimes treated in the genus *Atticora* (Phillips 1986).

Genus *NEOCHELIDON* Sclater

Microchelidon (not Reichenbach, 1853) Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 39.

Type, by monotypy, *Petrochelidon tibialis* Cassin.

Neochelidon Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. [xvi]. New name for *Microchelidon* Sclater, preoccupied.

Neochelidon tibialis (Cassin). White-thighed Swallow.

Petrochelidon ? *tibialis* Cassin, 1853, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6: 370. (probably Brazil = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (west to Coclé, the Canal area and western Panamá province), and in South America locally from Colombia, southern Venezuela, and Surinam south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia, Amazonia, and southeastern Brazil.

Genus *STELGIDOPTERYX* Baird

Stelgidopteryx [subgenus] Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xxxiv, 312. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo serripennis* Audubon.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis (Audubon). Northern Rough-winged Swallow.

Hirundo serripennis Audubon, 1838, Ornithol. Biogr., 4, p. 593. (Charleston, South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open and partly open situations, especially along or near watercourses with steep banks, and roadside cuts (for its nest burrows; also locally [*ridgwayi* group] in caves and old buildings); in migration and winter, forages primarily over open country and wetlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*serripennis* group] from mainland southeastern Alaska, central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and

southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southwestern New Brunswick, and southwestern Nova Scotia south to southern Baja California, and through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula) to Costa Rica, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and south-central and southwestern Florida.

Winters [*serripennis* group] from southern California, southern Arizona, northern Mexico, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, coastal Alabama, and southern Florida (casually north to central California and South Carolina) south through the breeding range in Mexico and Central America, and lowlands to Panama; breeding populations from the lowlands and central interior of Mexico southward are generally sedentary. Whether individuals seen in winter months in the United States are winter residents or late/early migrants is unknown.

Migrates [*serripennis* group] through the northwestern Bahama Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Cayman and Swan islands, ranging irregularly (or casually) to southwestern and south-coastal Alaska, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, southern Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Resident [*ridgwayi* group] in the Yucatan Peninsula (west to southern Veracruz), Belize, and northern Guatemala.

Casual or accidental [*serripennis* group] in northern Alaska (Barrow) and southern Yukon; sight reports from the Revillagigedo (Socorro), northern Bahama, and Virgin islands (St. John, St. Croix).

Notes.—Phillips (1986) treated the two groups as distinct species, *S. serripennis* [Northern Rough-winged Swallow] and *S. ridgwayi* Nelson, 1901 [Ridgway's Rough-winged Swallow]. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* and *S. ruficollis* were formerly considered conspecific [Rough-winged Swallow], but sympatric breeding has been discovered in Costa Rica (Stiles 1981).

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis (Vieillot). Southern Rough-winged Swallow.

Hirundo ruficollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 14: 523. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Rivers, Streams; nests in burrows (0–2000 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the lowlands from eastern Honduras (Olancho) south through Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (both slopes, on the Pacific northwest to the Gulf of Nicoya) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Argentina.

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

Genus *RIPARIA* Forster

Riparia T. Forster, 1817, Synop. Cat. Br. Birds, p. 17. Type, by monotypy, *Riparia europaea* Forster = *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus.

Riparia riparia (Linnaeus). Bank Swallow.

Hirundo riparia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 192. (in *Europæ collibus arenosis abruptis* = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open and partly open situations, near vertical river banks that provide nest-sites (burrows); in migration and winter, forages primarily over wetlands and fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and south-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, southern Labrador, and southwestern Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the eastern Aleutians), central (formerly southern) California (but rare west of the coast ranges from British Columbia to Oregon), western Nevada, Utah, northern New Mexico, Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas (formerly), Tennessee, northern Alabama, central West Virginia, eastern Virginia, and (casually) northwestern North Carolina and south-central South Carolina; also disjunctly in central New Mexico, south-central Texas, northern Tamaulipas, and northern Nuevo León; and in Eurasia from the Hebrides, Orkneys, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, Palestine, Iran, Afghanistan, northern India, southeastern China, and Japan.

Winters largely in South America, but limits of winter range (versus areas where only a transient) not studied. Some winter records for central and eastern Panama (casually, locally north to southern California; numerous December sight reports from southern United States and western Mexico require confirmation), but evidently mainly a transient in northern South America (Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas). Ranges south to northern Argentina and Paraguay, and northern Chile. Also in the Old World from the Mediterranean region, Near East, northern India, and eastern China south to tropical and eastern Africa, Madagascar, Arabia, southern India, Southeast Asia, Borneo, and the Philippines.

Migrates in the Americas widely through the southern United States, Middle America, the West Indies (rare in the Lesser Antilles), and northern South America (including the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad); and in the Old World through the eastern Atlantic islands in addition to the region between breeding and wintering ranges.

Casual or accidental in western Aleutian and Commander islands, in northern Alaska (Barrow), on Jenny Lind, Victoria, and Melville islands, and on Clipperton Island (sight reports), Bermuda, and Barbados.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Sand Martin.

Genus *PETROCHELIDON* Cabanis

Petrochelidon Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 47. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Hirundo melanogaster* Swainson = *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vieillot.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota Vieillot. Cliff Swallow.

Hirundo pyrrhonota Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nou. éd.) 14: 519. (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Open country, less frequently partly open situations, most frequently in the vicinity of water; requires cliffs, bridges, dams, buildings, culverts, or occasionally caves for nest sites; in migration and winter, widespread over open country and wetlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to south-coastal Alaska, northern Baja California, central Oaxaca, Veracruz, the Gulf coast (east to southern Alabama), northern Georgia, central South Carolina, also in the Lake Okeechobee region of southern Florida (1975–1982).

Winters in South America from Paraguay, and central and southeastern Brazil south to central Argentina, casually north to southern California.

Migrates regularly through the southeastern United States, northern Middle America and western South America north of the winter range, rarely through the northwestern Bahama Islands, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Casual or accidental on Wrangel Island, and in northern Alaska, the Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, northern Manitoba, Newfoundland, Clipperton Island (sight report), St. Kitts (sight report), and Barbados, and in Chile, Tierra del Fuego, southern Greenland, and the British Isles.

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *P. pyrrhonota* and *P. fulva* to constitute a superspecies, but their breeding distributions overlap broadly in Mexico.

Petrochelidon fulva Vieillot. Cave Swallow.

Hirundo fulva Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (1807, livr. 11): 62, pl. 32. (Saint-Domingue = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Northern Temperate Grassland, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub; nests in caves, sinkholes, culverts, and beneath bridges (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*pelodoma* group] from northern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico (Carlsbad Caverns), and Texas (except northern) south to southern Chihuahua, eastern Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and western Tamaulipas; and [*fulva* group] in central Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, southern Florida, and from the Greater Antilles east to

Puerto Rico (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Vieques islands, and Île-à-Vache). Breeding ranges [*pelodoma* group] in the south-central United States are expanding rapidly northward.

Winter range of northern populations unknown, except there is a sizable and increasing winter population in southern Texas and northern Mexico [*pelodoma* group]; breeding populations [*fulva* group] in southern Mexico and the Greater Antilles are essentially resident, with vagrants recorded regularly in southern (casually northern) Florida, along the eastern Gulf coast, and casually north along the Atlantic coast to Nova Scotia (Seal Island, Sable Island).

Casual or accidental [*pelodoma* group] in southeastern California, elsewhere in Arizona, southeastern Louisiana, Nebraska, and Baja California; and [*fulva* group] in Bermuda and the Cayman and Virgin islands. An old specimen record from Costa Rica has been questioned; sight reports from Panama (eastern Panamá province) and Ontario.

Notes.—The two groups, *P. pelodoma* Brooke, 1974, [Cave Swallow], and *P. fulva* [Cinnamon-throated Swallow], may represent separate species (Smith et al. 1988). The name *P. pallida* (Nelson, 1902), formerly used for *pelodoma*, is preoccupied. *Petrochelidon fulva* and the closely related *P. rufocollaris* Peale, 1848 [Chestnut-collared Swallow], of southwestern Ecuador and western Peru, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they have usually been treated as conspecific (e.g., Peters in Mayr and Greenway 1960, Mayr and Short 1970, A.O.U. 1983). See comments under *P. pyrrhonota*.

Genus *HIRUNDO* Linnaeus

Hirundo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 191. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus.

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus. Barn Swallow.

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 191. (in Europæ domibus intra tectum = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open situations, less frequently in partly open habitats, frequently near water; nests in sheltered areas in buildings, under bridges, or in caves.

Distribution.—Breeds [*erythrogaster* group] in North America from south-coastal and southeastern (formerly southwestern) Alaska, southern Yukon, central-western Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, and southern Newfoundland south to extreme northwestern Baja California, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, southern Nuevo León (disjunctly in Chiapas), the Gulf coast, north-central (casually southern) Florida, and southern North Carolina (casually southeastern Georgia), and in northeastern Argentina (Buenos Aires); and [*rustica* group] in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, Faeroe Islands, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, northern Africa, the Near East, Arabia, Iran, the Himalayas, China, Taiwan, and Japan.

Winters [*erythrogaster* group] in the Americas from the Pacific slope of central Mexico and western Panama (casually north to central California, the southwestern United States, northern Mexico, and southern Florida), Puerto Rico, and the Lesser Antilles south throughout South America to Tierra del Fuego; and [*rustica* group] in the Old World south to tropical Africa, the East Indies, northern Australia, and Micronesia; late fall records until December and early spring migrants complicate delineation of winter range.

Migrates [*erythrogaster* group] through Middle America, the West Indies, and islands of the eastern Atlantic and western Pacific oceans and along continental coasts, as well as throughout continental areas between the breeding and wintering ranges; and [*rustica* group] casually through the western Aleutians, Pribilofs, St. Lawrence Island, and on the coast of mainland Alaska from Barrow to the Yukon Delta.

Casual or accidental [*erythrogaster* group] in the western Hawaiian Islands (also on Hawaii); north to northern Alaska, to St. Lawrence, Pribilof, Aleutian, Banks, Victoria, Cornwallis, and Mansel islands, and to northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and southern Labrador; Revillagigedo Islands and Clipperton Island (sight reports), southern Greenland, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, and Tristan da Cunha.

Notes.—Groups: *H. erythrogaster* Boddaert, 1783 [Barn Swallow] and *H. rustica* [Eu-

ropean Swallow]. Genetic data suggest that two or more species may be involved and that North American and Siberian populations may be sister taxa (Zink et al. 1995). *Hirundo rustica* may form a superspecies with several Old World taxa (*H. lucida* Hartlaub, 1858; *H. aethiopicus* Blanford, 1869; *H. angolensis* Barboza du Bocage, 1868; *H. albigularis* Strickland, 1849; *H. dumicola* Jerdon, 1844; *H. tahitica* Gmelin, 1789; and *H. neoxena* Gould, 1843) (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus **DELICHON** Horsfield and Moore

Delichon "Hodgs." Horsfield and Moore, 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. Hon. E. India Co. 1 (1856): 384. Type, by monotypy, *Delichon nipalensis* Horsfield and Moore.

Delichon urbica (Linnaeus). Common House-Martin.

Hirundo urbica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 192. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Human settlements, farmland, towns, nesting in colonies on buildings, cliffs, and bridges.

Distribution.—Breeds widely through most of Eurasia south to northern Africa, the Himalayas, and China.

Winters south to southern Africa, India, and southeast Asia.

Casual in Greenland, Iceland, and the eastern Atlantic islands. Accidental in Alaska (Nome, and St. Paul in the Pribilofs, 6–7 and 12 June 1974; Hall and Cardiff 1978), St. Pierre et Miquelon (26–31 May 1989; 1989, Amer. Birds 43: 446) and in Bermuda (Devonshire Parish, 9 August 1957; Wingate 1958); additional sight reports for Alaska.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the House Martin.

Family **PARIDAE**: Chickadees and Titmice

Notes.—We follow Slikas et al. (1996) for generic-level taxonomy and linear sequence of species. Sheldon and Gill (1996) provided molecular evidence for why the Paridae may not be closely related to some families (Aegithalidae, Certhiidae, and Sittidae) placed close to them in traditional classifications. See comments under *Auriparus* and Aegithalidae.

Genus **POECILE** Kaup

Poecile Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw. Nat. Syst., p. 92. Type, by original designation, *Parus palustris* Linnaeus.

Poecile carolinensis (Audubon). Carolina Chickadee.

Parus carolinensis Audubon, 1834, Ornithol. Biogr. 2: 341. (Charleston in South Carolina [and] not far from New Orleans = Charleston, South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Deciduous, mixed, and pine woodland, and parks and suburbs.

Distribution.—Resident from southern Kansas, central Missouri, central Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and central New Jersey south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central peninsular Florida.

Wanders casually northward to northern Illinois, southeastern Michigan (formerly), and southern Ontario.

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

Poecile atricapillus (Linnaeus). Black-capped Chickadee.

Parus atricapillus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 341. Based on "La Mésange a teste noire de Canada" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 553, pl. 29, fig. 1. (in Canada = Quebec City, Quebec.)

Habitat.—Deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, riparian woodland (especially cottonwood-willow in western portion of range), and parks and suburbs.

Distribution.—Resident from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, southwestern

Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula, and the Shumagin and Kodiak islands), northwestern California, southern Oregon, northeastern Nevada, southeastern Utah, central New Mexico, southern Kansas, southwestern and central Missouri, central Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey, and in the Appalachians at higher and western Virginia to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Wanders irregularly south in winter to northern Arizona, south-central New Mexico, Oklahoma, southeastern Missouri, eastern Virginia, and Maryland.

Casual in Alaska on Nunivak Island, Wales, and Point Barrow.

Notes.—*Poecile atricapillus* and *P. carolinensis* hybridize on a limited basis in the zone of contact in the midwestern states (Kansas east to Ohio) (Rising 1968, Braun and Robbins 1986) and in the southern Appalachians (Rising 1968, 1983a; Johnston 1971, Tanner 1952), and have been viewed as conspecific (Braun and Robbins 1986, Robbins et al. 1986). Mayr and Short (1970) considered the two to represent a superspecies. However, *P. atricapillus* is genetically closer to *P. sclateri* and *P. gambeli* than to *P. carolinensis* (Gill et al. 1989). The Old World *P. montanus* Conrad von Baldenstein, 1827 [Willow Tit], may also belong in this superspecies (Vaurie and Snow 1957, Vaurie 1959, Desfayes 1964, Mayr and Short 1970), but see Gill et al. (1989).

***Poecile gambeli* (Ridgway). Mountain Chickadee.**

Parus montanus (not Conrad von Baldenstein, 1827) Gambel, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat.

Sci. Philadelphia 1: 259. (about a-day's journey [west] from Santa Fe, New Mexico.)

Parus gambeli Ridgway, 1886, A.O.U. Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 1: 335. New name for *Parus montanus* Gambel, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Montane coniferous forest, primarily pine, spruce-fir, and locally pinyon-juniper and desert riparian woodland, also aspen; in nonbreeding season, also pine-oak association, riparian woodland, and suburbs (locally).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northwestern and central British Columbia, west-central Alberta, central Montana south (except for most of the coast ranges) to northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona (except mountains along the Mexican border), southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas (Davis and Guadalupe mountains). Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in southeastern Alaska (Warm Pass Valley) and southern Yukon.

Casual (mostly in winter) elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, southwestern British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California, and east to southwestern Saskatchewan, southwestern South Dakota, southwestern Kansas, and the Panhandles of northern Texas and western Oklahoma.

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

***Poecile sclateri* (Kleinschmidt). Mexican Chickadee.**

Parus meridionalis (not Lilljeborg, 1852) Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 293. (El Jacale in the State of Vera Cruz [or Puebla], Southern Mexico.)

Parus sclateri Kleinschmidt, 1897, J. Ornithol. 45: 133. New name for *Parus meridionalis* Sclater, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, spruce and fir forest (1500–3900 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northeastern Sonora, extreme southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains), southwestern New Mexico (Animas Mountains, casually Peloncillo Mountains), and Chihuahua south through mountains of western and southern Mexico to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and western Veracruz. Also southern Coahuila and west-central Nuevo Leon. Some movement to lower elevations in winter in northern portions of range.

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

Poecile rufescens (Townsend). Chestnut-backed Chickadee.

Parus rufescens J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 190. (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, primarily in humid regions; in southern and drier portions of range, also in pine forest, oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, and locally in riparian woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to the Prince William Sound region), western and south-central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana south through the coast ranges to southern California (San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties), and through the interior ranges to central California (Mariposa County).

Wanders inland to northern British Columbia. Casual in southern California (Ventura County) and southwestern Alberta.

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

Poecile hudsonicus (Forster). Boreal Chickadee.

Parus Hudsonicus J. R. Forster, 1772, Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London 62: 408, 430. (Severn River [west coast of Hudson Bay, Canada].)

Habitat.—Boreal coniferous (primarily spruce) and mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, ranging rarely to deciduous woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southeastern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), British Columbia (east of the coast ranges), north-central and northeastern Washington, northwestern Montana, southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario (south to Algonquin Park), northern New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, New Brunswick, central Maine, and Nova Scotia.

Wanders irregularly after the breeding season north to southwestern Keewatin, and south to southwestern British Columbia, South Dakota, Iowa, northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, northern Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey.

Notes.—Also known as Brown-capped Chickadee. *Poecile hudsonicus* and *P. rufescens* are each other's closest relatives (Gill et al. 1989, Slikas et al. 1996). See also comments under *P. cinctus*.

Poecile cinctus (Boddaert). Grey-headed Chickadee.

Parus cinctus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 44. Based on "Mésange de Sibérie" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 708, fig. 3. (Sibérie = Siberia.)

Habitat.—Patches of boreal coniferous forest, primarily spruce, most commonly in stream basins, also locally in willow and aspen thickets.

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Alaska east across northern Yukon (Old Crow) to northwestern Mackenzie (Aklavik, Fort Anderson), and south locally to western and central Alaska (Nulato, central Alaska Range); and in Eurasia from Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northern Mongolia, Transbaicalia, northern Amurland, Kamchatka, and Anadyrland.

Notes.—Also known as Siberian Tit or Siberian Chickadee. *Poecile cinctus*, *P. hudsonicus*, and *P. rufescens* may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus **BAEOLOPHUS** Cabanis

Baeolophus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 91. Type, by monotypy, *Parus bicolor* Linnaeus.

***Baeolophus wollweberi* (Bonaparte). Bridled Titmouse.**

Lophophanes wollweberi Bonaparte, 1850, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 31: 478. (en Mexico Zacatecas = Zacatecas, Zacatecas.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest (1200–2700 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from north-central Sonora, central and southeastern Arizona (north to the Mogollon Plateau), southwestern and south-central New Mexico, northwestern and central Chihuahua, northern Durango, Zacatecas, central Nuevo León, and western Tamaulipas south in the Mexican highlands to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and western Veracruz. Some movement to lower elevations in winter in northern portions of range.

Accidental in central Arizona (Bill Williams Delta).

Notes.—*Baeolophus wollweberi* and the other crested North American titmice represent a different lineage and are distantly related to other parids (Gill et al. 1989, Sheldon and Gill 1996).

***Baeolophus inornatus* (Gambel). Oak Titmouse.**

Parus inornatus Gambel, 1845, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 265. (Upper California = near Monterey, California.)

Habitat.—Oak and pine-oak woodland, arborescent chaparral, oak-riparian associations.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Oregon south (west of the Sierra Nevada) to southern Baja California (absent from most of central Baja California).

Notes.—*Baeolophus griseus* was formerly considered conspecific with *B. inornatus*, with the name Plain Titmouse, but they are genetically distinct at a level equivalent to that in other species-pairs in the genus (Gill and Slikas 1992, Cicero 1996), and they differ in voice, morphology, coloration, and ecology (Cicero 1996). *Baeolophus inornatus* and *B. griseus* constitute a superspecies. See comments under *B. wollweberi*.

***Baeolophus griseus* (Ridgway). Juniper Titmouse.**

Lophophanes inornatus griseus Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5: 344. (Middle Province of United States = Iron City, Utah.)

Parus inornatus ridgwayi Richmond, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15: 155. New name for *Lophophanes inornatus griseus* Ridgway, 1882, preoccupied in *Parus*.

Habitat.—Primarily pinyon-juniper woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Oregon, northeastern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, southern Wyoming, central Colorado, and extreme western Oklahoma south (east of the Sierra Nevada) to southeastern California, central and southeastern Arizona, extreme northeastern Sonora, southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas (El Paso to Guadalupe Mountains).

Notes.—See comments under *B. wollweberi*.

***Baeolophus bicolor* (Linnaeus). Tufted Titmouse.**

Parus bicolor Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 340. Based on "The Crested Titmouse" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 57, pl. 57. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—[*bicolor* group] Forest, woodland, from deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland in the northeast to oak-juniper scrub, mesquite, and riparian woodland in the southwest, also in parks and suburbs where tall trees present; [*atricristatus* group] Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–2300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bicolor* group] from northeastern Nebraska, central and eastern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, central New York, central Vermont, central New Hampshire, and central Maine south to eastern Texas (formerly to San Angelo, San Antonio,

and Corpus Christi areas), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and west to central Kansas and west-central Oklahoma; and [*atricristatus* group] from southwestern Oklahoma and western and northern Texas (north to Randall and Armstrong counties, and east to Grimes, Lavaca, and Calhoun counties) south through central Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and eastern San Luis Potosí to central-eastern Hidalgo and central Veracruz, also disjunctly in southern Veracruz (Sierra de los Tuxtlas).

Wanders [*bicolor* group] irregularly northward to South Dakota, central Minnesota, southern Quebec, Rhode Island, and New Brunswick.

Accidental [*atricristatus* group] in Massachusetts (Weymouth); a sight report from North Dakota.

Notes.—Groups: *B. bicolor* [Tufted Titmouse] and *B. atricristatus* Cassin, 1850 [Black-crested Titmouse]. Although the two groups are genetically distinct (Braun et al. 1984, Avise and Zink 1988, Sheldon et al. 1992), they interbreed freely in a narrow zone through east-central Texas (Dixon 1989, 1990). See comments under *B. wollweberi*.

Family REMIZIDAE: Penduline Tits and Verdins

Genus *AURIPARUS* Baird

Auriparus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 85. Type, by original designation, *Aegithalus flaviceps* Sundevall.

Notes.—*Auriparus* is considered close to the Polioptilinae by Sibley and Monroe (1990), but see Sheldon and Gill (1996) for molecular data that confirm relationships to the Paridae.

Auriparus flaviceps (Sundevall). Verdin.

Aegithalus flaviceps Sundevall, 1850, Kongl. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Forh. 7: 129 (note). (e Sitka in America bor. occid., vel e California = probably near Loreto, lat. 26° N., Baja California.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Gallery Forest; locally in residential areas of desert towns (0–2375 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northeastern Baja California, southeastern California (north to northeastern Los Angeles, Kern, and Inyo counties), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northwestern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southwestern Oklahoma (Jackson County), and central Texas (east to Callahan, Williamson, and Calhoun counties) south to southern Baja California (including Magdalena, Margarita, and many Gulf coastal islands), Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas.

Casual in southwestern California (northern San Diego County) and southwestern Oklahoma (Jackson County).

Family AEGITHALIDAE: Long-tailed Tits and Bushtits

Notes.—This family is probably more closely related to the Sylviidae and relatives (Sheldon and Gill 1996) than to the Remizidae and Paridae, where traditionally placed.

Genus *PSALTRIPARUS* Bonaparte

Psaltriparus Bonaparte, 1850, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 31: 478. Type, by monotypy, *Psaltriparus personatus* Bonaparte = *Parus melanotis* Hartlaub = *Parus minimus* Townsend.

Notes.—Phillips (1986) merged *Psaltriparus* into *Aegithalos*.

Psaltriparus minimus (Townsend). Bushtit.

Parus minimus J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 190. (forests of Columbia River = probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Woodland and scrub (especially oak), pinyon-juniper, chaparral, and pine-oak

association, wooded suburbs; in winter, also locally in riparian woodland (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*minimus* group] from extreme southwestern British Columbia (southeastern Vancouver Island and lower Fraser River Valley), central Washington, and western and south-central Oregon south through California (west of the Sierra Nevada) to southern Baja California (absent from most of central Baja California); [*plumbeus* group] from southeastern Oregon, southwestern Idaho, northern Nevada, north-central Utah, southwestern Wyoming, north-central Colorado, western Oklahoma (Kenton), and central Texas (east to Bosque and Travis counties) south to eastern California, central and southeastern Arizona, central Sonora, southern New Mexico, and central Texas; and [*melanotis* group] from northeastern Sonora, extreme southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas south through the highlands of Mexico to central Guatemala. Some movement to lower elevations in winter in northern portions of range.

Casual [*plumbeus* group] in central Kansas (Hays).

Notes.—Populations of the *melanotis* group were formerly regarded as a species, *P. melanotis* (Hartlaub, 1844) [Black-eared Bushtit], distinct from the other populations in the species, *P. minimus* [Common Bushtit]; that the difference in the two groups is primarily a case of polymorphism is now well established (Raitt 1967).

Family SITTIDAE: Nuthatches

Notes.—See comments under Paridae and Troglodytidae.

Subfamily SITTINAE: Nuthatches

Genus *SITTA* Linnaeus

Sitta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 115. Type, by monotypy, *Sitta europaea* Linnaeus.

Sitta canadensis Linnaeus. Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Sitta canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 177. Based on "Le Torcheopot de Canada" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 592, pl. 29, fig. 4. (in Canada.)

Habitat.—Mature coniferous (mostly spruce and fir) and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest; in migration and winter, also deciduous forest, open woodland, parks, and riparian woodland, but prefers conifers wherever available.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island), southern Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northwestern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south (mostly in mountains) to southern California, central and southeastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, east of the Rockies to northwestern and north-central Nebraska, North Dakota, north-central and eastern Minnesota, northern Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Ohio, in the Appalachians to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and to southeastern Pennsylvania, north-central Maryland, Delaware, southern New Jersey, and southern New York (including Long Island); also on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California (at least formerly). Isolated cases of breeding have been reported from Kansas (Geary and Sedgwick counties), Oklahoma (Ponce City), Iowa (Des Moines), Missouri (Kansas City), and Indiana (Terre Haute).

Winters throughout most of the breeding range except at higher latitudes and elevations, and an irruptive migrant south in some years to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

Casual north to western and central Alaska and northern Manitoba, and to Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro) and Bermuda; accidental in Iceland and the British Isles; sight reports for Sinaloa and Nuevo León.

Notes.—*Sitta canadensis* and the Asiatic *S. villosa* Verreaux, 1865 [Snowy-browed Nuthatch], appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970); possibly they are conspecific. The treatment by some authors (e.g., Mayr and Short 1970, Sibley and Monroe

1990) of *S. canadensis* and the Old World *S. whiteheadi* Sharpe, 1884 [Corsican Nuthatch], *S. ledanti* Vieilliard, 1976 [Kabylie Nuthatch], *S. kreuperi* Pelzeln, 1863 [Krueper's Nuthatch], and *S. yunnanensis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1900 [Yunnan Nuthatch], as closely related has been questioned because of differences in nesting behavior and their fragmented distribution (Voous 1977).

***Sitta carolinensis* Latham. White-breasted Nuthatch.**

Sitta carolinensis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 262. Based mainly on "Le Torche-pot de la Caroline" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 596. (in America, Jamaica; Europæa minor = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Mature deciduous (especially oak) and mixed forest and woodland, riparian woodland, Ponderosa pine woodland, (locally) pinyon-juniper woodland (upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern and eastern Washington, southern interior and northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central and eastern Montana, southern Saskatchewan (rarely), southern Manitoba, south-central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to southern Baja California (absent from most of central Baja California), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, in the highlands of Mexico to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and central Veracruz, and to western and east-central Texas, northern Louisiana, central Mississippi, central and southeastern Alabama, and northern and central (at least formerly) Florida; absent in breeding season from most of the Great Plains from southern Alberta south through the western portions of the plains states to northern and west-central Texas. Some northern birds may migrate south.

Casual in southwestern and central British Columbia and on Vancouver Island, and in the Great Plains region, southern Texas, and southern Florida.

Notes.—Vocal, morphological, and ecological differences among Pacific coast, interior montane, and eastern populations merit further investigation with respect to species limits. A few authors regard *S. carolinensis* and the Old World *S. leucopsis* Gould, 1850 to be closely related, but see Mayr and Short (1970).

***Sitta pygmaea* Vigors. Pygmy Nuthatch.**

Sitta pygmaea Vigors, 1839, in Beechey, Zool. Voy. "Blossom," p. 25, pl. 4. (Monterey, [California].)

Habitat.—Yellow pine forest and woodland in interior, Monterey pine woodland on coast; less frequently bristlecone pine and pinyon-juniper.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, western Montana, central Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska south to California (south in the coastal ranges locally to San Luis Obispo County and in interior ranges to the Laguna and New York mountains), northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, in the mountains of Mexico to Michoacán, México, Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz, and to central New Mexico and extreme western Texas (Davis and Guadalupe mountains); also in southeastern Coahuila and southwestern Nuevo León.

Casual to southwestern British Columbia (including southern Vancouver Island), western Washington, central Montana, western North Dakota, western South Dakota, central Iowa, eastern Kansas, northern and northeastern Texas, and western Oklahoma.

Notes.—*Sitta pygmaea* and *S. pusilla* are closely related and constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Although Norris (1958) found numerous differences in the biology of the two taxa, including vocalizations, Phillips et al. (1964) and Mayr and Short (1970) considered them conspecific.

***Sitta pusilla* Latham. Brown-headed Nuthatch.**

Sitta pusilla Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 263. Based largely on "Le petit Torche-pot de la Caroline" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 598. (in Carolina, Jamaica = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open pine forest and pine-oak woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, southern and eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, south-central and eastern Virginia, southern Maryland, and southern Delaware south to the Houston area of Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama).

Casual or accidental north to Missouri (Ink, St. Louis), Wisconsin (Milwaukee), New York (Elmira), and New Jersey (Haddonfield).

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

Family CERTHIIDAE: Creepers

Notes.—See comments under Troglodytidae and Polioptilinae.

Subfamily CERTHIINAE: Northern Creepers

Genus *CERTHIA* Linnaeus

Certhia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 118. Type, by tautonymy, *Certhia familiaris* Linnaeus (*Certhia*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

Certhia americana Bonaparte. Brown Creeper.

Certhia familiaris (not Linnaeus, 1758) Audubon, 1838, Birds Amer. (folio) 4: 419. (North America.)

Certhia Americana Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 11. New name for *Certhia familiaris* Audubon, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Mature coniferous and deciduous forest, the latter more frequently in northern or montane habitats, locally in lowland situations, and in Middle America primarily in montane pine or pine-oak association; in migration and winter more widespread, but almost always where tall trees are present (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central Alaska, north-central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario (rarely to Sutton Lake), south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and Newfoundland south to southern California (to mountains of San Diego County), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, in the mountains of Middle America through Mexico to north-central Nicaragua, to extreme western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains; summer report from Davis Mountains), west-central and southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central Ohio, West Virginia, in the Appalachians to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and to the lowlands of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) north to southern Yukon, northern Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba, and south to north-central Tennessee, western Kentucky, and southwestern Indiana.

Winters from southern coastal Alaska and southern Canada south throughout the most of the United States to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida (casually farther south), and in the lowlands of the western United States and extreme northern Mexico (casually to central Sonora and central Tamaulipas). Populations on the Queen Charlotte Islands and in the mountains from southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Nicaragua are largely or entirely resident.

A sight report for Baja California.

Notes.—*Certhia americana* was formerly regarded as conspecific with the Eurasian *C. familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758 (Vaurie 1957a, Greenway in Paynter 1967); however, studies of vocalizations indicate that they should be treated as separate species and that *C. americana*, at least the western North American populations, may be more closely related to another Old World species, *C. brachydactyla* C. L. Brehm, 1820, than to *C. familiaris* (Thielcke 1962, Baptista and Johnson 1982).

Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**: Wrens

Notes.—See Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) and Sheldon and Gill (1996) for possible relationships of the Troglodytidae to the Certhiidae, Polioptilinae, and Sittidae.

Genus **DONACOBIVS** Swainson

Donacobius Swainson, 1832, Zool. Illus. (2)2: text to pl. 72. Type, by monotypy, *Donacobius vociferans* Swainson = *Turdus atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Mimidae, but studies indicate that this genus is properly placed in the Troglodytidae (see Wetmore et al. 1984; see also Miller 1964), probably closest to *Campylorhynchus* (Kiltie and Fitzpatrick 1984).

Donacobius atricapillus (Linnaeus). Black-capped Donacobius.

Turdus atricapilla Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 295. Based on “Le Merle á teste [= tête] noire du Cap de Bonne Espérance” Brisson, Ornithologie 6 (suppl.): 47, pl. 3, fig. 2. (ad Cap. b. spei, error = eastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes (500–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (lower Río Tuira and around El Real, in eastern Darién) and northern Colombia (south to the Río Atrato and east to the Santa Marta lowlands), and in South America east of the Andes from southeastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia, Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and south-central Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Black-capped Mockingthrush.

Genus **CAMPYLORHYNCHUS** Spix

Campylorhynchus Spix, 1824, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 1: 77. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. variegatus* (Gm.) = *Opetiorhynchus turdinus* Wied.

Notes.—For an alternative arrangement, see the phylogeny of Selander (1964: 219).

Campylorhynchus albobrunneus (Lawrence). White-headed Wren.

Heleodytes albo-brunneus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 10. (line of the Panama Railroad, near the summit of the Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Panama (west to western Colón in the Caribbean lowlands, and to the Canal area on the Pacific slope; one old record from “Veraguas”) and western Colombia (west of the Andes).

Notes.—Also known as White-headed Cactus-Wren. *Campylorhynchus albobrunneus* is sometimes (e.g., Paynter in Mayr and Greenway 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1966) considered conspecific with the South American *C. turdinus* (Wied, 1821), a species widely distributed east of the Andes, but relationships are evidently with *C. zonatus*; the basis for this conclusion is a highly variable, apparently intermediate population of *C. albobrunneus* in southwestern Colombia, which may represent hybridization with *C. zonatus* (Haffer 1967).

Campylorhynchus zonatus (Lesson). Band-backed Wren.

Picolaptes zonatus Lesson, 1832, Cent. Zool., p. 210, pl. 70. (la Californie, error = Orizaba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Arid Montane Scrub (0–3000 m; Tropical to Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Veracruz, northern Puebla, northern and south-eastern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and southern Campeche south along both slopes of Central America (mainly in highlands, absent from Pacific lowlands) to western Panama (east to

central Bocas del Toro and the Pacific slope of Veraguas); in northern Colombia; and in northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Banded Cactus-Wren and Band-backed Cactus-Wren. Selander (1964) considered *C. zonatus*, *C. megalopterus*, and two South American species, *C. nuchalis* Cabanis, 1847 [Stripe-backed Wren] and *C. fasciatus* (Swainson, 1837) [Fasciated Wren], to constitute a superspecies. Sibley and Monroe (1990), however, considered *C. zonatus*, *C. albobrunneus*, *C. nuchalis*, and *C. fasciatus* to constitute a superspecies, and pointed out that *C. zonatus* and *C. megalopterus* were sympatric. See comments under *C. albobrunneus*.

***Campylorhynchus megalopterus* Lafresnaye. Gray-barred Wren.**

Campylorhynchus megalopterus Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 339. (Mexique = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (2000–3200 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Mexico from southern Jalisco east through Michoacán, México, Morelos, and western Puebla to southwestern Veracruz, and thence southeast to Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec).

Notes.—Also known as Gray Cactus-Wren. Selander (1964) suggested that the subspecies *C. m. nelsoni* might be a separate species. See comments under *C. zonatus*.

***Campylorhynchus chiapensis* Salvin and Godman. Giant Wren.**

Campylorhynchus chiapensis Salvin and Godman, 1891, Ibis, p. 609. (Tonalá, State of Chiapas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of Chiapas (Tonalá to Escuintla).

Notes.—Also known as Chiapas Wren and Chiapas Cactus-Wren. *Campylorhynchus chiapensis* and the South American *C. griseus* (Swainson, 1837) constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they have been frequently treated as conspecific (e.g., Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960).

***Campylorhynchus rufinucha* (Lesson). Rufous-naped Wren.**

Picolaptes rufinucha Lesson, 1838, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.) (2) 9: 168. (Vera-Cruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*humilis* group] in the Pacific lowlands of Mexico from Colima to extreme western Chiapas; [*rufinucha* group] in central Veracruz; and [*capistratus* group] from Chiapas south in the Pacific lowlands to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste), and locally in interior valleys on the Gulf-Caribbean drainage in Guatemala (Motagua Valley) and Honduras (Sula Valley).

Notes.—Also known as Rufous-naped Cactus-Wren. Groups: *C. humilis* Sclater, 1856 [Sclater's Wren], *C. rufinucha* [Rufous-naped Wren], and *C. capistratus* (Lesson, 1842) [Rufous-backed Wren]; *humilis* and *capistratus* intergrade in the Tonalá region of Chiapas (Selander 1964, 1965).

***Campylorhynchus gularis* Sclater. Spotted Wren**

Campylorhynchus gularis Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 462. (in Mexico = Bolaños, Jalisco.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Montane Scrub (450–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southeastern Sonora and southwestern

Chihuahua south to Michoacán and southeastern México, and on the Gulf slope from southwestern Tamaulipas to central Hidalgo.

Notes.—Also known as Spotted Cactus-Wren. Hellmayr (1934), Griscom (1934), van Rossem (1934), and Blake (1953) considered *C. gularis* as conspecific with *C. jocosus*, but see van Rossem (1938) and Selander (1964).

***Campylorhynchus jocosus* Sclater. Boucard's Wren.**

Campylorhynchus jocosus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 371. (In statu Oaxaca reipubl. Mexicanæ . . . at Oaxaca = Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 342.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, locally in Pine-Oak Forest (1000–2400 m; upper Tropical to Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from Guerrero, southern Morelos, and southern Puebla south to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Notes.—Also known as Boucard's Cactus-Wren. Mayr and Short (1970) and Sibley and Monroe (1990) followed Selander (1964) in considering *C. jocosus*, *C. yucatanicus*, and *C. brunneicapillus* to constitute a superspecies; *C. gularis* presumably should be included also (Phillips 1986).

***Campylorhynchus yucatanicus* (Hellmayr). Yucatan Wren.**

Heleodytes brunneicapillus yucatanicus Hellmayr, 1934, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. (Zool. Ser.) 13(7): 150. (Río Lagartos, Yucatán, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, primarily with *Opuntia* (0–50 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* along the northern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (Yucatán).

Notes.—Also known as Yucatan Cactus-Wren. *Campylorhynchus yucatanicus* and *C. brunneicapillus* have been treated as conspecific (Hellmayr 1934). See comments under *C. jocosus*.

***Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus* (Lafresnaye). Cactus Wren.**

Picolaptes brunneicapillus Lafresnaye, 1835, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 5(2): pl. 47. (Californie, error = coast region of southern Sonora.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub (0–2375 m; Tropical to Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern California (north to Ventura and Inyo counties), southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central and southern Texas south to southern Baja California, the Pacific lowlands to northwestern Sinaloa (including Isla Tiburón, off Sonora), in the Mexican highlands to northern Michoacán, northern México, and Hidalgo, and to southwestern, central and northeastern Tamaulipas.

Casual north to east-central California (Mono County).

Notes.—Also known as Northern Cactus-Wren. See comments under *C. jocosus* and *C. yucatanicus*.

Genus *SALPINCTES* Cabanis

Salpinctes Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 323. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Troglodytes obsoleta* Say.

Notes.—See comments under *Catherpes*.

***Salpinctes obsoletus* (Say). Rock Wren.**

Troglodytes obsoleta Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 2: 4 (note). (Northern part of Douglas Co., Colorado, near junction of Plum Creek with South Platte River.)

Habitat.—Primarily in arid or semi-arid areas with exposed rocks, canyons, and cliffs,

usually with some brushy vegetation, also locally around man-made concrete or stone structures and gravel pits (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (including southern Vancouver Island), western Washington, southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba (once), western North Dakota, and western South Dakota south mostly east of the coast ranges in Oregon and northern California) to southern Baja California (including most coastal islands, Guadalupe Island, and, formerly, San Benedicto in the Revillagigedo Islands), in the highlands of Middle America to northwestern Costa Rica (restricted to Pacific slope volcanic peaks in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica); and east locally to western Nebraska, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, central and southern Texas, and southwestern Tamaulipas, also once in northern Manitoba (Churchill); possibly also Iowa, and one breeding attempt in northern Minnesota.

Winters from northern California, southern Nevada, central Utah, northern New Mexico, and north-central Texas south through the southern portions of the breeding range, wandering to lower elevations, casually wintering north to Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming.

Casual in summer north to northeastern British Columbia, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta and northern Manitoba (Churchill), and in migration and winter west of the coast ranges (from southern British Columbia to northern California), and east to eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, central Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. Casual or accidental from Minnesota, western and southern Ontario, New York, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, south to Louisiana, Alabama, western Florida, and Virginia.

Genus *CATHERPES* Baird

Catherpes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, xxxvi, 354, 356. Type, by original designation, *Thryothorus mexicanus* Swainson.

Notes.—Sometimes merged with *Salpinctes* (Paynter in Mayr and Greenway 1960), but see Hardy and Delaney (1987). See comments under *Hylorchilus*.

Catherpes mexicanus (Swainson). Canyon Wren.

Thryothorus Mexicanus Swainson, 1829, Zool. Illus. (2)1(3): pl. 11 and text. (Real del Monte [Hidalgo], Mexico.)

Habitat.—Cliffs, steep-sided canyons, rocky outcrops and boulder piles, usually in arid regions (Tropical, Subtropical, and locally in Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Washington, southern interior British Columbia, west-central Idaho, and Montana (except northeastern) south (mostly east of the Cascades and coast ranges in Oregon and California, but including coastal areas south of Santa Cruz County) to southern Baja California (including Idefonso and Espíritu Santo islands, and Isla Tiburón off Sonora), southern Arizona, in the Mexican highlands to Oaxaca, central Chiapas, and western Veracruz; and east locally to southwestern South Dakota, western Oklahoma, and the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau of Texas (to McLennan and Travis counties). Some dispersal in winter to lowlands.

Casual on Santa Cruz Island (off southern California), Los Coronados Islands (off northern Baja California), and northern Texas. Accidental in Nebraska and Kansas.

Genus *HYLORCHILUS* Nelson

Hylorchilus Nelson, 1897, Auk 14: 71. Type, by original designation, *Catherpes sumichrasti* Lawrence.

Notes.—Sometimes merged with *Catherpes*, the presumed sister genus to *Hylorchilus* (Hardy and Delaney 1987 and references therein); see Atkinson et al. (1993). See also comments under *Microcerculus*.

Hylorchilus sumichrasti (Lawrence). Sumichrast's Wren.

Catherpes sumichrasti Lawrence, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 22: 233. (Mato Bejuco, Vera Cruz.)

Habitat.—Rocky, limestone outcroppings in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (75–950 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the lowlands of west-central Veracruz (Motzorongo, Amatlán, Presidio) and extreme north-central Oaxaca (Temascal).

Notes.—When considered conspecific with *H. navai*, known as Slender-billed Wren. See notes under *H. navai*.

Hylorchilus navai Crossin and Ely. Nava's Wren.

Hylorchilus sumichrasti navai Crossin and Ely, 1973, Condor 75: 137. (26 km. N of Ocozocoautla (elevation 2500 ft.), state of Chiapas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Limestone outcroppings in humid evergreen forest (75–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southeastern Veracruz (Uxpanapa) and western Chiapas (El Ocote region).

Notes.—Also known as Crossin's Wren. Formerly considered a subspecies of *H. sumichrasti* but considered a separate species on the basis of vocal and morphological differences (Atkinson et al. 1993).

Genus **THRYOTHORUS** Vieillot

Thryothorus [sic] Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, pp. 45, 70 (corrected to *Thryothorus*). Type, by monotypy, "Troglydte des roseaux" Vieillot, Ois. Amér. Sept. = *Troglodytes arundinaceus* Vieillot = *Sylvia ludoviciana* Latham.

Thryothorus spadix (Bangs). Sooty-headed Wren.

Pheugopedius spadix Bangs, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 23: 74. (Naranjito, Río Dagua, Valle, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (400–1800 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién) and western Colombia.

Notes.—*Thryothorus spadix* and *T. atrogularis* were formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Hellmayr 1934 and Paynter in Mayr and Greenway 1960), but see Wetmore et al. (1984); they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Thryothorus atrogularis Salvin. Black-throated Wren.

Thryothorus atrogularis Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 580. (Turrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope from central Nicaragua (north to Río Escondido) south through Costa Rica to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—See comments under *T. spadix*.

Thryothorus fasciatoventris Lafresnaye. Black-bellied Wren.

Thryothorus [sic] *fasciato-ventris* Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 337. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from Costa Rica (northwest to the Gulf of Nicoya) to western Panama (Chiriquí, one old record from "Veragua"), and on both slopes from central Panama (Canal area) east to northern Colombia.

***Thryothorus nigricapillus* Sclater. Bay Wren.**

Thryothorus nigricapillus Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 84. (Nanegal [alt. ca. 4,000 ft.], Pichincha, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*castaneus* group] on the Caribbean slope of eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (including Isla Escudo de Veraguas, off Bocas del Toro), and on the Pacific slope of Panama from Veraguas east to central Darién; and [*nigricapillus* group] in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *T. castaneus* Lawrence, 1861 [Bay Wren], and *T. nigricapillus* [Black-capped Wren]. *Thryothorus nigricapillus* and *T. semibadius* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); some authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934 and Paynter in Mayr and Greenway 1960) consider them conspecific, but see Slud (1964) and Wetmore et al. (1984).

***Thryothorus semibadius* Salvin. Riverside Wren.**

Thryothorus semibadius Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181. (Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of southwestern Costa Rica (El General-Térraba region north to Rio Grande de Tarcoles) and extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Also known as Salvin's Wren. See comments under *T. nigricapillus*.

***Thryothorus leucopogon* (Salvadori and Festa). Stripe-throated Wren.**

Thryophilus leucopogon Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Bull. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino 14(357): 6. (Río Peripa, Pichincha, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–750 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (from western San Blas to eastern Darién), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—*Thryothorus leucopogon* and *T. thoracicus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Hellmayr (1934) and Paynter in Mayr and Greenway (1960) considered them conspecific, but see Wetmore et al. (1984).

***Thryothorus thoracicus* Salvin. Stripe-breasted Wren.**

Thryothorus thoracicus Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 580. (Turrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (locally also on the Pacific slope of the Cordillera de Guanacaste), and western Panama (sight reports east to Coclé and the Canal area, also sight reports locally in the Pacific foothills of Veraguas).

Notes.—See comments under *T. leucopogon*.

***Thryothorus rutilus* Vieillot. Rufous-breasted Wren.**

Thryothorus rutilus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 34: 55. (l'Amérique septentrionale = Trinidad.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Costa Rica (west to the Gulf of Nicoya) and western Panama (east to eastern Panamá province, also on the Caribbean slope of eastern Colón and the Canal area); and in South America in northern and eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Notes.—*Thryothorus rutilus* and *T. maculipectus*, along with the South American *T. sclateri*, Taczanowski, 1879 [Speckle-breasted Wren], were formerly (Hellmayr 1934) regarded as conspecific [Speckled Wren]; they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Paynter (*in* Mayr and Greenway 1960) included *sclateri* conspecific with *T. rutilus*, but considered *T. maculipectus* to be a separate species, whereas Meyer de Schauensee (1966) considered *sclateri* conspecific with *T. maculipectus*, but considered *T. rutilus* to be a separate species. In the absence of a thorough analysis, we follow Wetmore et al. (1984) and Ridgely and Tudor (1989) in keeping all three as separate species.

***Thryothorus maculipectus* Lafresnaye. Spot-breasted Wren.**

Thryothorus [sic] *maculipectus* Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 338. (Mexique = Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Nuevo León, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and central Tamaulipas south in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Cancun) to northeastern Costa Rica, and on the Pacific slope in southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Notes.—See comments under *T. rutilus* and *T. felix*.

***Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye. Rufous-and-white Wren.**

Thryothorus rufalbus Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 337. (Mexique, error = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America from southwestern Chiapas south to western Panama (east to eastern Panamá province), locally also on the Caribbean slope in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and central Panama (Canal area); and in northern and eastern Colombia, and western and northern Venezuela.

Notes.—The Colombian *T. nicefori* Meyer de Schauensee, 1946 [Niceforo's Wren], and *T. rufalbus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they might be conspecific (Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960).

***Thryothorus sinaloa* (Baird). Sinaloa Wren.**

Thryophilus sinaloa Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 122, 130. (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south through western Durango and coastal states to extreme western Oaxaca (Putla de Guerrero region).

Notes.—Also known as Bar-vented Wren. This species and *T. rufalbus* may be each other's closest relatives (Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960)

***Thryothorus pleurostictus* Sclater. Banded Wren.**

Thryothorus pleurostictus Sclater, 1860, Ibis, p. 30. (in prov. Verae Pacis, Guatemala = Gualán, Zacapa, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1750 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America from Michoacán, the

southwestern portion of México, Morelos, and western Puebla south to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste region, locally also on the Pacific slope of the central plateau).

***Thryothorus ludovicianus* (Latham). Carolina Wren.**

Sylvia ludoviciana Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 548. Based on "Roitelet de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 730, fig. 1. (in Louisiana = along the Mississippi River at New Orleans.)

Habitat.—[*ludovicianus* group] Deciduous woodland, mostly in undergrowth and thickets, and in wooded parks and residential areas with undergrowth; [*albinucha* group] Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones, and, north of Mexico, Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ludovicianus* group] from eastern Nebraska, northern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, extreme southwestern Quebec, northern New York, southern Vermont, southern New Hampshire, and southern Maine south to eastern Mexico (eastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, eastern San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas), the Gulf coast (including islands off the coast of Mississippi and northwestern Florida), and southern Florida (to Key Largo), and west to northeastern Colorado, central Kansas, west-central and southwestern Oklahoma, and central Texas; and [*albinucha* group] in southeastern Mexico (Tabasco and the Yucatan Peninsula), northern Guatemala (Petén), and Belize, and locally in the interior of Guatemala (Sacapulas) and northwestern Nicaragua. Disappears [*ludovicianus* group] from northern portions of the breeding range following severe winters.

Wanders casually [*ludovicianus* group] west and north to central New Mexico, eastern Colorado, eastern Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, northern Michigan, New Brunswick, southeastern Quebec (Magdalen Islands), and Nova Scotia (sight reports), and south to Key West, Florida.

Notes.—Groups: *T. ludovicianus* [Carolina Wren] and *T. albinucha* (Cabot, 1847) [Cabot's Wren]. Phillips (1986) not only treated *albinucha* as a species but also questioned whether *albinucha* belonged in the genus *Thryothorus*; however, see Griscom (1932), Lowery and Berrett (1963), and Cardiff and Remsen (1994).

***Thryothorus felix* Sclater. Happy Wren.**

Thryothorus felix Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 371. (In statu Oaxaca, reipubl. Mexicanæ . . . Juquila = Santa Catarina Juquila, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 342–343.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, and western Durango south to México, Morelos, western Puebla, and central Oaxaca (east to the Puerto Angel region); also in the Tres Marias Islands (María Madre and María Magdalena).

Notes.—Phillips (1986) considered *T. felix* possibly conspecific with *T. maculipectus*.

***Thryothorus leucotis* Lafresnaye. Buff-breasted Wren.**

Thryothorus leucotis Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 338. (in Colombia aut Mexico = Honda, Río Magdalena, Tolima, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, River-Edge Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (west to the Canal area, and including the Pearl Islands), and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Peru and Amazonian and central Brazil.

Notes.—*Thryothorus leucotis*, *T. modestus*, and the South American *T. superciliaris* (Lawrence, 1869) [Superciliated Wren], *T. guarayanus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) [Fawn-breasted Wren], and *T. longirostris* Vieillot, 1818 [Gray Wren], constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Species limits in this complex are uncertain (see Ridgely and Tudor 1989).

***Thryothorus modestus* Cabanis. Plain Wren.**

Thryothorus modestus Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 409. (San Jose, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*modestus* group] on the Pacific slope of Middle America from extreme southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas) south to Costa Rica (locally also on the Caribbean slope in Chiapas, Guatemala, southern Belize, and Honduras, and in the Mosquitia of northeastern Honduras) and Panama, where occurring on both slopes (except the extreme northwestern portion) east to eastern Colón and eastern Panamá province; and [*zeledoni* group] on the Caribbean slope from southeastern Nicaragua south to extreme northwestern Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—Groups: *T. modestus* [Plain Wren] and *T. zeledoni* (Ridgway, 1878) [Canebrake Wren]. See comments under *T. leucotis*.

Genus **THRYOMANES** Sclater

Thryomanes Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 22. Type, by monotypy, *Troglodytes bewickii* Audubon.

***Thryomanes bewickii* (Audubon). Bewick's Wren.**

Troglodytes Bewickii Audubon, 1827, Birds Amer. (folio) 1: pl. 18 (1831, Ornithol. Biogr. 1: 96). (Five miles from St. Francisville, Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Brushy areas, thickets, and scrub in open country, riparian woodland, and chaparral; in eastern portion of range, primarily in brushy edges of woodland (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern British Columbia (including southeastern Vancouver Island), southeastern Washington, west-central and southern Nevada, northern Utah, southern Wyoming, extreme western and southern Colorado, Kansas, southeastern Nebraska (formerly), southeastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario (formerly), northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York (once) south to southern Baja California (including some islands off the coast of southern California south, formerly, to Guadalupe Island, where extirpated between 1892 and 1906), northern Sonora, in the Mexican highlands to central Oaxaca, western Puebla, and west-central Veracruz, and to southern Tamaulipas, central Texas, northern Arkansas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, central Georgia, and central South Carolina; in recent years scarce in or extirpated from much of the eastern portion of its breeding range.

Winters from the northern limits of the breeding range (west of the Rockies), southeastern Colorado, southern Kansas, southern Missouri, the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and North Carolina south to the limits of the breeding range in Mexico, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

Casual north to Idaho (one nesting record), Montana, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, central New York, and northern New England; a sight report for North Dakota.

Notes.—See comments under *T. sissonii*.

***Thryomanes sissonii* (Grayson). Socorro Wren.**

Thryothorus sissonii Grayson, 1868, Calif. Farmer J. Useful Sci. 29: 7. (Isla Socorro, Islas de Revillagigedo, Colima, Mexico.)

Troglodytes insularis Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 10: 3. (Socorro Island, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1050 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedo Islands, off western Mexico.

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *Thryomanes sissonii* and *T. bewickii* to constitute a superspecies and suggested that they might be conspecific. This species may be better placed in *Troglodytes*, based on voice, behavior, and plumage (Howell and Webb

1995), but no analysis has been published. Phillips (1986) used the specific name *insularis* Lawrence and placed the species in *Troglodytes*; see Banks and Browning (1995) for comments on nomenclature.

Genus **FERMINIA** Barbour

Ferminia Barbour, 1926, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club 9: 74. Type, by original designation, *Ferminia cerverai* Barbour.

Ferminia cerverai Barbour. Zapata Wren.

Ferminia cerverai Barbour, 1926, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club 9: 74. (Santo Tomás, Ciénaga de Zapata, Las Villas, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes.

Distribution.—Resident in the Ciénaga de Zapata in the vicinity of Santo Tomás, western Cuba.

Genus **TROGLODYTES** Vieillot

Troglodytes Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (1808, livr. 18): 52. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1858), *Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot.

Nannus Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scand. (ed. 2) 1(2): 57, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla troglodytes* Linnaeus.

Troglodytes aedon Vieillot. House Wren.

Troglodytes aëdon Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (1808, livr. 18): 52, pl. 107. (No locality given = New York City.)

Habitat.—[*aedon* group] Thickets and scrub in partly open situations, open woodland (especially aspen), farmlands, chaparral, riparian woodland, and around human habitations; in winter, primarily scrub, weedy and brushy fields; [*brunneicollis* and *musculus* group] Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub; [*martinicensis* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub; [*beani* group] Tropical Deciduous Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (0–4600 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*aedon* group] from southern and northeastern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, and western New Brunswick (formerly) south to northern Baja California, southern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and northern Texas, northwestern Arkansas, southern Tennessee, northern Alabama, northeastern Georgia, western South Carolina, and eastern North Carolina; and [*brunneicollis* group] from northern Sonora, southeastern Arizona (Huachuca and Santa Rita mountains), central Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, central Nuevo León and southwestern Tamaulipas south in the mountains of Mexico to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and west-central Veracruz.

Winters [*aedon* group] from central California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, and coastal Maryland (casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, throughout Mexico to Oaxaca and Veracruz, and to the Gulf coast and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys); casually in early winter farther north to southern British Columbia, Kansas, Ohio, southern Ontario, and New York; and [*brunneicollis* group] from northern Mexico south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Resident [*musculus* group] from north-central Oaxaca, southern Veracruz (Sierra de Los Tuxtlas), Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula (including Isla Cancun) south through Middle America (scarce or absent from arid Pacific lowlands, but present on Coiba and the Pearl islands off Panama), and in virtually all of South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to Tierra del Fuego (also the Falkland Islands); [*martinicensis* group] in the Lesser Antilles on Guadeloupe (no recent records, possibly

extirpated), Dominica, St. Lucia (surviving in small numbers in the northeastern coastal lowlands), St. Vincent, and Grenada (vocalizations suggest Grenada birds may be part of *musculus* group), formerly also on Martinique; and [*beani* group] on Cozumel Island, off Quintana Roo.

Casual or accidental [*aedon* group] north to northern British Columbia, northern Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and to western Cuba (near Havana) and the Bahama Islands (South Bimini, New Providence, Exuma).

Notes.—The International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature has been asked (Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 53: 187–190, 1996) to conserve the widely used specific name *aedon* despite the fact that *T. domesticus* (Wilson, 1808) has priority; see Banks and Browning (1995). Species limits within this complex are not well understood. Groups: *T. aedon* [Northern House-Wren], *T. brunneicollis* Sclater, 1858 [Brown-throated Wren], *T. musculus* Naumann, 1823 [Southern House-Wren], *T. martinicensis* (Sclater, 1866) [Antillean House-Wren], and *T. beani* Ridgway, 1885 [Cozumel Wren]. *Troglodytes aedon* and *T. brunneicollis* intergrade through intermediate breeding populations in southern Arizona (Marshall 1956, Phillips et al. 1964, Lanyon 1960), but intergradation between *brunneicollis* and *musculus* in an area of close approach in north-central Oaxaca has not been definitely established (Monroe 1968, Binford 1989). *Troglodytes beani* appears to be part of the Antillean *T. martinicensis* complex. Many or all of the distinctive Caribbean subspecies included within the *martinicensis* group may each warrant species status. Brumfield and Capparella (1996) suggested that the *musculus* group and probably the *brunneicollis* group are specifically distinct from *aedon*, but study of parapatric populations is needed to resolve species limits in this complex. See comments under *T. ochraceus*.

***Troglodytes tanneri* Townsend. Clarion Wren.**

Troglodytes tanneri C. H. Townsend, 1890, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 13: 133. (Isla Clarión, Islas de Revillagigedo, Colima, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—Resident on Isla Clarión, in the Revillagigedo Islands, off western Mexico.

Notes.—Paynter in Mayr and Greenway (1960) treated this species as a subspecies of *T. aedon*. See Howell and Webb (1995) for maintaining this taxon as a distinct species.

***Troglodytes rufociliatus* Sharpe. Rufous-browed Wren.**

Troglodytes brunneicollis Subsp. α . *Troglodytes rufociliatus* Sharpe, 1882, Cat. Birds Br. Mus. 6 (1881): xii, 262. (Upper Chirostemon Forest, alt. 10,000 ft., Volcan de Fuego, [Sacatepéquez,] Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1700–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and north-central Nicaragua.

Notes.—See comments under *T. ochraceus*.

***Troglodytes ochraceus* Ridgway. Ochraceous Wren.**

Troglodytes (?) *ochraceus* Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 4 (1881): 334. (Volcán Irazú, Cartago, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (750–2500 m, rarely to 3000 m; Subtropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Tilarán) and Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, and eastern Darién; sight reports from Cerro Campana in western Panamá province).

Notes.—*Troglodytes ochraceus*, *T. rufociliatus*, the Colombian *T. monticola* Bangs, 1899 [Santa Marta Wren], the Andean *T. solstitialis* Sclater, 1859 [Mountain Wren], and *T. rufulus*, Cabanis, 1849 [Tepui Wren] of the tepui region of northern South America are closely related and constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Paynter in Mayr and Greenway

(1960) treated the first four as conspecific and as forming a superspecies with *T. rufulus*. See Stiles and Skutch (1989) for reasons for treating *T. ochraceus* and *T. solstitialis* as separate species. Phillips (1986) considered, probably correctly, that the form in eastern Darién (*festinus*) is a subspecies of *T. solstitialis*, which he merged with *ochraceus*.

***Troglodytes troglodytes* (Linnaeus). Winter Wren.**

Motacilla Troglodytes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 188. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (especially spruce and fir) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory and near water, and in open areas with low cover along rocky coasts, cliffs, islands or high mountain regions, including moors and steppes; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland with dense undergrowth and tree-falls, dense hedgerows, and brushy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*hiemalis* group] in North America from coastal southern and southeastern Alaska (including the Pribilof Islands, and throughout most of the Aleutians), coastal and central British Columbia (including Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, extreme southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central California (San Luis Obispo County, and the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada), northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Utah, western Montana, southwestern Alberta, southeastern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, in the Appalachians through eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northeastern Georgia, and to northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York; and [*troglydytes* group] in the Palearctic from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Shetlands, British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and central Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Near East, Iran, northern India, central China, and Japan. Recorded [*hiemalis* group] in summer (and probably breeding) in southern Yukon, south-central Mackenzie, and northern Indiana.

Winters [*hiemalis* group] in North America from southern Alaska (including the Pribilof and Aleutian islands), coastal and central British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, western Montana, eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, eastern Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north to southern Quebec and Newfoundland) south to southern California, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, Nuevo Leon (casual in Coahuila), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central (perhaps casually southern) Florida; and [*troglydytes* group] in the Old World generally throughout the breeding range, although the extreme northern populations usually migrate southward.

Accidental [*hiemalis* group] in northern Alaska (Point Barrow).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Wren. Groups: *T. hiemalis* Vieillot, 1819 [Winter Wren] and *T. troglodytes* [Northern Wren].

Genus **CISTOTHORUS** Cabanis

Cistothorus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 77. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann = *Sylvia platensis* Latham.

Telmatodytes Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 78. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1858), *Certhia palustris* Wilson.

***Cistothorus platensis* (Latham). Sedge Wren.**

Sylvia platensis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 548. Based on "Le Roitelet de Buenos-Ayres" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 730, fig. 2. (in Bonaria = Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Grassy marshes, sedge meadows, wet fields with tall grass and some bushes, locally in North America in dry, cultivated grain fields; in winter and migration, also in rice fields; in South America in dry grasslands (Tropical to Alpine zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*stellaris* group] in North America from east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, extreme southwestern Quebec, central Maine, and southeastern New Brunswick (probably) south to northwestern and east-central Arkansas, southern Illinois, central Kentucky, west-central West Virginia, and southeastern Virginia, and west to northeastern Montana, eastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma.

Winters [*stellaris* group] in North America from western Tennessee and Maryland (casually farther north) south to southern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast region, and southern Florida.

Resident [*stellaris* group] 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); [*platensis* group] in South America locally in the Andes from northern Colombia south to Argentina and Chile, and in lowlands of southern South America in Argentina, Chile, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands; and [*polyglottus* group] in the Santa Marta Mountains, Perijá Mountains, and the Coastal Range and eastern tepui region of Venezuela and Guyana, and in the eastern lowlands locally in northeastern Colombia, southeastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and southeastern Brazil, and locally in Andes in depto. Puno, Peru. The *platensis* and *polyglottus* groups intergrade in southeastern Brazil and Paraguay (Traylor 1988).

Casual [*stellaris* group] in California, Montana, southeastern Wyoming, and Colorado.

Notes.—Also known as Short-billed Marsh-Wren. Groups: *C. stellaris* (J. F. Naumann, 1823) [Sedge Wren], *C. platensis* [Western Grass-Wren], and *C. polyglottus* [Eastern Grass-Wren]; see Traylor (1988). *Cistothorus platensis* and two species with restricted ranges in the high Andes of Venezuela and Colombia, *C. meridae* Hellmayr, 1907 [Paramo Wren or Merida Wren], and *C. apolinari* Chapman, 1914 [Apolinar's Wren], respectively, constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Cistothorus palustris (Wilson). Marsh Wren.

Certhia palustris Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 58, pl. 12, fig. 4. (Borders of the Schuylkill or Delaware [rivers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania].)

Habitat.—Fresh-water and brackish marshes in cattails, tule, bulrush, and reeds; in winter and migration, also in rice fields, low dense growth bordering wetlands, and salt marsh.

Distribution.—Breeds [*paludicola* group] from southwestern and eastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and north-central Manitoba south to southern California, northeastern Baja California, northwestern Sonora, southwestern Arizona, southern Nevada, southern Utah, northwestern and north-central New Mexico, and extreme western Texas; and [*palustris* group] from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, southern Maine southeastern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to extreme western and southern Texas, the Gulf coast (east to the Tampa Bay region, formerly farther south along the Gulf coast of peninsular Florida), and east-central Florida (St. John's River, formerly to New Smyrna Beach), generally very local in distribution in the interior of North America; also locally in México (Río Toluca).

Winters [*paludicola* group] from the breeding range south to southern Baja California, southwestern Oaxaca, Veracruz, and southern Texas; and [*palustris* group] from southern New England and the southeastern United States (mostly in coastal areas, casually north to South Dakota, central Illinois, and the Great Lakes region) south to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Accidental [*palustris* group] in Greenland.

Notes.—Also known as Long-billed Marsh-Wren. The two groups are distinct vocally and morphologically, and they may constitute separate species, *C. paludicola* (Baird, 1864) [Western Marsh-Wren] and *C. palustris* [Eastern Marsh-Wren] (D. E. Kroodsma and Canady 1985, D. E. Kroodsma 1988, 1989).

Genus *UROPSILA* Sclater and Salvin

Uropsila Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomencl. Avium Neotrop., pp. 7, 155. Type, by original designation, *Troglodytes leucogastra* Gould.

Uropsila leucogastra (Gould). White-bellied Wren.

Troglodytes leucogastra Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1836), p. 89. (Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Secondary Forest (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands from southwestern Jalisco to central Guerrero (Acapulco); on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through Veracruz, northeastern Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula to northern Guatemala (Petén) and Belize; and locally in north-central Honduras (Coyoles).

Genus *THRYORCHILUS* Oberholser

Thryorchilus Oberholser, 1904, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 27: 198. Type, by original designation, *Troglodytes browni* Bangs.

Thryorchilus browni (Bangs). Timberline Wren.

Troglodytes browni Bangs, 1902, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club 3: 53. (Volcán de Chiriquí, alt. 10,000 ft., Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (2700–3600 m, locally at 2200 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the high mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera de Talamanca, and on the Irazú-Turrialba massif in the Cordillera Central) and western Panama (Volcán Barú in western Chiriquí).

Notes.—The relationships of this species remain uncertain; it may best be included in the genus *Troglodytes* (e.g., Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway [1960], Wetmore et al. [1984], Phillips [1986]) or have affinities with *Henicorhina* (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Stiles and Skutch (1989) favored the latter because of similarities in song, behavior, and voice. Also known as Irazú Wren.

Genus *HENICORHINA* Sclater and Salvin

Heterorhina (not Westwood, 1845) Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 115. Type, by original designation, *Scytalopus prosthaleucus* Sclater = *Cyphorhinus leucosticta* Cabanis.

Henicorhina Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 170. New name for *Heterorhina* Baird, preoccupied.

Henicorhina leucosticta (Cabanis). White-breasted Wood-Wren.

Cyphorhinus leucosticta Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 206. (Guiana and Mexico = Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*prosthaleuca* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and northern Veracruz south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, and locally also on the Pacific slope in southeastern Oaxaca, southern Chiapas, and southern Guatemala) to Nicaragua, the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica, and northeastern Panama; [*pittieri* group] southwestern Costa Rica and Panama (except north-east), to northwestern Colombia, including Cauca Valley, south along Pacific coast to northwestern Ecuador; and [*leucosticta* group] in South America from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northeastern Peru and northern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *H. prosthaleuca* (Sclater, 1857) [Sclater's Wood-Wren], *H. pittieri* Cherie, 1893 [Cherrie's Wood-Wren], and *H. leucosticta* (Cabanis, 1847) [Black-capped Wood-Wren]. The Middle American groups may deserve recognition as species separate from South America *leucosticta* (Winker et al. 1996). Although Hellmayr (1934) provided no rationale for combining the groups into a single species, Sibley and Monroe (1990) did not distinguish the former species as groups. *Henicorhina leucosticta* and *H. leucophrys* are elevational representatives of one another and may constitute a superspecies despite local sympatry (but see Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Henicorhina leucophrys* (Tschudi). Gray-breasted Wood-Wren.**

Troglodytes leucophrys Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 282. (Republica Peruana = Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from southwestern Jalisco, western Michoacán, Guerrero, southeastern San Luis Potosí, northeastern Hidalgo, and Puebla south through Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Guatemala to El Salvador and Honduras; in Costa Rica and Panama (recorded Chiriquí, Veraguas, western Panamá province, and eastern Darién); and in South America in the Andes of Venezuela and Colombia, south on the western slope to northern Ecuador, and on the eastern slope to central Bolivia.

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

Genus **MICROCERCULUS** Sclater

Microcerculus Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 19. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1864), *Turdus bambla* Boddaert = *Formicarius bambla* Boddaert.

Notes.—Possibly more closely related to *Hylorchilus* (Hardy and Delaney 1987).

***Microcerculus philomela* (Salvin). Nightingale Wren.**

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

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Chiapas south through the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala, southern Belize, and Honduras to Nicaragua and central Costa Rica (just north of Volcán Turrialba).

Notes.—Also known as Dark-throated Nightingale-Wren or Northern Nightingale-Wren. Although formerly regarded as conspecific with *M. marginatus*, this form is now regarded as a distinct species (Stiles 1983b).

***Microcerculus marginatus* (Sclater). Scaly-breasted Wren.**

Heterocnemis marginatus Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 37, pl. 6. (Santa Fé di Bogota [Colombia].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*luscini* group] from central Costa Rica (south of Volcán de Turrialba) south through Panama (foothills and Caribbean slope throughout, in Pacific lowlands west to eastern Panamá province); [*taeniatus* group] in western Colombia and western Ecuador; and [*marginatus* group] in South America east of the Andes from northern Venezuela and eastern Colombia south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *M. luscini* Salvin, 1866 [Whistling Wren], *M. taeniatus* Salvin, 1881 [Scaly Nightingale-Wren], and *M. marginatus* [Southern Nightingale-Wren]. Vocal differences among populations merit further study (Ridgely and Tudor 1989). See *M. philomela*.

Genus *CYPHORHINUS* Cabanis

Cyphorhinus Cabanis, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 282. Type, by monotypy, *Cyphorhinus thoracicus* Tschudi.

Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus Sclater. Song Wren.

Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 291. (In rep. Equator. Occ. = Esmeraldas, Esmeraldas, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (Caribbean slope throughout, and on the Pacific slope of Cordillera de Guanacaste and in the Pacific southwest) and Panama (Caribbean slope throughout, Pacific slope west to western Panamá province), and in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus* and the South American *C. arada* (Hermann, 1783) [Musician Wren] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). They have been frequently considered as conspecific, e.g., by Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway (1960), who proposed that the combined species formed a superspecies with Andean *C. thoracicus* Tschudi, 1844. See also Ridgely and Tudor (1989).

Family CINCLIDAE: Dippers

Notes.—Sibley (1970) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) found evidence that the Cinclidae are more closely related to the Bombycillidae, Muscicapinae, and Turdinae than is indicated by their traditional placement near the Troglodytidae.

Genus *CINCLUS* Borkhausen

Cinclus Borkhausen, 1797, Dtsch. Fauna 1: 300. Type, by monotypy, *Cinclus hydrophilus* Borkhausen = *Sturnus cinclus* Linnaeus.

Cinclus mexicanus Swainson. American Dipper.

Cinclus Mexicanus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 368. (Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Montane streams, primarily swift-flowing and rocky, less frequently along mountain ponds and lakes; in winter occasionally to rocky seacoasts (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from western and northeastern Alaska (Sadlerochit Springs), north-central Yukon, west-central Alberta, western Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south to the Aleutian Islands (Unalaska, Unimak), southern California, southern Nevada, north-central and eastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and in the mountains of northern Middle America through Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua; also in the mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Casual in southern Mackenzie, southwestern Saskatchewan, the Channel Islands (off southern California), southeastern California (Mojave Desert), western Nebraska, and western Texas. Accidental in northeastern Minnesota (Cook County).

Notes.—Also known as North American Dipper.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE: Bulbuls

Notes.—Molecular data (Sheldon and Gill 1996) indicate that the Pycnonotidae are more closely related to the Timaliidae, Sylviini, and other groups than is reflected in traditional classifications.

Genus *PYCNONOTUS* Boie

Brachypus (not Meyer, 1814) Swainson, 1824, Zool. J. 1: 305. Type, by subsequent designation (Rand and Deignan, 1960), "Le Curouge" Levaillant = *Turdus cafer* Linnaeus.

Pycnonotus "Kuhl" Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus capensis* Linnaeus.

***Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus). Red-vented Bulbul.**

Turdus cafer Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 295. Based on "Le Merle dupé du Cap de Bonne Espérance" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 257, pl. 20, fig. 2. (ad Cap. b. spei, error = Ceylon.)

Habitat.—Scrub, brushy areas, second growth, urban residential areas, and now in the Hawaiian Islands penetrating into native forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* from Pakistan and the Himalayas south through India to Sri Lanka, central Burma, and western Yunnan.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), and in the Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, and Society islands.

Notes.—Two other species, *P. leucogenys* (J. E. Gray, 1835) [Himalayan Bulbul] and *P. aurigaster* (Vieillot, 1818) [Sooty-headed Bulbul] form zones of hybridization with *P. cafer* in some areas of sympatry; see Sibley and Monroe (1990), who also considered *P. cafer* to form a superspecies with 10 other species of *Pycnonotus*.

***Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus). Red-whiskered Bulbul.**

Lanius jocosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 95. (in China = Canton, Kwangtung, China.)

Habitat.—Suburbs and parks; in native range, forest edge and clearings, second-growth woodland, brushy areas, cultivated lands, villages, and suburban residential areas.

Distribution.—*Resident* from India and southern China south to southern Laos and Cambodia; also in the Andaman Islands.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1967, on Oahu), Florida (Dade County), Mauritius, Australia (New South Wales), and the Nicobar Islands.

Family **REGULIDAE**: Kinglets

Notes.—Some authors have treated the genus *Regulus* as a subfamily of the Sylviidae (Voous 1977, A.O.U. 1957) or of an expanded Muscicapidae (Mayr and Amadon 1951, Morony et al. 1975, A.O.U. 1983), but others have treated it as a family (Wetmore 1930, 1960, Stepanyan 1990). Molecular data support ranking this group as a family of uncertain affinities (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Harshman 1994, Sheldon and Gill 1996); we retain it close to its traditional placement in linear sequences pending resolution of its relationships.

Genus **REGULUS** Cuvier

Regulus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Anat. Comp. 1: table ii. Type, by monotypy, "Roitelets" = *Motacilla regulus* Linnaeus.

Orchilus Morris, 1837, in Wood, Naturalist 2: 124. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1974), *Orchilus cristatus* Wood = *Motacilla regulus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Molecular data (Sibley and Ahlquist 1985, Ingold et al. 1988) indicate that *R. satrapa* and *R. calendula* are not closely related.

Subgenus **REGULUS** Cuvier***Regulus satrapa* Lichtenstein. Golden-crowned Kinglet.**

Regulus satrapa Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 35. (Amer. sept. = North America.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest and woodland (especially spruce, fir, hemlock); in migration and winter, also deciduous woodland, pine plantations, and parks with conifers or evergreen oaks.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula), southern Yukon, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south in the coastal and interior mountains to south-central California (to the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains), extreme western and northeastern Nevada (absent from central region), southern Utah, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, in the highlands through Mexico to western Guatemala, and east of the Rockies to central eastern Alberta, central Saskatchewan (probably), southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, southern Ontario, New York, in the mountains to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and to southeastern Pennsylvania, north-central Maryland, northern New Jersey, central Massachusetts, and southern Maine; also isolated breeding reported from southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills), northern Illinois, and Indiana (Indianapolis).

Winters from south-coastal Alaska (Kodiak Island) and southern Canada (British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland) south to northern Baja California, through the breeding range to Guatemala (rarely to lowland regions in Mexico), and to central Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast, and northern (casually central) Florida.

Casual in Bermuda.

Notes.—Reported hybridization of *R. satrapa* and *R. calendula* (Cockrum 1952, Gray 1958) is erroneous. See *Regalus cuvieri* in Appendix.

Subgenus *CORTHYLIO* Cabanis

Corthylio Cabanis, 1853, J. Ornithol. 1: 83. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, 1874), *Motacilla calendula* Linnaeus.

Regulus calendula (Linnaeus). Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Motacilla Calendula Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 337. Based on "The Ruby-crowned Wren" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 1: 95, pl. 254, fig. 2. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest, mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, and muskeg; in migration and winter also deciduous forest, open woodland, riparian woodland, brush, dense second-growth, and wooded suburbs and parks (especially in evergreen oaks).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern and north-central Alaska, north-central Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula), in the mountains to south-central and eastern California (San Bernardino and White mountains), central and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, east-central Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills), and east of the Rockies to central-eastern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario (locally), northern New York, southern Quebec, northern Maine, and Nova Scotia; also resident (at least formerly) on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia, Idaho, Utah, northern New Mexico, southeastern Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and New Jersey (casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, throughout most of Mexico to western Guatemala, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), casually to western Cuba, Bahama Islands, and Bermuda.

Accidental in Greenland, Iceland, and Great Britain.

Notes.—See comments under *R. satrapa*.

Family SYLVIIDAE: Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers

Notes.—Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) presented data (DNA-DNA hybridization) that suggest that the family Muscicapidae, as constituted in A.O.U. (1983) and elsewhere, is polyphyletic, with the Polioptilinae more closely related to the Troglodytidae, and the Sylviinae more closely related to the Timaliidae, Pycnonotidae, and Zosteropidae, than they are to the Muscicapidae and Turdidae.

Subfamily SYLVIINAE: Old World Warblers

Genus *CETTIA* Bonaparte

Cettia Bonaparte, 1834, Iconogr. Fauna Ital. 1: text to pl. 29. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia cetti* Marmorata [= Temminck].

Cettia diphone (Kittlitz). Japanese Bush-Warbler.

Sylvia diphone Kittlitz, 1830, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St-Pétersbourg 1 (1831): 27, pl. 14. (Bonin Islands.)

Habitat.—Dense brush and undergrowth, tall grass, and bamboo scrub, in the Hawaiian Islands also in upper native forest, particularly on steep slopes.

Distribution.—Resident in Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Japan, and the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano islands. Northernmost populations are migratory south to the Japanese islands.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1929, now widespread on Oahu, recently established on Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, and Maui).

Notes.—*Cettia diphone* and *C. canturians* (Swinhoe, 1860) [Manchurian Bush-Warbler or Chinese Bush-Warbler], of eastern Asia, may be conspecific (Orenstein and Pratt 1983) or may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus *LOCUSTELLA* Kaup

Locustella Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 115. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia locustella* Latham = *Motacilla naevia* Boddaert.

Locustella ochotensis (Middendorff). Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler.

Sylvia (Locustella) ochotensis Middendorff, 1853, Reise Sib. 2(2): 185, pl. 16, fig. 7. (Uds' Kóji Ostrog = Idskoe, Khabarovsk, Sea of Okhotsk.)

Habitat.—Dense grassy and bushy areas.

Distribution.—Breeds from Kamchatka and Sakhalin south to Japan.

Winters in the Philippines and Greater Sunda Islands.

Casual in Alaska, primarily in fall (Nunivak and St. Lawrence islands, St. Paul in the Pribilofs, and Attu and Buldir in the Aleutians), and in the Commander Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Middendorff's Warbler. *L. ochotensis*, *L. pleskei* (Taczanowski, 1889) [Pleske's Warbler] of Korea and Kyushu, and the eastern Eurasian *L. certhiola* (Pallas, 1811) [Pallas's Warbler] may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck). Lanceolated Warbler.

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

Habitat.—Marshes and wet meadows.

Distribution.—Breeds from eastern Russia to eastern Siberia and south to northern China, Korea, and Japan.

Winters in southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 4 June-15 July 1984, at least 25 birds; Tobish 1985) and California (Farallon Islands, 11 Sept. 1995; Hickey et al. 1996).

Genus *ACROCEPHALUS* Naumann and Naumann

Acrocephalus J. A. and J. F. Naumann, 1811, Naturgesch. Land-Wasser-Vögel Dtsch., suppl., pt. 4: 199. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Turdus arundinaceus* Linnaeus.

Acrocephalus familiaris (Rothschild). Millerbird.

Tatara familiaris Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 6)10: 109. (Laysan Island, Sandwich Group.)

Habitat.—Dense low vegetation and grass.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands [*kingi* group] on Nihoa; and [*familiaris* group] formerly on Laysan, where extirpated between 1913 and 1923.

Notes.—Groups: *A. kingi* Wetmore, 1924 [Nihoa Millerbird] and *A. familiaris* [Laysan Millerbird].

Genus *PHYLLOSCOPUS* Boie

Phylloscopus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia trochilus* Latham = *Motacilla trochilus* Linnaeus.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein). Wood Warbler.

Motacilla Sibilatrix Bechstein, 1792, Kurzefasste Gemeinützige In-Auslandes 1: 544, note. (mountains of Thuringia.)

Habitat.—Forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* throughout much of Europe and Russia.

Winters in tropical Africa and Asia Minor, casually to the Canary Islands and Madeira. Accidental in Alaska (Shemya Island, in the Aleutians, 9 October 1978; Gibson 1981) and Japan.

Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth). Dusky Warbler.

Phyllopneuste fuscata Blyth, 1842, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11: 113. (Calcutta, India.)

Habitat.—Bushes and scrub in hilly or mountainous areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Anadyrland and the Sea of Okhotsk south to Mongolia and the eastern Himalayas.

Winters from India east to Southeast Asia and southern China.

Casual in Alaska (Shemya and Attu in the Aleutians, at sea in the Bering Sea, also two sight reports from St. Lawrence Island). Accidental in California (Farallon Islands, Hayward); a sight report from Baja California.

Phylloscopus borealis (Blasius). Arctic Warbler.

Phyllopneuste borealis Blasius, 1858, Naumannia 8: 313. (ochotzkischen Meere = Sea of Okhotsk.)

Habitat.—Dense deciduous (willow, dwarf birch, alder) riparian thickets; in Eurasia, also open coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous forest.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in western and central Alaska from the Noatak River and western and central Brooks Range south to southwestern Alaska, the base of the Alaska Peninsula, the Alaska Range, and Susitna River highlands; and in Eurasia from Finland, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Russia, Mongolia, Amurland, Ussuriland, Japan, and Kamchatka. Recorded in summer north to Barrow, and on St. Lawrence and St. Matthew islands, and east to northern Mackenzie (Prince Patrick Island).

Winters from Southeast Asia and southeastern China south to the East Indies, Philippines, and Moluccas.

Migrates through eastern Asia and the Commander Islands, casually the Aleutians.

Accidental in California (Monterey County, Oceano). A sight report from Baja California.

Notes.—Also known as Arctic Willow-Warbler. Specimens representing Asiatic breeding populations have been taken in migration in the Aleutians (Attu, Shemya, and Amchitka).

Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens

Notes.—Molecular data (Sheldon and Gill 1996) strongly suggest that this group is not closely related to the Sylviidae, where traditionally placed, or even the Regulidae, but rather that it is closely related to the Certhiidae and Troglodytidae (as previously suggested by Sibley and Ahlquist 1990).

Tribe RAMPHOCAENINI: Gnatwrens

Notes.—For relationships with Polioptilini, see Rand and Traylor (1953). See comments under Polioptilini and Sylviidae.

Genus *MICROBATES* Sclater and Salvin

Microbates Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomencl. Avium Neotrop.: 72, 155. Type, by original designation, *Microbates torquatus* Sclater and Salvin = *Ramphocaenus collaris* Pelzeln.

Microbates cinereiventris (Sclater). Tawny-faced Gnatwren.

Ramphocaenus cinereiventris Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76, pl. 87. (in rep. Novæ Grenadæ, Pasto = Buenaventura, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of southeastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on both slopes of Panama (more widespread on the Caribbean), and in South America from Colombia south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to southeastern Peru.

Notes.—Also known as Half-collared Gnatwren.

Genus *RAMPHOCAENUS* Vieillot

Ramphocaenus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 29: 5. Type, by monotypy, *Ramphocaenus melanurus* Vieillot.

Ramphocaenus melanurus Vieillot. Long-billed Gnatwren.

Ramphocaenus melanurus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 29: 6. (Brésil = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*rufiventris* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and northern and southeastern Chiapas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula), and in South America in western Colombia, western Ecuador, and northwestern Peru; and [*melanurus* group] in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *R. rufiventris* (Bonaparte, 1838) [Long-billed Gnatwren] and *R. melanurus* [Black-tailed Gnatwren].

Tribe POLIOPTILINI: Gnatcatchers

Notes.—For relationships with Ramphocaenini, see Rand and Traylor (1953).

Genus *POLIOPTILA* Sclater

Polioptila Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 11. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1864), *Motacilla caerulea* Linnaeus.

***Poliotila caerulea* (Linnaeus). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.**

Motacilla caerulea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 337. Based on the "Little Blue-grey Flycatcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 194, pl. 302. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest, oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, riparian woodland, brushy washes, pinyon-juniper woodland, scrub, and chaparral; in winter, primarily dense second-growth, dense brush, woodland (especially riparian), and acacia scrub (Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Oregon, southern Idaho (casually), Montana (Pryor Mountains), southwestern Wyoming, Colorado (except northeastern), eastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New York, central Vermont, southern New Hampshire, and southern Maine south to southern Baja California, locally throughout most of Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel Island) to southern Chiapas, Belize, and (probably) western Guatemala, and to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and the Bahama Islands (south to Grand Turk).

Winters from central California, southern Nevada, western and central Arizona, west-central Colorado (rarely), central Texas, the southern portions of the Gulf states, and on the Atlantic coast from southern Virginia south throughout Mexico to Guatemala and Honduras, and to the Bahamas, the western Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Isle of Pines), and Cayman Islands. Casual in winter (early winter only?) north to northern California, southern Utah, northern Texas, and along the Atlantic Coast to New England.

Casual north to southwestern British Columbia, southern Alberta, Montana, southern Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia; a sight report for southern Saskatchewan.

***Poliotila lembeyi* (Gundlach). Cuban Gnatcatcher.**

Culicivora lembeyi Gundlach, 1858, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 6: 273. (Eastern part of Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub (0–200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Cuba (central and eastern Camagüey and Las Villas provinces east to the Guantánamo region, also on Cayo Coco and probably Cayo Romano, off Camagüey).

***Poliotila californica* Brewster. California Gnatcatcher.**

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

Habitat.—Coastal sage scrub (in California), thorn forest, desert brush, and scrub.

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 Espiritu Santo islands).

Notes.—For discussion of the recognition of this species as distinct from *P. melanura*, see Atwood (1988).

***Poliotila melanura* Lawrence. Black-tailed Gnatcatcher.**

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

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub (0–2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northeastern (and possibly east-central) Baja California, southeastern California (north to southern Inyo County), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and central Arizona, southwestern Colorado (possibly), southwestern (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.

A sight report for western Texas.

Notes.—Also known as Plumbeous Gnatcatcher. See *P. californica*.

Polioptila nigriceps Baird. Black-capped Gnatcatcher.

Polioptila nigriceps Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 69. (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from extreme southern Arizona (Nogales area, Santa Rita Mountains, at least irregularly or formerly), southern Sonora, and southwestern Chihuahua south through Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, and Jalisco to Colima.

Winters throughout breeding range except for Arizona.

Notes.—Although sometimes considered conspecific with *P. albiloris* (Paynter in Mayr and Paynter 1964), *P. nigriceps* differs in morphology and vocalizations, and shows no approach to *albiloris* in the region of geographic proximity in western Mexico.

Polioptila albiloris Sclater and Salvin. White-lored Gnatcatcher.

Polioptila albiloris Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 298. (In rep. Guatemalensi in valle fl. Motagua = Motagua Valley, Zacapa, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Gallery Forest (0–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the Pacific lowlands and arid interior valleys from southern Michoacán, northern Guerrero, Oaxaca, western Puebla, and Chiapas south through Central America to northwestern Costa Rica (south to the Gulf of Nicoya region); also disjunctly on the Yucatan Peninsula (questionably recorded also from Cozumel Island).

Notes.—Although closely related to *P. plumbea*, *P. albiloris* differs in appearance, voice, and habitat, and it occurs sympatrically with *plumbea* at several locations. See comments under *P. nigriceps*.

Polioptila plumbea (Gmelin). Tropical Gnatcatcher.

Todus plumbeus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 444. Based on the “Plumbeous Tody” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 661. (in Surinamo = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident [*bilineata* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Campeche, Quintana Roo, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (uncommon in the dry northwest) and Panama (including Isla Coiba, also sight reports from the Pearl Islands), and in South America, west of the Andes, from Colombia to central Peru; [*plumbea* group] in South America from central and eastern Colombia, Venezuela (also Margarita Island), and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru and Amazonian and eastern Brazil; and [*maior* group] in northern Peru (upper Marañón valley).

Notes.—Groups: *P. bilineata* (Bonaparte, 1850) [White-browed Gnatcatcher], *P. plumbea* [Tropical Gnatcatcher], and *P. maior* Hellmayr, 1900 [Maranon Gnatcatcher]; see Ridgely and Tudor (1989). The relationship of *P. plumbea* to the southwestern South American *P. lactea* Sharpe, 1885, is uncertain. See comments under *P. albiloris*.

Polioptila schistaceigula Hartert. Slate-throated Gnatcatcher.

Polioptila schistaceigula Hartert, 1898, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club 7: 30. (Cachabi [= Cachaví], 500 ft., [Esmeraldas,] North Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (recorded in eastern Panamá province above Madden Lake, and in eastern Darién on cerros Quía and Pirre) south through northern and western Colombia (also in Cundinamarca east of the Andes) to northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—The relationship of *P. schistaceigula* with the northeastern South American *P. guianensis* Todd, 1920, is uncertain; Paynter in Mayr and Paynter (1964) suggested that they might be conspecific.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE: Old World Flycatchers

Notes.—See comments under Sylviidae.

Genus *FICEDULA* Brisson

Ficedula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 3: 369. Type, by tautonymy, *Ficedula* Brisson = *Ficedula hypoleuca* Pallas.

Notes.—Formerly merged in *Muscicapa*, but see Vaurie (1953).

Ficedula narcissina (Temminck). Narcissus Flycatcher.

Muscicapa narcissina Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 97, pl. 577, fig. 1. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Mountain forest, generally near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southeastern Siberia (Ussuriland), Sakhalin, the southern Kuril Islands, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Winters in southeastern Asia, the Greater Sunda Islands, and Philippines.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 20–21 May 1989, specimen; Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Ficedula mugimaki (Temminck). Mugimaki Flycatcher.

Muscicapa Mugimaki Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 97, p. 577, fig. 2. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southeastern Siberia and northeastern China.

Winters in southeastern Asia and Indonesia.

Accidental in the Aleutian Islands (Shemya, 24 May 1985, photographs; 1985, Amer. Birds 39: 339).

Ficedula parva (Bechstein). Red-breasted Flycatcher.

Muscicapa parva Bechstein, 1792, Kurzfassste Gemeinützige In-Auslandes 1: 531, note. (Thüringerwalde = Germany.)

Habitat.—Undergrowth of mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Europe, Russia, and Siberia south to northern Iran, the northern Himalayas, northern Mongolia, Anadyrland, and Kamchatka.

Winters in India and Sri Lanka, migrating through western Asia and China.

Casual in Alaska in the western Aleutians (Attu, Shemya) and St. Lawrence Island.

Notes.—Also known as Red-throated Flycatcher. Includes the Himalayan form, sometimes regarded as a distinct species, *F. subrubra* (Hartert and Steinbacher 1934, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus *MUSCICAPA* Brisson

Muscicapa Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 32. Type, by tautonymy, *Muscicapa* Brisson = *Motacilla striata* Pallas.

Notes.—See comments under *Ficedula*.

Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin. Siberian Flycatcher.

Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 936. Based on the "Dun Fly-catcher" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 390, and Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 351. (Circa lacum Baical, et in orientali Sibiria ad Camtschatcam usque = near Lake Baikal.)

Habitat.—Open forest of mountains and taiga.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and eastern Siberia south to the Himalayas, northern China, Japan, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters south to northern India, southeastern Asia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Casual in the western Aleutians (Attu, Shemya, Buldir). Accidental in Bermuda (Sandy's Parish, 29 September 1980; Wingate 1983).

Notes.—Also known as Sooty Flycatcher, a name now generally restricted to the African *M. infusata* (Cassin, 1855) [= *Artomyias fuliginosa* J. & E. Verreaux, 1855].

Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe). Gray-spotted Flycatcher.

Hemichelidon griseisticta Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis, p. 330. (Amoy and Takoo, eastern China.)

Habitat.—Open forest of the taiga (breeding); wooded areas and scrub (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Siberia and Kamchatka south to eastern Manchuria, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters from eastern China, Taiwan, and the Philippines south to Sulawesi, New Guinea, and islands of this general region.

Migrates through northern China, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands, casually as far north and east as the Commander Islands and western Aleutians (Attu, Agattu, Shemya, Buldir, Amchitka).

Muscicapa dauurica Pallas. Asian Brown Flycatcher.

Muscicapa Grisola var. *Daurica* Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 1: 461. (Onon River, Dauria, Siberia.)

Muscicapa latirostris Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(2): 312. (Sumatra.)

Habitat.—Forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*dauurica* group] in eastern Asia from southern and eastern Siberia south to northern India, northern China, and Japan, and *winters* in southeastern Asia, Sumatra, Borneo, the Lesser Sunda Islands (Sumba), and Philippines; and *resident* [*williamsoni* group] in Southeast Asia.

Accidental [*dauurica* group] in the Aleutian Islands (Attu, 25 May 1985, specimen; Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Notes.—Also known as Brown Flycatcher or Gray-breasted Flycatcher. Groups: *M. dauurica* [Asian Brown Flycatcher] and *M. williamsoni* Deignan, 1957 [Brown-streaked Flycatcher]. For use of *M. dauurica* instead of *M. latirostris*, see Watson *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1986) and Banks and Browning (1995).

Family TURDIDAE: Thrushes

Notes.—See comments under Sylviidae.

Genus *LUSCINIA* Forster

Luscinia T. Forster, 1817, Synop. Cat. Br. Birds, p. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia luscinia* Forster = *Luscinia megarhynchos* Brehm.

Notes.—*Luscinia* is sometimes merged with the Old World genus *Erithacus* Cuvier, 1800.

Luscinia calliope (Pallas). Siberian Rubythroat.

Motacilla Calliope Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 3: 697. (a Jenisea usque ad Lenam = between the Yenisei and Lena rivers.)

Habitat.—Thickets, bogs, and regenerating burns in mixed or coniferous open forest and taiga, subalpine scrub; in winter, scrub and second-growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Siberia (the Urals east to Anadyrland and Kamchatka) south to Mongolia, Transbaicalia, Amurland, Sakhalin, Japan, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters from India, Southeast Asia, and southern China south to Malaya, the Philippines, and Taiwan.

Migrates through eastern China, Korea, Japan, the Ryukyu and Commander islands and western Aleutians (rare but regular in the Near Islands, casually east to Amchitka), casually east to the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and north to St. Lawrence Island.

Accidental in southern Ontario (Hornby). Casual in western Europe.

***Luscinia svecica* (Linnaeus). Bluethroat.**

Motacilla svecica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 187. (in Europæ alpinis = Sweden and Lapland.)

Habitat.—Low dense thickets (willow and dwarf birch) in tundra, especially near water; in Eurasia, a variety of brushy habitats; in winter, marshes, swamp edges, reedbeds, and brush near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, northern Siberia, and western and northern Alaska (from the Seward Peninsula north and east to the northern foothills of the eastern Brooks Range) south to western and central Europe, Iran, Turkestan, the northern Himalayas, and Manchuria.

Winters in northern Africa (from Morocco east to northeastern Africa), the Near East, India, and Southeast Asia.

Migrates through western Alaska (St. Lawrence Island, and casually on the mainland south to St. Michael), the British Isles, western and southern Europe, and southwestern and eastern Asia.

Casual in the western Aleutians (Attu) and Yukon.

***Luscinia cyane* (Pallas). Siberian Blue Robin.**

Motacilla Cyane Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 3: 697. (Dauria, between the Onon and the Argus [southeastern Transbaicalia].)

Habitat.—Coniferous or mixed forest (spruce, fir, birch, aspen) with dense canopy and sparse undergrowth; in winter, tropical forest and second growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Asia from southern Siberia south to northeastern China and Japan, and *winters* in southeastern Asia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Accidental in the Aleutian Islands (Attu, 21 May 1985; Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Genus **TARSIGER** Hodgson

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

Notes.—This genus is sometimes merged with *Erithacus* (e.g., Morony et al. 1975).

***Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas). Red-flanked Bluetail.**

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

Habitat.—Taiga, moist coniferous and mixed forest; in winter, forest undergrowth and second growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in from Siberia south to northern China, Japan, and the Commander Islands, and *winters* in southeastern Asia.

Casual in spring in Alaska in the western Aleutians (Attu) and Pribilofs (St. Paul); a sight report from Hooper Bay. Accidental in California (Farallon Islands).

Notes.—Also known as Orange-flanked Bush-Robin.

Genus *COPSYCHUS* Wagler

Copsychus Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium 1 (note to genus *Gracula*): 306. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Gracula saularis* Linnaeus.

Copsychus malabaricus (Scopoli). White-rumped Shama.

Muscicapa (malabarica) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 96. (Mahé, Malabar.)

Habitat.—Forest and second growth.

Distribution.—*Resident* from India, Southeast Asia, and southwestern China south to Sri Lanka, the Andaman and Greater Sunda islands, and Hainan.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1931, now on Kauai and Oahu).

Notes.—Also known as Shama Thrush.

Genus *OENANTHE* Vieillot

Oenanthe Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 43. Type, by monotypy, "Motteux" Buffon = *Turdus leucurus* Gmelin.

Oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus). Northern Wheatear.

Motacilla Oenanthe Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 186. (in *Europæ apricis lapidosis* = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Dry, rocky tundra; in Eurasia, a variety of open country, tundra, steppe, and desert; in migration and winter, fields and meadows with rocks, debris, fences, or other low perches.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*oenanthe* group] in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to western and south-coastal Alaska (to the Kenai Peninsula) and southern Yukon, and from central Ellesmere Island south to the Boothia Peninsula (possibly), southeastern Keewatin, White Island, eastern and southern Baffin Island, Coats Island, northern Quebec, and Labrador; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Jan Mayen, Iceland, the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia (including Novaya Zemlya), and northern Siberia south to the northern Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, the northwestern Himalayas, Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria.

Winters [*oenanthe* group] from northern Africa, Arabia, India, Mongolia, and northern China south to southern Africa (at least casually), and rarely to eastern China and the Philippines.

Resident [*seebohmi* group] in northern Africa in Morocco and northern Algeria.

Migrates [*oenanthe* group] regularly through western Alaska and islands in the Bering Sea, casually the Pribilofs and Aleutians.

Casual or accidental [*oenanthe* group] along the Pacific coast in Alaska (Middleton Island, Juneau), southern British Columbia, Oregon (Malheur), and northern and central California; in southern Alberta and Arizona (Marana); and in northeastern North America from Ontario, New York, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina; and in Arkansas (Lake Millwood), Louisiana, Alabama (Fort Morgan, Montgomery), Florida (south to Collier County), Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Bermuda, Cuba (Santiago de Cuba), Barbados, and the Netherlands Antilles; sight reports for northeastern and southern Manitoba, Minnesota, the Bahama Islands, and Puerto Rico. A report for Colorado is erroneous.

Notes.—Also known as the Wheatear. Groups: *O. oenanthe* [Northern Wheatear] and *O. seebohmi* (Dixon, 1882) [Black-throated Wheatear].

Genus *SAXICOLA* Bechstein

Saxicola Bechstein, 1802, Ornithol. Taschenb. Dtsch. 1: 216. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827), *Motacilla rubicola* Linnaeus = *Motacilla torquata* Linnaeus.

Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus). Stonechat.

Motacilla torquata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 328. (Cape of Good Hope.)

Habitat.—Open country with scattered bushes and rocks, open scrub, brushy hillsides, marsh edges, and meadows.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*torquata* group] in Europe and Africa east to the Black Sea and Iran, and [*maura* group] in northern and central Asia.

Winters [*torquata* group] in most of breeding range, and [*maura* group] to southern Asia and northeastern Africa.

Casual [*maura* group] in Alaska (St. Lawrence Island, Galena, Middleton Island). Accidental in New Brunswick (Grand Manan Island).

Notes.—Groups: *S. torquata* [Common Stonechat] and *S. maura* (Pallas) 1773 [Siberian Stonechat].

Genus ***SIALIA*** Swainson

Sialia Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 369. Type, by monotypy, *Sialia azurea* Swainson = *Motacilla sialis* Linnaeus.

Sialia sialis (Linnaeus). Eastern Bluebird.

Motacilla Sialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 187. Based mainly on "The Blew Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 47, pl. 47. (in Bermudis & America calidiore = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous, mixed, and pine woodland, and agricultural areas with scattered trees (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Saskatchewan, southern (casually northwestern) Manitoba, central Ontario, south-central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and southwestern Nova Scotia south through central and eastern North America and the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua (also in the lowland pine savanna of northeastern Honduras and northern Nicaragua), to southern Tamaulipas, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and west to eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas (except the High Plains and Trans-Pecos), and southeastern and (casually) southwestern New Mexico; also in southeastern Arizona (Nogales and Patagonia east to Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains), and in Bermuda.

Winters from the middle portions of the eastern United States (casually north to the northern states, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New England) south throughout the breeding range west to southeastern Arizona, and casually to the lowlands of eastern Mexico (Veracruz, Yucatán, Quintana Roo) and western Cuba; most populations from the Gulf states southward are resident.

Casual north to southeastern Utah, southern Alberta, north-central and southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and Prince Edward Island; a sight report for the Virgin Islands (St. John).

Sialia mexicana Swainson. Western Bluebird.

Sialia Mexicana Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 202. (table land of Mexico.)

Habitat.—Open pine, deciduous and mixed woodland, savanna, and riparian woodland; in winter, more widespread, including pinyon-juniper woodland, desert washes, and agricultural fields (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (including southeastern Vancouver Island), southern Alberta, central-western Saskatchewan, western Montana, and north-central Colorado south through the mountains to northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir), western and southern Nevada, southern Utah, western and (rarely) southeastern Arizona, and northeastern Sonora (absent from central Idaho south to eastern Nevada, central Utah, western Colorado, and northern New Mexico), in the highlands of Mexico to

Michoacán, México, Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz, and east to southwestern Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, western (Trans-Pecos) Texas, and central New Mexico.

Winters from southern Oregon and western Montana south throughout the breeding range (including to lowland areas), to islands off California (Santa Catalina and San Clemente, at least casually) and Baja California (Todos Santos), and to southeastern California, and east to central Texas.

Casual in Oklahoma (Kenton); sight reports from North Dakota and Kansas.

***Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein). Mountain Bluebird.**

Motacilla s. *Sylvia Currucoides* (Borkhausen MS) Bechstein, 1798, in Latham, Allg. Uebers. Vögel 3(2): 546, pl. 121. (Virginien = western America.)

Habitat.—Coniferous woodland, aspen woodland, subalpine meadows, sagebrush, and montane grassland with scattered trees, and pinyon-juniper woodland; in migration and winter, also grasslands, open brushy areas, and agricultural lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central Alaska (Delta, Eagle, Chisana), southern Yukon, north-central Alberta, northwestern (once) and central Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and northwestern Minnesota south in the mountains (eastern slopes of coast ranges, and in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains) to south-central and eastern California (to San Bernardino and New York mountains), central and southeastern Nevada, northern and eastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, and east to northeastern North Dakota, western South Dakota, western Nebraska, and central Oklahoma (Cleveland County). Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in southern Mackenzie.

Winters from southern British Columbia (rarely) and western Montana south to northern Baja California (including islands off California and Baja California south to Guadalupe Island), Sinaloa, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, and southern Texas, and east, at least casually, to western Nebraska, eastern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and central Texas.

Casual in western, northern and south-coastal Alaska (Nunivak Island, Point Barrow, Middleton Island) and northern Manitoba (Churchill); east from Minnesota, Ontario, southern Quebec, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Iowa, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; and in the Gulf region from central coastal Texas to Louisiana and Mississippi.

Genus **MYADESTES** Swainson

Myadestes Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers, Ornithol. 10, in Jardine, Naturalists' Libr. 21: 132. Type, by monotypy, *Myidestes* [sic] *genibarbis* Swainson.

Phaeornis Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 327. Type, by monotypy, *Taenioptera obscura* = *Muscicapa obscura* Gmelin.

Notes.—For the merger of *Phaeornis* into *Myadestes*, see Pratt (1982).

***Myadestes townsendi* (Audubon). Townsend's Solitaire.**

Ptilogony's [sic] *Townsendi* Audubon, 1838, Birds Amer. (folio) 4: pl. 419, fig. 2 (1839, Ornithol. Biogr. 5: 206). (Columbia River = Astoria, Oregon.)

Habitat.—Open montane and subalpine coniferous woodland, burns, especially where exposed slopes and dirt banks provide nest sites; in winter, primarily pinyon-juniper woodland, also chaparral, desert, and riparian woodland (especially where juniper present).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central, south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, north-central Yukon, and west-central and southwestern Mackenzie, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan, south to south-central California (to Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains), northwestern and east-central Arizona, and southern New Mexico to Durango, Jalisco, and Zacatecas; also in southwestern South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska.

Winters from southern British Columbia (casually north to Alaska), southern Alberta, Montana, and central North Dakota south to northern Baja California, Sonora, the southern limits of the breeding range in Mexico, and east to western Missouri, western Oklahoma, western Texas, Nuevo León, and Coahuila.

Casual on Guadalupe Island (off Baja California), in central Texas and Arkansas, and east to southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ontario, Ohio, Quebec, New York, New Jersey, and New Brunswick to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England; sight reports for Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Myadestes occidentalis Stejneger. Brown-backed Solitaire.

Myadestes obscurus Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 98. (Mexico = probably Veracruz.) Preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* Gmelin [= *Myadestes obscurus* (Gmelin)].

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

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (900–3050 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit (including the Tres Marias Islands), Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, central Nuevo León, and southern Tamaulipas south through the mountains of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and El Salvador to central Honduras (east to the Comayagua Valley).

Notes.—The merger of *Phaeornis* into *Myadestes* forced the change in the name of this species from *M. obscurus* Lafresnaye to *M. occidentalis* because *M. obscurus* (Gmelin) has priority (Pratt 1982).

Myadestes elisabeth (Lembeye). Cuban Solitaire.

Muscicapa elisabeth Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 39, pl. 5, fig. 3. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of western Cuba (Pinar del Río province) and eastern Cuba (Oriente province), and (formerly) on the Isle of Pines (vicinity of Ciénaga de Lanier, now extirpated).

Myadestes genibarbis Swainson. Rufous-throated Solitaire.

Myidestes [sic] *genibarbis* Swainson, 1838, Flycatchers, Ornithol. 10, in Jardine, Naturalists' Libr. 21: 134, pl. 13. (Africa or India, error = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*genibarbis* group] on Jamaica and Hispaniola, and in the Lesser Antilles (Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia); and [*sibilans* group] in the southern Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent).

Notes.—Groups: *M. genibarbis* [Rufous-throated Solitaire] and *M. sibilans* Lawrence, 1878 [St. Vincent Solitaire].

Myadestes melanops Salvin. Black-faced Solitaire.

Myiadestes melanops Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 580, pl. 36. (Tucurrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (750–2800 m) (upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (more commonly on the Caribbean slope) and western Panama (east on both slopes to Veraguas; sight reports from western Coclé).

Winters also to lower elevations (regularly to 450 m, and occasionally to 100 m) in Costa Rica.

Notes.—*Myadestes melanops*, *M. coloratus*, and the Andean *M. ralloides* (d'Orbigny, 1840) [Andean Solitaire] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they were treated as conspecific by Ripley in Mayr and Paynter (1964).

***Myadestes coloratus* Nelson. Varied Solitaire.**

Myadestes coloratus Nelson, 1912, *Smithson. Misc. Collect.* 60(3): 23. (Mount Pirri, at 5,000 feet altitude, near head of Rio Limon, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (800–2200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Cerro Tacarcuna, Cerro Pirre, Altos de Nique, and Cerro Quía, in eastern Darién) and extreme northwestern Colombia.

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

***Myadestes unicolor* Sclater. Slate-colored Solitaire.**

Myiadeses unicolor Sclater, 1857, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* (1856), p. 299. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (900–1500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones, reaching lower Tropical Zone in winter).

Distribution.—*Resident* (some winter downslope movement) in the mountains from south-eastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, and Veracruz south through Chiapas, Guatemala, northern El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

***Myadestes myadestinus* (Stejneger). Kamao.**

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

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* (possibly extinct; not seen since Hurricane Iniki in 1992) in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai.

Notes.—This and the following three species were formerly (e.g., Ripley *in* Mayr and Paynter 1964) 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 (Pratt 1982).

†*Myadestes woahensis* (Bloxam). Amaui.

Turdus woahensis Bloxam *in* Wilson and Evans, 1899, *Aves Hawaiienses, introd.*, p. xiii. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Forest.

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

Notes.—Pratt (1982) considered this form, for which the specimens were then thought to have been lost, to be of uncertain validity. Olson (1996) has recently located the two specimens on which the type description was almost certainly based and regards them as representing, at best, a subspecies of *M. lanaiensis*. He also showed why the traditional citation, “*Phaeornis oahensis* Wilson and Evans, 1899 . . .” should be replaced as indicated above. See comments under *M. myadestinus*.

***Myadestes lanaiensis* (Wilson). Olomao.**

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

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* (possibly extinct) in the Hawaiian Islands on Molokai (not seen since mid-1980s) and (formerly) Lanai.

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

***Myadestes obscurus* (Gmelin). Omao.**

Muscicapa obscura Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 945. Based on the “Dusky Flycatcher” Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2(1): 344. (in insulis Sandwich = island of Hawaii.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Hawaii.

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

Myadestes palmeri Rothschild. Puaiohi.

Phaeornis palmeri Rothschild, 1893, Avifauna Laysan, p. 67. (Halemanu, Kauai.)

Habitat.—Ravines in dense ohia forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai, where surviving in small numbers in the Alakai Swamp region.

Notes.—Also known as Small Kauai Thrush.

Genus **CATHARUS** Bonaparte

Catharus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 278. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus immaculatus* Bonaparte = *Turdus aurantiirostris* Hartlaub.

Notes.—See comments under *Hylocichla*.

Catharus gracilirostris Salvin. Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush.

Catharus gracilirostris Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 580. (Volcán de Cartago, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest, Second-growth Scrub (1800–3500 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca) and extreme western Panama (Chiriquí).

Catharus aurantiirostris (Hartlaub). Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush.

Turdus aurantiirostris Hartlaub, 1850, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)1: 158. (Venezuela = Caracas.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (400–2300 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*aurantiirostris* group] from Sinaloa, southwestern Chihuahua, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southwestern Tamaulipas south through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize) to central Costa Rica (Pacific slope south to near Panama border), and in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad; and [*griseiceps* group] in southwestern Costa Rica, western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, western Coclé, and Azuero Peninsula), and western Colombia.

Ranges in winter mostly to lower elevations.

Notes.—Groups: *C. aurantiirostris* [Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush] and *C. griseiceps* Salvin, 1866 [Gray-headed Nightingale-Thrush].

Catharus fuscater (Lafresnaye). Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush.

Myioturdus fuscater Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 341. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (800–2300 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*hellmayri* group] in the mountains of Costa Rica (primarily on the Caribbean slope) and western Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas); and [*fuscater* group] in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province, eastern Darién), and in the Andes of South America from northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south locally on the western slope (evidently absent from much of Colombia) to southwestern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Groups: *C. hellmayri* Berlepsch, 1902 [Black-backed Nightingale-Thrush] and *C. fuscater* [Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush].

***Catharus occidentalis* Sclater. Russet Nightingale-Thrush.**

Catharus occidentalis Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 323. (Western Mexico, Oaxaca, Totontepec = Totontepec, Oaxaca.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (1500–3700 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from western Chihuahua, eastern Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Michoacán, Guanajuato, eastern Coahuila, southern Nuevo León, southwestern Tamaulipas, and eastern San Luis Potosí south to west-central Veracruz and central Oaxaca (east to Mount Zempoaltepec and the Río Molino areas).

Notes.—See comments under *C. frantzii*. The northwestern Mexican populations were formerly (A.O.U. 1983) recognized as a group, *C. olivascens* Nelson, 1899.

***Catharus frantzii* Cabanis. Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush.**

Catharus Frantzii Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 323. (Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1200–3100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from western Jalisco, Michoacán, southeastern San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo south through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize) to western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Formerly regarded as a race of *C. occidentalis* (e.g., Ripley in Mayr and Paynter 1964), but the two species are quite distinct and widely sympatric in central Mexico (Rowley and Orr 1964).

***Catharus mexicanus* (Bonaparte). Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush.**

Malacocychla mexicana Bonaparte, 1856, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 43: 998. (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (600–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, Veracruz, México, Puebla, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, eastern Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua (north-central highlands, and locally in Caribbean lowlands), Costa Rica, and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

***Catharus dryas* (Gould). Spotted Nightingale-Thrush.**

Malacocichla dryas Gould, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1854), p. 285, pl. 75. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (700–2300 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (east to the Tegucigalpa region); and in South America in the Western Andes of Ecuador and in the Eastern Andes from northwestern Venezuela and northern Colombia south to northern Argentina.

***Catharus fuscescens* (Stephens). Veery.**

Turdus Fuscescens Stephens, 1817, in Shaw's Gen. Zool. 10(1): 182. (Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Poplar, aspen, or swampy forest, especially in more open areas with shrubby understorey, also in second growth, willow or alder thickets near water; in migration, primarily deciduous forest and woodland with dense undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern interior (rarely southwestern) British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Magdalen and possibly also Anticosti islands), New Brunswick, Prince

Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to central Oregon, northeastern Nevada, northern Utah, south-central Colorado, northeastern South Dakota, Iowa, central Illinois, north-central Indiana, and central Ohio, in the mountains through West Virginia, western and central Maryland, eastern Kentucky, western and central Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northwestern Georgia, and in the Atlantic region to eastern Pennsylvania, central New Jersey, the Maryland Piedmont, and the District of Columbia; also in east-central Arizona (rarely in Springerville area) and (probably) northern New Mexico.

Winters in south-central Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso) and perhaps southeastern Brazil. One December specimen from Louisiana, an early January record (photograph) from Connecticut, and a December sight record for Ontario; otherwise, no documented winter records for Northern Hemisphere.

Migrates primarily through the southeastern United States west to the Rocky Mountains, eastern New Mexico, and central and southern Texas, and through eastern Mexico (recorded Veracruz, Chiapas, Yucatán, Cayos Arcas off Campeche, and Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo), northern Guatemala (Tikal), northern Honduras (Bay Islands), Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands and San José, mainly in fall), Panama (rare but regular in fall in Caribbean lowlands, casually on Pacific slope), islands of the western Caribbean Sea (Providencia, San Andrés), Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and northern Brazil.

Casual or accidental in extreme southeastern Alaska (Hyder), California, Arizona (elsewhere), eastern Peru, central Bolivia, Chile, the British Isles, and Sweden; a sight report for the Virgin Islands (St. John) and St. Kitts.

Notes.—*Catharus fuscescens* and the following four species were formerly included in the genus *Hylocichla* (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, A.O.U. 1957).

***Catharus minimus* (Lafresnaye). Gray-cheeked Thrush.**

Turdus minimus Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 11, p. 5. (ad Bogotam, in Nova-Granada = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Stunted boreal coniferous forest (primarily spruce), tall scrub in taiga, willow-alder scrub in tundra; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, primarily broadleaf forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern Siberia (Chukotski Peninsula and Anadyrland), northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island, possibly also on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea), northwestern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta (probably), northeastern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, extreme northern Ontario, central Quebec, Newfoundland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Winters rarely in Panama, primarily on the Caribbean slope, and in South America east of the Andes in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana, and northwestern Brazil. Limits of winter distribution in South America poorly known. Casual in Costa Rica. One December specimen record for Ontario; other winter reports from North America are unsubstantiated.

Migrates primarily through eastern North America west to eastern Montana, the Great Plains and central Texas (casually to Wyoming and eastern Colorado), the Bahamas, and Greater Antilles, less frequently through the Swan Islands and southern Central America (Costa Rica and Panama, most commonly in fall), and rarely through southern Mexico (recorded Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo), Guatemala (Petén), Belize (including Half Moon Cay), and northern Honduras (including the Bay Islands).

Casual or accidental in southern British Columbia, Oregon, California (primarily the Farallon Islands), Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains), New Mexico (Clayton), northeastern Keewatin, Clipperton Island (sight reports), Martinique, Guadeloupe, eastern Peru, Greenland, the British Isles, and continental Europe (some records may pertain to *C. bicknelli*); sight reports for the Aleutian Islands (Shemya) and Washington.

Notes.—See comments under *C. fuscescens* and *C. bicknelli*.

***Catharus bicknelli* (Ridgway). Bicknell's Thrush.**

Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 4, p. 377. (near the summit of Slide Mountain, Ulster County, New York.)

Habitat.—Stunted deciduous and coniferous forest, often near mountain-tops; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, primarily broadleaf forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* (at least formerly) in southern Quebec (including the Magdalen Islands), the Maritime Provinces, eastern New York (Catskill and Adirondack mountains), western Massachusetts, central and northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and central Maine.

Winters in Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico, probably elsewhere in the mountains of the Greater Antilles.

Migrates through the eastern United States east of the Appalachians; recorded from southern New England south to South Carolina, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda.

Notes.—Ouellet (1993) showed that *C. bicknelli* is best treated as a species distinct from *C. minimus*, differing in vocalizations, morphology, breeding habitat, migration routes, and winter range. See comments under *C. fuscescens*.

***Catharus ustulatus* (Nuttall). Swainson's Thrush.**

Turdus ustulatus Nuttall, 1840, Man. Ornithol. U. S. Can. (ed. 2) 1: vi, 400, 830. (forests of the Oregon = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Dense scrub, coniferous woodland (especially spruce) and aspen-poplar forest with dense undergrowth, second growth, and willow or alder thickets; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, primarily broadleaf forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*swainsoni* group] from western and central Alaska, central Yukon and western Mackenzie south to southwestern and south-coastal Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula), east-central California, central Nevada, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and east to central Montana, southwestern South Dakota, eastern Wyoming, extreme northwestern Nebraska, and from southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southwestern and central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern New York, northern Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, also in eastern West Virginia, western Virginia (Mount Rogers), and (formerly) western Maryland; and [*ustulatus* group] humid coastal region from southeastern Alaska south to southern California, and inland to central Washington, central Oregon, and eastern California.

Winters [*ustulatus* group] mostly from Nayarit and southern Tamaulipas (casually from California, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast) south through Middle America to Panama; and [*swainsoni* group] primarily in South America east to Guyana and western Brazil, and south to northwestern Argentina.

Migrates [*swainsoni* group] through southern Canada, the United States (less commonly in southwestern portion) and Middle America (rare in Baja California and northwestern Mexico), less frequently through the Bahamas, western Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, Jamaica, the Cayman and Swan islands, and Isla Providencia (in the western Caribbean Sea).

Casual or accidental [*swainsoni* group] on Meighen Island (Franklin District), in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight report), and in Bermuda, Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Ukraine.

Notes.—Groups: *C. swainsoni* (Tschudi, 1845) [Olive-backed Thrush] and *C. ustulatus* [Russet-backed Thrush]. See comments under *C. fuscescens*.

***Catharus guttatus* (Pallas). Hermit Thrush.**

Muscicapa guttata Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 1: 465. (in insulis Americae vicinis praesertim Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and forest edge, and dry sandy and sparse jack-pine, less frequently in deciduous forest and thickets; in migration and winter, also chaparral, riparian woodland, arid pine-oak association, tall desert-scrub, and suburbs with extensive shrub layer.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula, and Shumagin and Kodiak islands), in the mountains to south-central and eastern California (to Santa Rosa and Clark mountains), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas, and east of the Rockies to southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southeastern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, eastern West Virginia, western Virginia (Mount Rogers), western Maryland, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, southern New Jersey, and southern New York (including Long Island); also isolated breeding in the Black Hills of southwestern South Dakota.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia, the northern United States, southern Ontario, and New England (casually or irregularly in the northern portions of the breeding range) south to southern Baja California (including islands), through Mexico (mostly in the interior, not recorded Yucatan Peninsula) to Guatemala and El Salvador, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and the northern Bahamas (south to New Providence and Cat Island).

Casual or accidental on Southampton Island (The Post) and Bermuda, and in Iceland, the British Isles, Sweden, Germany, and Luxembourg.

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

Genus *HYLOCICHLA* Baird

Hylocichla Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 12. Type, by original designation, *Turdus mustelinus* Gmelin.

Notes.—*Hylocichla* was formerly considered closer to *Turdus* than to *Catharus* (Dilger 1956, Bourns 1967), but recent studies (Hendrickson and Yow 1973, Avise et al. 1980, Winker and Rappole 1988) show that it is closer to *Catharus*. Whether the distinctive morphology of *Hylocichla* (Gibson et al. 1976) warrants recognition as a genus is controversial; see Winker and Rappole (1988) for reasons for merging *Hylocichla* into *Catharus*.

Hylocichla mustelina (Gmelin). Wood Thrush.

Turdus mustelinus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 817. Based on the "Tawny Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 29. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest and woodland, locally in dense second-growth, mixed woodland, and parks and suburbs with dense shrub layer; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, primarily broadleaf forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern North Dakota, central and eastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern Vermont, central New Hampshire, southwestern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and western Nova Scotia south to east-central Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida, and west to eastern South Dakota, central Nebraska, central Kansas, and eastern Oklahoma; casual breeding to southern Manitoba, southwestern North Dakota, and central South Dakota.

Winters from southern Louisiana (casual) and southern (rarely eastern) Texas south through eastern Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula and islands) and Middle America (primarily Caribbean slope, but recorded in El Salvador and rarely on the Pacific slope from southeastern Oaxaca southward) to Panama (most common in Bocas del Toro and Chiriquí) and northwestern Colombia (Chocó).

Migrates casually through Cuba, the Bahama Islands (New Providence, Grand Bahama, Cay Lobos), and the Cayman Islands.

Casual in western North America from Oregon, Utah, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba south to California, Arizona, and New Mexico, also in Prince Edward Island; a sight report for Idaho. Accidental in Bermuda and Puerto Rico, and in Curaçao, Guyana, Iceland, the British Isles, and the Azores.

Genus *TURDUS* Linnaeus

Turdus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 168. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Turdus viscivorus* Linnaeus.

Mimocichla [subgenus] Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 336. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1864), *Turdus rubripes* Temminck = *Turdus plumbeus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Hylocichla*.

Turdus merula Linnaeus. Eurasian Blackbird.

Turdus Merula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 170. (in Europæ sylvis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Woodland, forest, scrub, and gardens.

Distribution.—*Resident* (or partly migratory) [*merula* group] virtually throughout the Palearctic; and [*simillimus* group] in India and Southeast Asia.

Accidental [*merula* group] in Quebec (specimen, Outremont, island of Montreal, 23 November 1970; McNeil and Cyr 1971). The origin of this individual has been questioned (DeBenedictis 1991).

Introduced and established [*merula* group] in Australia and New Zealand, and on associated islands.

Notes.—Also known as European Blackbird and, in Old World literature, the Blackbird. Groups: *T. merula* [Eurasian Blackbird] and *T. simillimus* Jerdon, 1839 [Nilgiri Blackbird].

Turdus obscurus Gmelin. Eyebrowed Thrush.

Turdus obscurus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 816. Based on the "Dark Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 31. (in Sibiriae silvis, ultra lacum Baical = Lake Baikal.)

Habitat.—Dense coniferous and mixed woodland, usually near water; in migration and winter, also deciduous woodland, farmland, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Siberia and Kamchatka south to northern Mongolia, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and Japan (Honshu).

Winters from India, Southeast Asia, southeastern China, and Taiwan south to the Andaman Islands, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, and Palau Islands.

Migrates through Mongolia, Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands, to the western Aleutians (Near Islands), and casually east and north to the Pribilofs and Alaska mainland (Wales, Barrow).

Casual in western Europe.

Notes.—Also known as Eye-browed Thrush.

Turdus naumanni Temminck. Dusky Thrush.

Turdus naumanni Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornithol. (ed. 2) 1: 170. (en Silésie et en Autriche. . en Hongrie, etc., error = Siberia.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous and mixed forest, forest edge, taiga, and deciduous scrub; in migration and winter, fields, farmland, and open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*eunomus* group] from northern Siberia east to Kamchatka; and [*naumanni* group] from southern Siberia east to Lake Baikal, northern Manchuria, Amurland, and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Winters [*eunomus* group] from Japan and the Ryukyu Islands south to southern China and Taiwan, rarely west to Southeast Asia and India; and [*naumanni* group] from southern Manchuria, northern China, and Korea south to eastern China, rarely to Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands.

Casual [*eunomus* group] in Alaska (western Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, Barrow), British Columbia (Langley), the British Isles, western Europe and the Commander Islands. Accidental [*eunomus* group] in southeastern Alaska (Petersburg); and [*naumanni* group] in Great Britain; a sight report from the central Aleutians (Adak).

Notes.—Groups: *T. eunomus* Temminck, 1831 [Dusky Thrush], and *T. naumanni* [Naumann's Thrush].

***Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus. Fieldfare.**

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 168. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed woodland edge (birch, pine, spruce), brushy and rocky slopes, and birch, alder, or willow thickets; in migration and winter, primarily open country and agricultural areas bordering wooded areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Greenland, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Europe, central Russia, southern Siberia, and Lake Baikal, occasionally in the Faeroe Islands.

Winters from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and central Europe south to the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, Turkestan, and northwestern India, casually to the eastern Atlantic islands and northern Africa.

Casual or accidental in Alaska (Point Barrow, St. Lawrence Island), Keewatin (Foxe Basin), Franklin District (Jens Munk Island), Ontario (Long Point, Toronto), Quebec (Rigaud), Newfoundland, New Brunswick (Caraquet), Massachusetts (Concord), Connecticut (Stamford), and Minnesota (Cook County); sight reports for Nova Scotia, New York, and Delaware.

***Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus. Redwing.**

Turdus iliacus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 292. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed forest and woodland (birch, spruce, pine), taiga, and damp thickets; in winter, moist agricultural fields, pastures, and lawns mixed with wooded areas and open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland across northern Eurasia to central Siberia, and *winters* south to the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Mediterranean region, in migration casually to Greenland.

Casual in Newfoundland at St. Anthony (25 June–11 July 1950, photograph; Montevecchi et al. 1981) and Sable Island (25 November–23 December 1989, photograph; 1990, Amer. Birds 44: 223, 231); a report with photographs (since lost) from New York (Jamaica Bay, Long Island, 1959); a sight report from Newfoundland (St. John's).

Notes.—*Turdus iliacus* is sometimes known as *T. musicus* Linnaeus, 1758, but the latter name has been suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

***Turdus nigrescens* Cabanis. Sooty Robin.**

Turdus nigrescens Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 324. (Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (2150–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (cordilleras Central and de Talamanca) and extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Also known as Sooty Thrush. Ridgely and Tudor (1989) and Sibley and Monroe (1990) used “Thrush” instead of “Robin” for this species and several other New World species of *Turdus*. Because “Robin” is applied to many species outside the genus *Turdus*, including species outside the Turdidae, we favor retaining long-established English names.

***Turdus infuscatus* (Lafresnaye). Black Robin.**

Merula infuscata Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 41. (du Mexique = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (900–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from Guerrero, México, Hidalgo, eastern San

Luis Potosí and southwestern Tamaulipas south through Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador to central Honduras.

Notes.—Also known as Black Thrush. *Turdus infuscatus* and the South American *T. serranus* Tschudi, 1844 [Glossy-black Thrush], constitute a superspecies. See comments under *T. nigrescens*.

***Turdus plebejus* Cabanis. Mountain Robin.**

Turdus plebejus Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 323. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (900–3500 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from southeastern Oaxaca and Chiapas south through Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro). Some down-slope movement during peak of wet season in Costa Rica and probably elsewhere.

Notes.—Also known as Mountain Thrush and American Mountain Thrush. See comments under *T. nigrescens*.

***Turdus fumigatus* Lichtenstein. Cocoa Thrush.**

Turdus fumigatus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 38. (Brazil = Rio Espirito Santo.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*personus* group] in the Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent and Grenada); [*hauxwelli* group] Amazonia from southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela south to central Bolivia and western Brazil; and [*fumigatus* group] in South America from northern Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to Amazonian and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *T. personus* (Barbour, 1911) [Lesser Antillean Thrush], *T. hauxwelli* Lawrence, 1869 [Hauxwell's Thrush], and *T. fumigatus* [Cocoa Thrush]. Species limits in this group are uncertain; see summaries in Snow (1985) and Ridgely and Tudor (1989). *Turdus fumigatus* is sometimes (e.g., Ripley in Mayr and Paynter 1964, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970) considered conspecific with *T. obsoletus*, but the two differ in voice and habitat; the two species appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Turdus obsoletus* Lawrence. Pale-vented Thrush.**

Turdus obsoletus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 470. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (500–2900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca) south through Panama (locally in foothills east to the Canal area, and in eastern Darién) and western Colombia to western Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *T. fumigatus*.

***Turdus grayi* Bonaparte. Clay-colored Robin.**

Turdus Grayi Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 118. (Guatemala = San Jose, Dept. Escuintla, Guatemala; Dickerman, 1981, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 101: 285–289.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Pacific slope from southeastern Oaxaca south, and on Gulf-Caribbean slope from central Nuevo León, Hidalgo, and San Luis Potosí south, along both slopes of Middle America to northern Colombia. Breeds casually in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Winters rarely north to southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley)
Casual in south-central and coastal Texas.

Introduced elsewhere in Mexico (e.g., Acapulco, Guerrero).

Notes.—Also known as Clay-colored Thrush, Gray's Thrush, and Garden Thrush. See comments under *T. nigrescens*.

***Turdus nudigenis* Lafresnaye. Bare-eyed Robin.**

Turdus nudigenis Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 11: 4. (Caracas [Venezuela].)

Habitat.—Open forest and woodland, second growth, plantations, and gardens (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*nudigenis* group] in the Lesser Antilles (Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada), and in South America from eastern Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita and Patos islands), Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Brazil; and [*maculirostris* group] western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru.

An attempted introduction on Barbados was unsuccessful.

Notes.—Also known as Bare-eyed Thrush, American Bare-eyed Thrush, Naked-eyed Thrush, and Yellow-eyed Thrush. The English name of *T. nudigenis* was changed from Bare-eyed Thrush of the A.O.U. (1983) to Bare-eyed Robin (A.O.U. 1985) to avoid confusion with the African species, *T. tephronotus*, also called Bare-eyed Thrush. Groups: *T. nudigenis* [Bare-eyed Robin] and *T. maculirostris* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883 [Ecuadorian Robin]; the latter was treated as a species by Ridgely and Tudor (1989) and Sibley and Monroe (1990). See comments under *T. grayi*.

***Turdus jamaicensis* Gmelin. White-eyed Thrush.**

Turdus jamaicensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 809. Based on the "Jamaica Thrush"
Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 20. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

***Turdus assimilis* Cabanis. White-throated Robin.**

Turdus assimilis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 4. (Xalapa = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–3100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*assimilis* group] from southeastern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (absent from the Yucatan Peninsula) to central Panama (east to western Panamá province, including Isla Coiba); and [*daguae* group] in eastern Panama (eastern Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Winters [presumably *personatus* group] to Canal area of Panama.

Accidental [*assimilis* group] in southern Texas (18–25 Feb. 1990, Cameron County; photos, Lasley and Krzywowski 1991, DeBenedictis 1992).

Notes.—Also known as White-throated Thrush. Groups: *T. assimilis* [White-throated Thrush] and *T. daguae* Berlepsch, 1897 [Dagua Thrush]. *Turdus assimilis* and the South American *T. albicollis* Vieillot, 1818 [White-necked Thrush], constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Many authors (e.g., Wetmore 1957, Wetmore et al. 1984, Ripley in Mayr and Paynter 1964) consider them conspecific, but see Monroe (1968) and Ridgely and Tudor (1989). See comments under *T. nigrescens*.

***Turdus rufopalliatu*s** Lafresnaye. Rufous-backed Robin.

*Turdus rufo-palliatu*s Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 259. (al Monterey en Californie, error = Acapulco, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—[*rufopalliatu*s group] Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones); [*graysoni* group] Tropical Deciduous Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*rufopalliatu*s group] from southern Sonora south through Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, and Guerrero to western Puebla and Oaxaca (east to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); and [*graysoni* group] in the Tres Marias Islands and, probably, coastal Nayarit (San Blas region).

Casual [*rufopalliatu*s group] north to southern California (north to Orange and Inyo counties), southern Arizona (north to Phoenix area), southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas (Langtry, Falcon Dam).

Notes.—Also known as Rufous-backed Thrush. Phillips (1981) suggested that the two groups represent distinct species, *T. rufopalliatu*s [Rufous-backed Robin] and *T. graysoni* (Ridgway, 1882) [Grayson's Robin], with the latter resident (rather than a casual vagrant) in coastal Nayarit and thus sympatric with the former. See comments under *T. nigrescens*.

Turdus rufitorques Hartlaub. Rufous-collared Robin.

Turdus (Merula) rufitorques Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 214. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (1500–3300 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and (possibly as a vagrant only) western and central Honduras (east to Cerro Uyuca).

Notes.—*Turdus rufitorques* and *T. migratoriu*s appear to constitute a superspecies.

***Turdus migratoriu*s** Linnaeus. American Robin.

*Turdus migratoriu*s Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 292. Based mainly on "The Fieldfare of Carolina" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 29, pl. 29. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and deciduous woodland and edge, parks and suburbs with lawns; in winter, in a variety of habitats with at least some trees, primarily where fruiting trees and shrubs are present (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*migratoriu*s group] from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), southern California (rarely southeastern desert regions), northern Baja California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, northern Sonora, in the mountains of Mexico to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and west-central Veracruz, and to central and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and (casually) central Florida.

Winters [*migratoriu*s group] from southern Alaska (casually) and southernmost Canada and northern United States south to southern Baja California (casually to Guadalupe Island), throughout Mexico (rarely to the Yucatan Peninsula, and Cozumel and Holbox islands) to Guatemala, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, Bermuda, and (at least irregularly) western Cuba, casually to the northern Bahama Islands (south to San Salvador).

Resident [*confinis* group] in the mountains of southern Baja California (Cape San Lucas district).

Casual or accidental [*migratoriu*s group] in the Pribilofs (St. Paul), Aleutians (Amchitka), Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, and continental Europe; sight reports from Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Mona Island, and Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Formerly known in American literature as the Robin. Groups: *T. migratoriu*s [American Robin] and *T. confinis* Baird, 1864 [San Lucas Robin]. See comments under *T. rufitorques*.

***Turdus swalesi* (Wetmore). La Selle Thrush.**

Haplocichla swalesi Wetmore, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40: 55. (Massif de la Selle, 6,000 ft., Haiti.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1400–2100 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Hispaniola.

***Turdus aurantius* Gmelin. White-chinned Thrush.**

Turdus aurantius Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 832. Based largely on “Le Merle de la Jamaïque” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 277. (in Jamaicae montibus silvosis = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

†*Turdus ravidus* (Cory). Grand Cayman Thrush.

Mimocichla ravida Cory, 1886, Auk 3: 499. (Island of Grand Cayman, West Indies.)

Habitat.—Woodland.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on Grand Cayman, in the Cayman Islands. Last recorded in 1938 in the eastern part of the island; several recent thorough searches have had negative results.

Notes.—*Turdus ravidus* and *T. plumbeus* are sometimes placed in the genus *Mimocichla*; the two species appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Turdus plumbeus* Linnaeus. Red-legged Thrush.**

Turdus plumbeus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 169. Based on “The Red-leg’d Thrush” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 30, pl. 30. (in America = Andros and Eleuthera islands, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*plumbeus* group] in the northern Bahama Islands (south to Andros and Cat Island), Cuba (and nearby cays), the Isle of Pines, Cayman Islands (Cayman Brac, with reports from Grand Cayman based on an escaped individual), and (formerly) the Swan Islands (in the western Caribbean Sea); and [*ardosiaceus* group] in Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Saona islands), Puerto Rico, and Dominica (in the Lesser Antilles).

Notes.—Groups: *T. ardosiaceus* Vieillot, 1823 [Eastern Red-legged Thrush], and *T. plumbeus* [Western Red-legged Thrush]. See comments under *T. ravidus*.

Genus *CICHLHERMINIA* Bonaparte

Cichlherminia Bonaparte, 1854, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 38: 2. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Turdus therminieri* Lafresnaye.

***Cichlherminia therminieri* (Lafresnaye). Forest Thrush.**

Turdus L’Herminieri Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 167. (Guadeloupe.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia).

Genus *IXOREUS* Bonaparte

Ixoreus Bonaparte, 1854, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 38: 3 (note). Type, by original designation, *Turdus naevius* Gmelin.

Hesperocichla Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 12. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus naevius* Gmelin.

Notes.—This genus and *Ridgwayia* are sometimes merged in the Old World genus *Zoothera* Vigors, 1832 (e.g., Ripley in Mayr and Paynter 1964).

***Ixoreus naevius* (Gmelin). Varied Thrush.**

Turdus naevius Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 817. Based on the "Spotted Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 27. (in sinu Americae Natca = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

Habitat.—Humid coastal and interior montane coniferous forest, deciduous forest with dense understory (especially alder); in migration and winter, also open woodland and chaparral, but favors shady, cool areas.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern and western Mackenzie south through central and southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), west-central Alberta, northwestern Montana, northern Idaho, Washington, and Oregon (except southeastern portion) to extreme northwestern California (Del Norte and Humboldt counties), casually to west-central California (San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties).

Winters from southern Alaska (coastally west to Kodiak Island), coastal and southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, and western Montana (rarely) south through Washington, Oregon, Utah, and California to northern Baja California and Arizona.

Casual widely in eastern North America from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and in Atlantic coastal states from New Jersey south to southern Florida; also on Guadalupe Island, off southern Baja California. Accidental in Great Britain.

Genus **RIDGWAYIA** Stejneger

Ridgwayia Stejneger, 1883, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 5 (1882): 460. Type, by original designation, *Turdus pinicola* Sclater.

Notes.—See comments under *Ixoreus*.

***Ridgwayia pinicola* (Sclater). Aztec Thrush.**

Turdus pinicola Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 334. (Pine-forests of the tableland above Jalapa, [Veracruz,] Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest (1850–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the mountains from southern Chihuahua and west-central Coahuila south through Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, the Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, and Puebla to west-central Veracruz and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Casual in southeastern Arizona and western Texas (Chisos Mountains); sight reports for southeastern Texas (Port Aransas) and eastern San Luis Potosí (near El Naranjo).

Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers

Notes.—DNA-DNA hybridization data (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) suggest that the Timaliidae are more closely related to the Sylviidae than is indicated by their traditional placement next to the Turdidae. See comments under Sylviidae.

Genus **GARRULAX** Lesson

Garrulax Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol., livr. 8, p. 647. Type, by subsequent designation (Ripley, 1961), *Garrulax rufifrons* Lesson.

***Garrulax pectoralis* (Gould). Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush.**

Ianthocincla pectoralis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1835), p. 186. (in Nepaliā = Nepal.)

Habitat.—Lowland humid forest of monkeypod, hau, and kukui; in native range, forest and dense second-growth.

Distribution.—*Resident* from the Himalayan region of southwestern China and Nepal southeast to northern Burma, northern Thailand, northern Laos, and southeastern China (including Hainan).

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (possibly as early as 1920, on Kauai).

Notes.—Also known as Black-gorgeted Laughingthrush.

***Garrulax canorus* (Linnaeus). Hwamei.**

Turdus Canorus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 169. Based on "The Brown Indian Thrush" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 4: 184, pl. 184, and Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 18, pl. 19. (in Benghala, China = Amoy, Fukien, China.)

Habitat.—Forest and scrub; in Hawaii, also wooded suburbs.

Distribution.—*Resident* from central to southeastern China (including Taiwan and Hainan).

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1900), where common on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, and uncommon or local on Oahu and Molokai.

Notes.—Also known as Melodious Laughingthrush, Spectacled Laughingthrush, Hwamei Laughingthrush, Chinese Thrush, or Hwa-mei.

Genus **LEIOTHRIX** Swainson

Leiothrix Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 233, 490. Type, by original designation, *Parus furcatus* Temm[inck]. Pl. Col. = *Sylvia lutea* Scopoli.

***Leiothrix lutea* (Scopoli). Red-billed Leiothrix.**

Sylvia (lutea) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 96. (China = mountains of Anhwei, China.)

Habitat.—Forest and dense second growth.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Himalayas from Nepal and northern India east to northern Burma and central China.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1918, now common on Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii, formerly common but now rare on Kauai and Oahu).

Notes.—Also known as Pekin Nightingale, Pekin Robin, or Japanese Hillrobin.

Genus **CHAMAEA** Gambel

Chamaea Gambel, 1847, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 3: 154. Type, by original designation, *Parus fasciatus* Gambel.

Notes.—This genus was formerly placed in the monotypic family Chamaeidae; see Sibley and Ahlquist (1982b) for placement in the Timaliidae.

***Chamaea fasciata* (Gambel). Wrentit.**

Parus fasciatus Gambel, 1845, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 265. (California = Monterey.)

Habitat.—Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and brushy areas, primarily in lowlands; locally in suburbs with dense shrub layer.

Distribution.—*Resident* in coastal regions from northwestern Oregon south to northwestern Baja California (south to lat. 30°N.), and in interior regions of northern and central California.

Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE**: White-eyes

Notes.—DNA-DNA hybridization data (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) suggest that the Zosteropidae are more closely related to Sylviinae, Timaliidae, and Pycnonotidae than is indicated by their traditional placement near the Nectariniidae and Meliphagidae (the latter placed next to the Laniidae in our arrangement).

Genus **ZOSTEROPS** Vigors and Horsfield

Zosterops Vigors and Horsfield, 1826, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 15: 234. Type, by subsequent designation (Lesson, 1828), *Motacilla maderaspatana* Linnaeus.

Zosterops japonicus Temminck and Schlegel. Japanese White-eye.

Zosterops japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Jpn., Aves, p. 57, pl. 22. (Japon = Decima, Nagasaki, Japan.)

Habitat.—Forest, second growth, and scrub, from sea level to the upper limit of forest, also cultivated lands and gardens.

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern China, Taiwan, and Japan south to northern Indochina, southern China, Hainan, the northern Philippines, and the Ryukyu and Volcano islands.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1929, now widespread and common on the main islands from Kauai eastward).

Notes.—Also known as Chinese White-eye. *Zosterops japonicus* is sometimes regarded as conspecific with *Z. palpebrosus* (Temminck, 1824), of India and Southeast Asia, but the two species overlap in southern China.

Family **MIMIDAE**: Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Notes.—Morphological (Beecher 1953b) and biochemical (Stallcup 1961, Sibley and Ahlquist 1980, 1984, 1985, 1990) data support a close relationship between the Mimidae and Sturnidae, contrary to the traditional placement of the Mimidae near Turdidae or Troglodytidae.

Genus **DUMETELLA** Wood

Dumetella S. D. W.=C. T. Wood, 1837, Analyst 5: 206. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus felivox* Vieillot = *Muscicapa carolinensis* Linnaeus.

Lucar Coues, 1875, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 27: 349. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa carolinensis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Melanoptila*.

Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus). Gray Catbird.

Muscicapa carolinensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 328. Based mainly on "The Cat-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 66, pl. 66. (in Carolina = Virginia.)

Habitat.—Thickets, dense brushy areas, undergrowth of forest edge, hedgerows, and suburbs with dense shrub layer.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (except Vancouver Island), central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, south-central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to central New Mexico (locally), north-central and eastern Texas, the Gulf states, and northern Florida (casually farther south), and west to eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, north-central Utah, and central and northeastern Arizona; also in Bermuda.

Winters from north-central and eastern Texas, southern Arkansas (rare), the central portions of the Gulf states, central Georgia, and in the Atlantic coastal lowlands from southern New England (casually north to Montana, South Dakota, the northern United States from Minnesota eastward, southern Ontario, and Quebec; many records to December only) south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America (also on the Pacific slope of southern Oaxaca,

and casually in the interior of Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica) to central Panama (east to the Canal area), and in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Isle of Pines, rarely Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Tortue Island), the Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea (San Andrés, Providencia).

Casual in east-central and southeastern Alaska, northeastern British Columbia, northern Manitoba, northeastern Ontario, California, Nevada, Arizona, the Lesser Antilles (Anguilla), and northern Colombia; a sight report from southern Baja California. Accidental in James Bay (North Twin Island), the British Isles, and Germany.

Notes.—Also known as Common Catbird, Northern Catbird, and the Catbird.

Genus *MELANOPTILA* Sclater

Melanoptila Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 275. Type, by monotypy, *Melanoptila glabrirostris* Sclater.

Notes.—This genus is sometimes merged in *Dumetella* (e.g., Paynter 1955).

Melanoptila glabrirostris Sclater. Black Catbird.

Melanoptila glabrirostris Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 275. (In rep. Honduras, prope urbem Omoa = Omoa, Honduras.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel and Mujeres islands, and Cayo Culebra), northern Guatemala (Petén), Belize, and (questionably) extreme northern Honduras (Omoa).

Accidental in southern Texas (Brownsville).

Genus *MIMUS* Boie

Mimus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus polyglottos* Linnaeus.

Mimus polyglottos (Linnaeus). Northern Mockingbird.

Turdus polyglottos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 169. Based mainly on "The Mock-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 27, pl. 27. (in Virginia.)

Habitat.—A variety of open and partly open situations from areas of scattered brush or trees to forest edge and semi-desert (absent from forest interior), especially in scrub, thickets, gardens, towns, and around cultivated areas; in many areas, virtually restricted to the vicinity of human habitations during breeding season (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* regularly from northern California, northwestern Nevada, northern Utah, southeastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, central Illinois, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, extreme southern Ontario, central Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, sporadically or locally north to southwestern British Columbia, Washington, southern Idaho, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central and northeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and (casually) Newfoundland, south to southern Baja California (including many offshore islands), through Mexico (including the Tres Marias Islands, and on Socorro Island in the Revillagigedos, where possibly introduced) to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and Veracruz, and to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), the Bahama Islands, and Greater Antilles (east to Anegada in the Virgin Islands, and recently on Little Cayman in the Cayman Islands).

Winters primarily from northern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, Arizona, southern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, Kansas, southeastern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, southern New York, and southern Maine through remainder of breeding range. Small numbers winter sporadically farther north through remainder of breeding range; northern limits of winter distribution have expanded in recent decades. The suggestion by

Phillips (1986) that northernmost records pertain to escapes from captivity is highly questionable.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (main islands from Kauai eastward, wandering casually west to French Frigate Shoals), and in Bermuda; an introduced population in Barbados, in the Lesser Antilles, has become extirpated.

Casual north to southern and east-central Alaska, northern British Columbia, southwestern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and Prince Edward Island. Accidental on Isla Isabel off Nayarit, Guadalupe Island, Clarion Island, and in the British Isles.

Notes.—Also known as the Mockingbird and Common Mockingbird. *Mimus polyglottos* and *M. gilvus* hybridize, occasionally but not freely, in Oaxaca and Veracruz (Wetmore 1943, Davis and Miller in Mayr and Greenway 1960). Therefore, we follow most recent authors (e.g., Binford 1989, Sibley and Monroe 1990) in treating the two as separate species that form a superspecies (cf. Phillips 1962, 1986).

***Mimus gilvus* (Vieillot). Tropical Mockingbird.**

Turdus gilvus Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (livr. 12) 15: pl. 68 bis. (la Guiane et les contrées les plus chaudes de l'Amérique septentrionale = French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–2600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*gilvus* group] locally from eastern Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and extreme southern Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and adjacent islands of Mujeres, Holbox, and Cozumel) to Honduras, and in the southern Lesser Antilles (from Guadeloupe, Désirade, and Antigua southward), and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad) and the Guianas south to northern Amazonian Brazil and along the coast to southeastern Brazil; and [*magnirostris* group] on Isla San Andrés, in the western Caribbean Sea.

Introduced and established [*gilvus* group] in central Panama (Canal area and adjacent regions of Colón and Panamá provinces); introductions on Barbados and Nevis, in the Lesser Antilles, have failed.

Notes.—Groups: *M. gilvus* [Tropical Mockingbird] and *M. magnirostris* Cory, 1887 [St. Andrew Mockingbird]. See comments under *M. polyglottos*.

***Mimus gundlachi* Cabanis. Bahama Mockingbird.**

Mimus Gundlachi Cabanis, 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 470. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Bahama Islands, on cays off the northern coast of Cuba (Cayo Tío Pepe east to Cayo Coco), and along the arid coast of southern Jamaica (Hellshire Hills and Portland Point).

Occurs regularly and apparently with increasing frequency in southern Florida (including the Florida Keys).

Genus **OREOSOPTES** Baird

Oreoscoptes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, xxxv, 346. Type, by monotypy, *Orpheus montanus* Townsend.

***Oreoscoptes montanus* (Townsend). Sage Thrasher.**

Orpheus montanus C. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 192. (Plains of the Rocky Mountains = Sandy Creek, lat. 42° N., long. 109° 30' W., Wyoming.)

Habitat.—Sagebrush plains or slopes; in migration and winter, also arid scrub, grassland with scattered bushes, open pinyon-juniper woodland, primarily in arid or semi-arid situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme south-central British Columbia, central Idaho, southwestern, and south-central Montana (also locally in southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), northern and southeastern Wyoming, Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota (rare) south through eastern Washington and eastern Oregon to east-central California (Inyo County, formerly to Ventura and San Bernardino counties), southern Nevada, north-eastern Arizona, west-central and northern New Mexico, northern Texas (possibly), western Oklahoma (possibly), and (casually) southwestern Kansas.

Winters from east of the Sierras in southern California (rarely), southern Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, central Texas, and southwestern Oklahoma south to southern Baja California, northern Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, northern Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, and southern Texas. Casual in southwestern California and Colorado.

Migrates through much of Great Basin and western Great Plains, including areas away from breeding localities, and northern Mexico, casually north to Alberta and northern Montana, and east to southern Manitoba, the Dakotas, western Nebraska, western Kansas, and in the Gulf region from eastern Texas and northeastern Arkansas east to northwestern Florida (recorded east to Gilchrist County).

Casual to southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, and coastal California (including Channel Islands), east across southern Manitoba and the Great Lakes region (western and southern Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, Michigan) to the Atlantic coastal region (recorded from Massachusetts south to North Carolina). Accidental on Guadalupe Island.

Genus *MIMODES* Ridgway

Mimodes Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 5: 45. Type, by monotypy, *Harporhynchus graysoni* Lawrence.

Mimodes graysoni (Lawrence). Socorro Mockingbird.

Harporhynchus graysoni (Baird MS) Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 10: 1. (Socorro Island, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub (0–700 m)

Distribution.—*Resident* on Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedo Islands, off western Mexico.

Notes.—Also known as Socorro Thrasher.

Genus *TOXOSTOMA* Wagler

Toxostoma Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 528. Type, by monotypy, *Toxostoma vetula* Wagler = *Orpheus curvirostre* Swainson.

Toxostoma rufum (Linnaeus). Brown Thrasher.

Turdus rufus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 169. Based on the “Fox-coloured Thrush” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 28, pl. 28. (in *America septentrionali & meridionali* = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Thickets and bushy areas in deciduous or mixed forest clearings and forest edge, shrubby areas, and suburbs with extensive shrubs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Vermont, New Hampshire, southern Maine, and southern New Brunswick south to east-central Texas (south to Nueces County), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), and west to western Montana, eastern Wyoming, and eastern Colorado.

Winters in southeastern Arizona, central and southern New Mexico, and from western and northern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, southern Missouri, western Tennessee, central Kentucky, North Carolina, and southern Maryland (casually north to southern Ontario, and the northern United States from Montana eastward) south to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Casual from northern and east-central Alaska, southern British Columbia, northern Manitoba, Washington, Idaho, and Utah south to southern California, northern Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Tamaulipas, and to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Harbour Island), and western Cuba. Accidental in southern Hudson Bay, Bermuda, Curaçao, the British Isles, and Germany.

Notes.—*Toxostoma rufum*, *T. longirostre*, and *T. guttatum* constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Toxostoma longirostre (Lafresnaye). Long-billed Thrasher.

Orpheus longirostris Lafresnaye, 1838, Rev. Zool.[Paris] 1: 55. (du Mexique et de la Californie = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge (0–1550 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from primarily in Gulf lowlands in northeastern Coahuila, northern Nuevo León, and southern Texas (north to the Midland and San Antonio areas) south to eastern San Luis Potosí, northern Querétaro, northeastern Hidalgo, northeastern Puebla, and central Veracruz.

Casual in southeastern Coahuila. Accidental in Colorado (Jefferson County and Barr) and southeastern Veracruz.

Notes.—See comments under *T. rufum*.

Toxostoma guttatum (Ridgway). Cozumel Thrasher.

Harporhynchus guttatus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 3: 21. (Cozumel Island, Yucatan.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cozumel Island, off Quintana Roo.

Notes.—See comments under *T. rufum*.

Toxostoma cinereum (Xántus de Vesey). Gray Thrasher.

Harporhynchus cinereus Xántus de Vesey, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 11 (1859): 298. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Baja California from lat. 31°7' N. (on the Pacific coast) and Animas Bay (on the east coast) south to Cape San Lucas.

Notes.—Also known as San Lucas Thrasher. *Toxostoma cinereum* and *T. bendirei* appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Toxostoma bendirei (Coues). Bendire's Thrasher.

Harporhynchus Bendirei Coues, 1873, Amer. Nat. 7: 330 (footnote). (Tucson, Ariz[ona].)

Habitat.—Desert, primarily in areas with tall open vegetation, cholla cactus, Joshua trees, and yucca, and adjacent juniper woodland, locally in agricultural areas with adjacent scrub and arid grassland with scattered bushes and yuccas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern California (primarily northeastern and south-central San Bernardino County), southern Nevada, southern Utah, south-central Colorado (Saguache and Costilla counties), and western and central New Mexico (east to Sandoval and Socorro counties) south to central Sonora.

Winters from southern Arizona, and extreme southwestern New Mexico south through Sonora to northern Sinaloa.

Casual to coastal southern California (including Channel Islands), primarily in fall (when rare but regular), north to central California (to the Farallon Islands, and Marin and Sacramento counties) and north-central Utah, east-central and southwestern Colorado, and south-

ern Sinaloa. Accidental in Alberta (Jasper); sight reports for Saskatchewan and northeastern Baja California.

Notes.—See comments under *T. cinereum*.

Toxostoma ocellatum (Sclater). Ocellated Thrasher.

Harporhynchus ocellatus Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 18, pl. iii. (In Mex. merid., prov. Oaxaca . . . at Oaxaca = Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 344.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Pine-Oak Forest (1500–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the interior of central Mexico from northeastern Guanajuato and west-central Hidalgo south through México, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz to central Oaxaca (east to Santiago Matatlán area).

Notes.—*Toxostoma ocellatum* and *T. curvirostre* appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Toxostoma curvirostre (Swainson). Curve-billed Thrasher.

Orpheus curvirostris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 369. (Table land, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub; primarily in areas with relatively dense vegetation, but locally in desert grassland with scattered cactus; also in suburbs of desert towns (0–3300 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northwestern Arizona, central and northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, extreme southwestern Kansas, and western and central Texas (east to Travis and Refugio counties) south to northwestern Nayarit (including San Esteban and Tiburón islands off Sonora), through the Mexican Plateau to central Oaxaca (east to San Pedro Totolapan area) and Veracruz, and to central Tamaulipas.

Wanders casually west to southeastern California, and east to South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, central Kansas, central Oklahoma, eastern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana; also southwestern Wisconsin (Buffalo County, present four years). Casual in Idaho and western Florida (Santa Rosa County and St. George Island); a sight report for southwestern Saskatchewan.

Notes.—See comments under *T. ocellatum*.

Toxostoma redivivum (Gambel). California Thrasher.

Harpes rediviva Gambel, 1845, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 264. (near Monterey, in Upper California.)

Habitat.—Lowland and coastal chaparral, riparian woodland thickets, and locally in suburbs with extensive shrubs.

Distribution.—*Resident* in California north to Humboldt and Shasta counties (west of the Cascades-Sierra Nevada and the deserts), and in northwestern Baja California (south to lat. 30° N.).

Casual in southwestern Oregon (Medford, O'Brien).

Notes.—*Toxostoma redivivum* and *T. crissale* appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Toxostoma crissale Henry. Crissal Thrasher.

Toxostoma crissale Henry, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 10: 117. (Fort Thorn [Doña Ana County, New Mexico].)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Arid Montane Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2400 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern California (north to southern Inyo County), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northwestern and central Arizona, central New Mexico, and western Texas south to northeastern Baja California, central Sonora, and central Chihuahua, and locally south in the Mexican Plateau to central Mexico (recorded Coahuila,

Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, and Hidalgo). Some nonbreeding dispersal slightly north of breeding range in Arizona and Utah.

Notes.—The long-used specific name *dorsale* has been suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (I.C.Z.N. 1983) in favor of *crissale*, which was originally intended by Henry (see Hubbard 1976). See comments under *T. redivivum*.

***Toxostoma lecontei* Lawrence. Le Conte's Thrasher.**

Toxostoma Le Contei Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 5: 121. (California near the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers = Fort Yuma, California.) Phillips (1986) considered the type locality to be the Gila River, Arizona, but we continue to follow Grinnell (1932).

Habitat.—Relatively barren, open desert scrub, particularly saltbush and creosote bush associations with dry, sandy washes.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*lecontei* group] in southern California (the Carrizo Plain of eastern San Luis Obispo County, and the San Joaquin Valley desert from Fresno County south to Kern County); and from eastern California (east of the Sierra Nevada north to southern Mono and Inyo counties), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and western and south-central Arizona south to northeastern Baja California and western Sonora; and [*arenicola* group] in west-central Baja California (Pacific coast from lat. 29° N. south to lat. 26° N.).

Casual [*lecontei* group] in northwestern Arizona.

Notes.—Groups: *T. lecontei* [Le Conte's Thrasher] and *T. arenicola* (Anthony, 1897) [Rosalia Thrasher]; see Zink et al. (1997).

Genus **RAMPHOCINCLUS** Lafresnaye

Ramphocinclus Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 6: 66. Type, by original designation, *Turdus brachyurus* Vieillot.

***Ramphocinclus brachyurus* (Vieillot). White-breasted Thrasher.**

Turdus brachyurus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 20: 255. (Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Martinique and St. Lucia, in the Lesser Antilles.

Genus **MELANOTIS** Bonaparte

Melanotis Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 276. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus melanotis* Temminck = *Orpheus caerulescens* Swainson.

***Melanotis caerulescens* (Swainson). Blue Mockingbird.**

Orpheus caerulescens Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 369. (Table land, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–3200 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, western Durango, Sinaloa, Nayarit (including the Tres Marias Islands), Jalisco, Guanajuato, eastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and central Veracruz. Some nonbreeding dispersal into adjacent lowlands.

Casual in southern Arizona (Patagonia, Cave Creek Canyon; photographs published in Amer. Birds 46: 332, 1992, and in DeBenedictis 1996), southern Nuevo León, and (questionably) western Chiapas (Ocozocoautla).

Notes.—*Melanotis caerulescens* and *M. hypoleucus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and

Monroe 1990); Hellmayr (1934) treated them as conspecific, but see Davis and Miller *in* Mayr and Greenway (1960).

***Melanotis hypoleucus* Hartlaub.** Blue-and-white Mockingbird.

Melanotis hypoleucus Hartlaub, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)4: 460. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (900–3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras (east to the Tegucigalpa region).

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

Genus **MARGAROPS** Sclater

Cichalopia (not Bonaparte, 1854) Bonaparte, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)9: 205. Type, by original designation, *Turdus densirostris* Vieillot = *Turdus fuscatus* Vieillot.

Margarops Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 335. New name for *Cichalopia* Bonaparte, 1857, preoccupied.

Allenia Cory, 1891, Auk 8: 42. Type, by original designation, *Turdus montanus* Lafresnaye = *Muscicapa fusca* Müller.

***Margarops fuscus* (Müller).** Scaly-breasted Thrasher.

Muscicapa fusca P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 170. (Martinique.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (St. Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, and Barbuda south to Grenada and Barbados, possibly extirpated on Barbuda and Grenada).

Casual in the Grenadines.

Notes.—Often treated in the monotypic genus *Allenia* (e.g., Davis and Miller *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960).

***Margarops fuscatus* (Vieillot).** Pearly-eyed Thrasher.

Turdus fuscatus Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (1807): 1, pl. 57 bis. (les grande îles Antilles et particulièrement à Porto-Ricco et à Saint-Domingue = Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the southern Bahama Islands (north to Eleuthera), Hispaniola (questionably on the mainland, but found on Beata Island), Puerto Rico (including Mona, Desecheo, Vieques, Culebra, and Culebrita islands), the Virgin Islands, and Lesser Antilles (south to St. Lucia); and on islands north of Venezuela from Bonaire east to Los Hermanos. Accidental (possibly formerly resident) on Barbados.

Genus **CINCLOCERTHIA** Gray

Stenorhynchus (not Lamarck, 1819) Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1835), p. 186. Type, by monotypy, *Stenorhynchus ruficauda* Gould.

Cinclocerthia G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 17. New name for *Stenorhynchus* Gould, preoccupied.

***Cinclocerthia ruficauda* (Gould).** Brown Trembler.

Stenorhynchus ruficauda Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1835), p. 186. (No locality given = Dominica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m).