

Ornifolks in Northwest Argentina

2003

A field trip led by Hernán Casañas and Juan Mazar Barnett

Visitng the provinces of Entrè Rios, Córdoba, Salta, Tucuman and Jujuy



Report compiled and edited by Mark Elwonger

Reviewed and edited by Ken Cole and Juan Mazar Barnett

With footnotes from the South American Checklist Committee

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Participating: Ken Cole; Pearl S. Jordan; Mark Lewis; Travis MacClendon; David Narins;
Don Rathbun; John D. Rothman; David H. Russell.

The Itinerary

3Nov

Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve.

The reserve harbors wetland and woody habitats typical of the coast of the río de la Plata and the Pampas region.

4Nov

Otamendi National Reserve— Ceibas. Night in Gualeguaychu.

A great introduction to the Pampas. Here we visited several habitats including open grasslands, gallery forest and Tala woodlands.

5Nov

Gualeguaychu. Back to Buenos Aires for Córdoba-bound flight. Night in Carlos Paz (Córdoba province).

This morning we scoured the undulated pampas and wet grasslands.

6Nov

Pampa de Achala— La Cumbre— Capilla del Monte. Night in La Cumbre.

Early start to the top of the Sierras de Córdoba, and on to search for several endemics in the open grasslands and rocky fields of this Sub-Andean range, at 'Pampa de Achala'.

7Nov

San José de la Salinas. Night in Dean Funes.

After some early morning birding in the hotel grounds we drove north towards the Dry Chaco woods to reach San José. As we drove along the vegetation gets sparser and lower and we eventually hit the flat salt pan (salina).

8 Nov

Dean Funes – Tafí del Valle (Tucumán province). Night in Tafí del Valle.

We drove north, with a few brief stops. Later, we stopped in the cloud forest (yungas), along the rio los Sosa. Beyond the treeline, we checked the Dique El Mollar, to look for some high altitude water birds. Tafi del Valle is a town at 2000 m, almost at the alder treeline.

9Nov

Tafí del Valle – El Infiernillo – Amaicha del Valle. Night at Quilmes.

We started early to climb the Aconquija range, and entered the barren high Andean grasslands. From El Infiernillo pass we dropped along the west face of the Cumbres Calchaquíes. The habitat changes almost immediately, becoming drier. Further down there are 'forests' of columnar cacti and open shrubland, known as the Monte desert.

10Nov

Ruinas de Quilmes – Salta (Salta province). Night in Salta

We passed through some of the most spectacular scenery of the whole trip this morning. In the afternoon, we birded the humid ravines near the hotel.

11Nov

Cuesta del Obispo. Night in Salta

We set off today to climb up the Andes again. The light Yungas forests gave way to high Andean scrub, where the grassy slopes and shrubby gullies yielded a host of specialities. We eventually reached the top (and the Los Cardones N.P.) at about 3600m.

12Nov

Salta – Calilegua N.P. (Jujuy province). Night in Lib. San Martin.

Optional early birding near the hotel. At about mid-morning, we departed for Jujuy and the Calilegua N.P. This is a superb spot that covers the whole altitudinal gradient of cloud-forest habitats. This afternoon we'll concentrate on the lower tracts, below c. 800 m.

13Nov

Calilegua N.P. Night in Lib. San Martin.

The day was spent covering the different altitudinal levels of the park, one of the ultimate birding spots in Argentina.

14Nov

Calilegua N.P. Night in Lib. San Martin.

This day was devoted to work in the higher tracts of montane forest. Owlning after dusk until about midnight.

15Nov

Calilegua NP. – Humahuaca. Night in Humahuaca.

We had a well-needed rest til mid-morning before off to the Quebrada de Humahuaca. The gradual change of habitats was noted as we slowly ascended, to get to the thorny and bushy 'prepuna'.

16Nov

Humahuaca – Abra Pampa – MN Laguna de los Pozuelos – Night in Yavi.

We kept climbing to reach the barren Puna landscape, some of it grassy and flat, some of it rocky and hilly. Stopping en route at water holes and streams, our main targets were the puna wetlands, near Abra Pampa, and at Laguna de los Pozuelos Nat. Monument. We arrived after dusk at Yavi, a charming little village in the middle of nowhere, and our comfortable hotel.

17Nov

Yavi— Yavi Chico— Road to Santa Victoria. Night in Yavi.

Another high Andean day of puna for us. We birded around Yavi and Yavi Chico (a small version of Yavi). Next we drove to Lizoite Pass (elev. nearly 4500m) to look for other puna specialities.

18Nov

Yavi to Yala. Night in Yala.

We basically retraced our steps today, re-visiting sites as needed, with another stop at Abra Pampa and lunch in the scenic village of Purmamarca. We'll then turn off at Yala, to visit the extensive alder woodlands that teem with mixed flocks.

19Nov

Yala. Night in Yala.

Yala is a great spot and we spent the entire day today looking around the montane woodlands above the village and on the other side of the river.

20Nov

Yala – Joaquín V. Gonzales. Night in J.V. Gonzalez (Salta province).

It was difficult to leave the hospitality of our hosts, but the dry lowland chaco near J.V. Gonzales awaited us.

21 Nov

Joaquín V. Gonzalez. Back to Salta to fly back to Buenos Aires.

An early start for some of the key species in the area which are rare or restricted to the dwindling patches of original forest cover, ending around mid-day to allow us to connect to our return flight to Buenos Aires.

22Nov

Cosanera Sur

Arrived at the gate at 0800 and birded the sites for Masked and Black-headed Duck and Yellow-billed Cardinal until about 0900.

SPECIAL SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Greater Rhea

Rhea americana

Ñandú

Distant but gratifying scope views of four on the pampas between Otamendi and Ceibas. Near threatened.

-'Puna' Rhea

Rhea pennata 'tarapacensis' **Choique**

A group of over a dozen birds, plus four scattered individuals, on the salt pan near Laguna de los Pozuelos. Near-endemic, near threatened

Huayco Tinamou

Rhynchotus maculicollis

Guaipo

A lucky roadside encounter as JMB and MAE returned from a nearby hotel to join the group for breakfast near Yala. An hour later, individual(s) were heard responding to playback near the same site. A near-endemic, and recent split, this taxon is very poorly known and quite 'interesting'.

Puna Tinamou

Tinamotis pentlandii

Quiula puneña

Individuals were heard, unsolicited, on Lizoite Pass (elev. 4500m) in late afternoon. One was seen on the deck a half hour later (following playback) by MAE.

Chilean Flamingo

Phoenicopterus chilensis

Flamenco austral

Near Threatened

Andean Flamingo

Phoenicopterus andinus

Vulnerable

James's Flamingo

Phoenicopterus jamesi

Near Threatened

At laguna de los Pozuelos, numbers of Andean, Chilean and James' Flamingos were present, and careful scope comparisons were possible. Earlier, Chilean Flamingos were noted at Abra Pampa.

Black-headed Duck

Heteronetta atricapilla

Pato cabeza negra

Although Costanera Sur was closed on the Monday of our arrival, great scope views of two individuals were had by all from the esplanade outside the reserve. A closer one was studied on the final morning in Costanera Sur. Near threatened

Red-faced Guan

Penelope dabbeni

Pava de monte alisera

Scope views were achieved as individuals flew to prepare for roosting in treetops before dusk, near Yala. Closer encounters as birds flew across the road at lower elevations the following morning. Near threatened

Spot-winged Falconet

Spizapteryx circumcinctus

Halconcito gris

Encountered on two occasions, the best looks were obtained as one flew above our heads in response to playback near San Jose de los Salinas.

Black-legged Seriema

Chunga burmeisteri

Chuña patas negras

Considerable searching was called for before we encountered one standing on a fencepost near a clearing in the dry Chaco near JV Gonzales. Recorded earlier from the bus near San Jose de la Salinas.

Tawny-throated Dotterel *Oreopholus ruficollis* **Chorlo cabezón**

As many as six scattered individuals on the flat plains near Laguna de los Pozuelas. More seen as we walked the hillsides west of La Quiaca.

Bare-eyed [Moreno's] Ground-Dove *Metriopelia morenoi* **Palomita ojo desnudo**

Long, careful scope views of several on the deck below El Infiernillo Pass in the Aconquija range. Endemic

Yellow-collared [Golden-collared] Macaw *Propyrrhura auricollis*

Distant fly-bys of a pair in the lower elevations of Calilegua National Park in late afternoon. The following morning, long scope views of one as its head emerged from a nest cavity in a dead snag.

Tucumán Parrot *Amazona tucumana* **Loro alisero**

Fairly common in noisy tight flocks at the middle elevations of Calilegua National Park. Eventually, scope views of a perched bird were had by all. Near-endemic, near threatened

Montane Forest [Hoy's] Screech-Owl *Megascops hoyi*

Several calling individuals after dusk at the upper elevations of Calilegua National Park. Eventually, one was seen well on the perch in our flashlight beams, after playback.

Yungas Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium bolivianum* **Caburé yungueño**

Heard at dusk and at dawn from Calilegua National Park and at Yala. A close encounter at the lower elevations near Yala was not to be consummated with a view.

Lyre-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis lyra* **Atajacaminos lira**

Fantastic displays of several males and at least one female just at dusk at the lower elevations above Yala, both flying and perched. Scope views were achieved. The following morning, a female was flushed from her nest and two eggs at another site, a few miles up the slope.

Rothschild's Swift *Cypseloides rothschildi* **Vencejo pardo**

Distant views of birds in flight at mid-elevations of Calilegua National Park. Associating with White-collared and Ashy-tailed. Near threatened.

Wedge-tailed Hillstar *Oreotrochilus adela* **Picaflor andino castaño**

Nice displays of at least two males and one female on territory near Yavi. Later, a nest (which has now been described) was found under a rock cliff face. Previously known only from Bolivia, this taxon is rare and local in Argentina. Near threatened.

Blue-capped Puffleg *Eriocnemis glaucopoides* **Picaflor frente azul**

One or more females seen well several times as it fed in the middle-upper elevations of Calilegua National Park. Near-endemic.

Slender-tailed Woodstar *Microstilbon burmeisteri* **Picaflor enano**

Numerous close encounters with this sprite at several sites near Salta, Calilegua and Yala.

Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota*

Great views of a perched example of the pilcomayensis race at dusk, from the lower elevations of Calilegua National Park.

Black-bodied Woodpecker *Dryocopus schulzi* **Carpintero negro**

One was located by DR as the group ate ice cream in the sierran chaco south of La Cumbre. Fortunately, it was relocated for all to see. Near threatened

Buff-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia validirostris* **Bandurrita andina**

At least two among the rocky outcroppings below El Infiernillo. Another encounter near Los Cardones National Park. Near-endemic (or endemic, depending on its taxonomic status ref *jelksii*).

Córdoba Cinclodes *Cinclodes comechingonus* **Remolinera serrana**

Detailed studies of one individual, and later, a pair, were achieved at streams in the higher tracts of the Sierras de Córdoba. This taxon is endemic to this mountain range and to Argentina.

Olrog's Cinclodes *Cinclodes olrogi*

Several were encountered in the Sierras de Córdoba and again below El Infiernillo. Various treated as an allospecies or subspecies of Oustalet's (or Gray-flanked) Cinclodes, we found a few individuals of this form in the higher tracts of the Sierras de Córdoba Range, alongside its congeners, thus allowing for careful comparisons. See notes for SACC taxonomic status.

Curve-billed Reedhaunter *Limnornis curvirostris* **Pajonalera pico curvo**
Straight-billed Reedhaunter *Limnornis rectirostris*

Local stakeouts in the tall reed beds of Otamendi offered good views of both species responding well to playback. Straight-billed is near threatened, and very local in Argentina.

Maquis Canastero *Asthenes heterura* **Canastero quebradeño**

Calling birds eluded view until late evening near Los Cardones National Park, when one sat up in full view, performing well for the entire group. Near threatened, and until recently, a Bolivian endemic.

Steinbach's Canastero *Asthenes steinbachi* **Canastero castaño**

One seen well in a canyon in the monte desert north of El Infiernillo, en route to the Quilmes archaeological site. Endemic, formerly considered near-threatened.

'Córdoba' Canastero *Asthenes sclateri 'punensis'*

The 'Córdoba' form is the nominate race and is endemic to the Sierras de Córdoba, although JMB and HC regard it as no different than populations in the main Andean range 'punensis'. This was the second *cinclodes* found as we ascended the sierra above Córdoba.. Numbers were engaged in the Sierra de Córdoba, at El Infiernillo, and near Los Cardones. See taxonomic notes. Endemic

Scribble-tailed Canastero *Asthenes maculicauda* **Espartillero estriado**

Heard at El Infiernillo, but not seen well until near Los Cardones National Park, where a cooperative individual put on a fine performance once we met it on its territory. Near-endemic, and certainly an endemic bird area species.

White-throated Cacholote *Pseudoseisura gutturalis* **Cacholote pardo**

Two seen well in the monte desert near the ruins of Quilmes. Others seen and heard in the vast monte scrub areas to the north. Endemic.

White-throated Antpitta *Grallaria albigula* **Chululú cabeza rojiza**

Its taunting calls were heard frequently from the mid and upper elevations of Calilegua National Park. Eventually, patience and perseverance paid off as the entire group was treated to good view of this skulker after several attempts.

Sandy Gallito

Teledromas fuscus

Gallito arena

A known stakeout near the Quilmes Ruins paid off with a fine performance from a spirited individual. Endemic

White-browed Tapaculo

Scytalopus superciliaris

Churrín ceja blanca

A true skulker, several were heard, and with measures of patience, eventually seen well by all, in the early morning in the foothills of the Aconquija Range en route to El Infiernillo. This form is endemic to Argentina; the 'white-browed' form *zimmeri* occurs farther north, and was not seen on our trip.

Olive-crowned Crescent-chest

Melanopareia maximiliani

Gallito de collar

Another evil skulker, search efforts were greatly rewarded in the sierran chaco south of La Cumbre.

Gray-crowned Tyrannulet

Serpophaga griseiceps

Piojito trinador

One responded and presented itself in the dry chaco near San José de la Salinas

Bearded Tachuri

Polystictus pectoralis

Tachurí canela

An awesome performance from a pair on territory. Displaying along a fence row in the pampas near Gualeguaychu. Near Threatened

Dinelli's Doradito

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus

Doradito pardo

A stakeout in a reedbed south of Tucuman proved effective and the group had good looks of this local and furtive taxon. Near Threatened.

Black-fronted Ground-Tyrant

Muscisaxicola frontalis

Dormilona frente negra

Located and seen well at Lizoite Pass. One dove into a crack in the highway retaining wall where its nest was found.

White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant

Agriornis andicola

Gaucho andino

As per its documented favorite haunt, one was hanging around adobe walls and ruins near the pass at Los Cardones National Park. This bird is little known and seldom encountered anywhere in the high Andes. Vulnerable.

Salinas Monjita

Neoxolmis (Xolmis) salinarum

The famed Ornifolks skirmish line soon located a few individuals in the low scrub of its very local haunt along the margins of the great salt pan. Endemic, near threatened

Black-and-white Monjita

Xolmis [Heteroxolmis] dominicana

Located at a stakeout on the wet grasslands near Gualeguaychu and the Uruguay River- the same site (possibly the same individuals) as with two previous Ornifolks visits. Vulnerable

White-naped Xenopsaris

Xenopsaris albinucha

Tijerilla

Decent scope views of a perched bird in scrub and wet grasslands near Ceibas.

Andean Swallow *Stelgidopteryx [Hirundo] andecola*

Only recently reported from Argentina, a few individuals amongst Blue-and-White Swallows at higher elevations of Los Cardones National Park.

Rufous-throated Dipper *Cinclus schulzi* **Mirlo de agua**

Two examples offered distant scope views along the Rio los Sosa. Better, closer encounters were later achieved above Yala. Near-endemic, vulnerable

Rust-and-yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps* **Tangará alisero**

One appeared amongst a mixed flock in the canopy above Yala, with bush tanagers, whitestarts, White-throated Tyrannulets, etc.

Tucumán Mountain-Finch *Poospiza baeri*

Several individuals were seen well in the Aconquija Range, and again at Cuesta del Obispo. Endemic, vulnerable.

Citron-headed Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteocephala* **Jiguero corona gris**

We found it to be locally fairly common near Yavi.

Dark-throated Seedeater *Sporophila ruficollis* **Capuchino garganta café**

A pleasant surprise as one appeared on a fencerow in the pampas near Gualeguaychu as we searched for Saffron-cowled Blackbirds. Near threatened.

Yellow-striped Brush-Finch *Atlapetes citrinellus* **Cerquero Amarillo**

A pair was coaxed from the Yungas understory above the Rio los Sosa.

Rufous-bellied Saltator *Saltator rufiventris* **Pepitero colorado**

A family group recorded from shrubby gullies of middle elevation at Cuesta del Obispo, after determined searching. Near Threatened

Saffron-cowled Blackbird *Xanthospar (Agelaius) flavus*

Several small flocks encountered as we hovered the rural farm roads through the pampas near Gualeguaychu. Vulnerable

Thick-billed Siskin *Carduelis crassirostris* **Cabecitanegra picudo**

In tight flocks near rocky gullies and overgrazed hillsides of the Aconquija Range. Scope views were useful to distinguish these from Hooded Siskins, which were also present.

Ornifolks in Northwest Argentina- November 2003

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
RHEIDAE (RHEAS)																					
Greater Rhea		4								Nandú											<i>Rhea americana</i>
'Puna' Rhea ¹ Near Threatened										Choique				16							<i>Rhea pennata 'tarapacensis'</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
TINAMIDAE (TINAMOUS)																					
Tataupa Tinamou						LH				Tataupa común 1S +H UH	H							H	H		<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>
Red-winged Tinamou ²			1S +H							Colorada											<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Huayco Tinamou ²										Guaipo								1S +H			<i>Rhynchotus maculicollis</i> <i>Endemic</i>
Ornate Tinamou ³							S, H		H	Inambú serrano				15							<i>Nothoprocta ornata</i>
Brushland Tinamou ⁴					S, H					Inambú montaraz								LH	H		<i>Nothoprocta cinerascens</i>
Andean Tinamou ⁵				1S			S		1 +H	Inambú silbón											<i>Nothoprocta pentlandii</i>
Darwin's Nothura ⁶					H					Inambú pálido											<i>Nothura darwinii</i>
Spotted Nothura ⁷		1 S	6							Inambú común											<i>Nothura maculosa</i>
Elegant Crested-Tinamou ⁸							H			Martinetta común											<i>Eudromia elegans</i>
Puna Tinamou ⁹										Quiula puneña								1S +H			<i>Tinamotis pentlandii</i>
ANHIMIDAE (SCREAMERS)																					
Southern Screamer		C-A	1							Chajá											<i>Chauna torquata</i>
Dendrocygnae																					
Fulvous Whistling-Duck ¹⁰										Sirirí colorado											<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	U	U							Sirirí pampa										1	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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Anatinae	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Black-necked Swan ¹¹	U	U																			FC	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>
Coscoroba Swan	U					U				Coscoroba											U	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>
Andean Goose										Guayata				U		U						<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>
Ringed Teal ¹²										Pato del collar												<i>Callonetta leucophrys</i>
Brazilian Teal ¹³		1+	4							Pato cutirí												<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>
Torrent Duck ¹⁴		U	2							Pato de torrente												<i>Merganetta armata</i>
Crested Duck ¹⁵						1								U		3						<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>
-Speckled 'Yellow-billed' Teal ¹⁶	U	FC	FC			FC				Pato barcino				U		U					FC	<i>Anas flavirostris flavirostris</i>
-Speckled 'Yellow-billed' Teal ¹⁶													U	U	U	U	10					<i>Anas flavirostris 'oxyptera'</i>
Yellow-billed Pintail ¹⁷						FC				Pato maicero 1				U		U						<i>Anas georgica</i>
Silver Teal ¹⁸	FC	U	U							Pato capuchino						U					FC	<i>Anas versicolor</i>
Puna Teal ¹⁹										Pato puneño				U		U						<i>Anas puna</i>
Cinnamon Teal	U					U				Pato colorado			U			U						<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>
Red Shoveler	U					U				Pato cuchara			U				U					<i>Anas platalea</i>
Rosy-billed Pochard	FC	U	U																			<i>Netta peposaca</i>
Black-headed Duck										Pato cabeza negra												<i>Heteronetta atricapilla</i>
Masked Duck ²⁰	2									Pato fierro											1	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>
																					11	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Lake ['Andean'] Duck ²¹						FC				Pato zambullidor						2					<i>Oxyura vittata ferruginea</i>
Lake Duck ²¹	FC									Pato zambullidor										U	<i>Oxyura vittata</i>
CRACIDAE (GUANS)																					
Chaco Chachalaca						L				Charata								U	U		<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>
Red-faced Guan ²²										Pava de monte						5S +H	2S				<i>Penelope dabbeni</i>
Dusky-legged Guan ²³									3	Pava de monte		U									<i>Penelope obscura</i>
PODICIPEDIDAE (GREBES)																					
White-tufted Grebe ²⁴	FC		1																	FC	<i>Rollandia rolland chilensis</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	2	U	1	1		X				Macá pico grueso						U	U				<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
PHALACROCORACIDAE (CORMORANTS)																					
Neotropic Cormorant ²⁵	U	FC	2	U		X				Biguá						U				U	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
ANHINGIDAE (ANHINGAS)																					
Anhinga			1							Aninga											<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
ARDEIDAE (HERONS)																					
Rufescent Tiger-Heron										Hocó colorado											<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron ²⁶		1	2							Garza bruja										1	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Green-backed [Striated] Heron ²⁷	4		1							Garcita azulada						1				X	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Cattle Egret	U	FC	1							Garcita bueyera										1	<i>Bubulcus [Ardea] ibis ibis</i>
Cocoi Heron ²⁸		FC						X	1	X			X	U		U	U				<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
		U	U							Garza mora						X				1	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
-Great [American] Egret	FC	C		U				1					FC				1				<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>
Whistling Heron ²⁹		U	U							Chiflón			1				1	1			<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
Snowy Egret ³⁰	FC	U	FC			X		X		Garcita blanca						1	1			U	<i>Egretta thula</i>
THRESKIORNITHIDAE (IBISES)																					
White-faced Ibis ³¹	U		FC					H		Cuervillo de X											<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Puna Ibis ³²														FC		L					<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>
Bare-faced [Whispering] Ibis ³³		FC	FC							Cuervillo cara											<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
Buff-necked Ibis								H		Bandurria boreal		H									<i>Theristicus caudatus</i> <i>Austral winter</i>
Roseate Spoonbill ³⁴		U	5							Espátula rosada											<i>Platalea ajaja</i> <i>Austral winter</i>
CICONIIDAE (STORKS)																					
Maguari Stork ³⁵		FC	U							Cigüeña											<i>Ciconia maguari</i>
Wood Stork ³⁶		1	1							Tuyuyú											<i>Mycteria americana</i>
Turkey Vulture				U	U	X		X	2	Jote cabeza X X X		X	1		1		U	X	X		<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Black Vulture ³⁷		U	U	U	U	X	U	X	1	Jote cabeza negra X X X		X	U			U		X	X		<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
King Vulture										Jote real											<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
Andean Condor				4			2		10+	Cóndor andino		1	1				1				<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
PHOENICOPTERIDAE (FLAMINGOS)																					
Chilean Flamingo ^{38 39}										Flamenco austral				C		FC					<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>
Andean Flamingo ³⁹														FC							<i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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James's Flamingo ³⁹														FC								<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>
ACCIPITRIDAE (HAWKS)																						
Swallow-tailed Kite ⁴⁰								1		Milano tjereta U		U										<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> <i>Northern Winter</i>
White-tailed Kite				1						Milano blanco								1				<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Snail Kite ⁴¹		1																				<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Plumbeous Kite	1	U	U							Milano plumizo 1	U	U										<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Cinereous Harrier							2			Gavilán ceniciento				1								<i>Circus cinereus</i> <i>Austral winter</i>
Long-winged Harrier		U	2							Gavilán planeador												<i>Circus buffoni</i>
-Rufous-thighed Hawk ⁴²			1				1			Esparvero común								1				<i>Accipiter striatus erythronemius</i>
-Bicolored ['Spotted'] Hawk ⁴³																						<i>Accipiter bicolor 'guttifer'</i>
Great Black-Hawk										Águila negra 1		1										<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
Savanna Hawk ⁴⁴		U								Aguilucho colorado										1		<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle				U			2		1	Águila mora												<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
Harris's Hawk ⁴⁵			1		1					Gavilán mixto												<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>
Roadside Hawk ⁴⁶		U	U							Taguato común 1	1							1	1	X		<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>
-Variable ['Red-backed'] Hawk							U		1					U	U	U	U					<i>Buteo polyosoma polyosoma</i> <i>Austral winter</i>
Black-and-Chestnut Eagle ⁴⁷										Águila poma L?												<i>Oraetus isidori</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		

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FALCONIDAE (FALCONS)																					
Mountain Caracara ⁴⁸									1	Matamico andino				FC	U	U	1				<i>Phalacroboenus megalopterus</i>
Chimango Caracara	1	U	FC	U	U	FC	U	X		Chimango		1						X			<i>Milvago chimango</i>
Spot-winged Falconet ⁴⁹				1	1					Halcondito gris											<i>Spizopteryx circumcincta</i>
American Kestrel										Halcondito											<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Aplomado Falcon		1	1	1		1		1		Halcón plumizo					1			X	X		<i>Falco femoralis</i>
Peregrine Falcon ⁵⁰		1		1				1		Halcón peregrino				U	1	1		1	U		<i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Northern Winter</i>
ARAMIDAE (LIMPKIN)																					
Limpkin	1	FC	H							Carau											<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
RALLIDAE (RAILS)																					
Giant Wood-Rail	1		5							Ipacaá											<i>Aramides ypecaha</i>
Gray-necked Wood-Rail	1	U	H							Chiricote		H								1	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>
Rufous-sided Crane ⁵¹		H								Burrito común											<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> <i>Summer</i>
Plumbeous Rail ⁵²		1								Gallineta común											<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>
Common Moorhen ⁵³	U		U			U				Pollona negra						U				FC	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Spot-flanked Gallinule ⁵⁴	U	1	U							Pollona pintada										U	<i>Gallinula melanops</i>
Red-gartered Coot	U									Gallareta ligas											<i>Fulica armillata</i>
Red-fronted Coot	U									Gallareta escudete							1			C	<i>Fulica rufifrons</i>
Slate-colored Coot ⁵⁵	U					U				Gallareta andina						U				U	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
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White-winged Coot ⁵⁶	U	1				U				Gallareta chica						U	U			U	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>
CARIAMIDAE (SERIEMAS)																					
Red-legged Seriema								1		Chuña patas rojas H											<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Black-legged Seriema					1					Chuña patas									1		<i>Chunga burmeisteri</i>
JACANIDAE (JACANAS)																					
Wattled Jacana	FC	FC	C	U						Jacana										FC	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
RECURVIROSTRIDAE (AVOCETS, STILTS)																					
-White-backed Stilt	1	FC	FC			X				Tero real			FC	FC		FC	U				<i>Himantopus mexicanus melanurus</i>
Andean Avocet										Avoceta andina						1					<i>Recurvirostra andina</i>
CHARADRIIDAE (PLOVERS)																					
-Southern ['Cayenne'] Lapwing ⁵⁷	1	FC	FC			X	FC	1	U	U			1	U			U				<i>Vanellus chilensis 'cayennensis'</i> U
Andean Lapwing ⁵⁸							U			Tero serrano				FC	FC	FC					<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>
American Golden-Plover		U								Chorlo pampa				U		1					<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
American Golden-Plover		U								Chorlo pampa				U		1					<i>Pluvialis dominica Northern Winter</i>
Puna Plover ⁵⁹										Chorlito puneño				3							<i>Charadrius alticola</i>
Tawny-throated Dotterel ⁶⁰										Chorlo cabezón				6							<i>Oreopholus ruficollis</i>
SCOLOPACIDAE (SANDPIPERS)																					
-South American 'Paraguayan' Snipe		1	1							Becasina común											<i>Gallinago paraguaiae</i>
Greater Yellowlegs										Pitotoy grande				U		1					<i>Tringa melanoleuca Northern Winter</i>
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Lesser Yellowlegs	1	U	1							Pitotoy chico											<i>Tringa flavipes</i> Northern Winter
Sanderling ⁶¹										Playerito blanco				X							<i>Calidris alba</i>
Baird's Sandpiper ⁶²										Playerito unicolor				FC		U					<i>Calidris bairdii</i> Northern Winter
Pectoral Sandpiper ⁶³		U			1					Playerito pectoral											<i>Calidris melanotos</i> Northern Winter
THINOCORIDAE (SEEDSNIPES)																					
Gray-breasted Seedsnipe														U	U						<i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i>
Least Seedsnipe										Agachona chica				U							<i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i>
Larinae																					
Brown-hooded Gull	FC	U	U																	U	<i>Larus maculipennis</i>
Andean Gull						1							U	U		U	U				<i>Larus serranus</i>
COLUMBIDAE (PIGEONS)																					
Rock Pigeon ⁶⁴	A	X	X			X	X			Paloma doméstica X			X			X	X	X		X	<i>Columba livia</i>
Picazuro Pigeon	FC	FC	FC					U		Paloma picazuro								U	FC	FC	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Spot-winged Pigeon		1	1	U		U	U	U		Paloma manchada							1				<i>Patagioenas maculosa albipennis</i>
Spot-winged Pigeon															U						<i>Patagioenas maculosa albipennis</i>
-White-naped [Band-tailed] Pigeon ⁶⁵											U										<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon										Paloma colorada U	U	FC									<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Eared Dove	FC	U	C	FC	FC	FC	FC	X	FC	Torcaza			FC	X		X		FC	A	FC	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Ruddy Ground-Dove ⁶⁶										Torcacita colorada									1		<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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Picui Ground-Dove ⁶⁷		U	U	U	FC	FC	FC	X		Torcacita común								FC	A		<i>Columbina picui</i>	
Bare-faced Ground-Dove ⁶⁸										Palomita moteada											<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>	
Bare-eyed [Moreno's] Ground-Dove ⁶⁹							U			Palomita ojo					FC						<i>Metriopelia morenoi</i> <i>Endemic</i>	
Black-winged Ground-Dove							FC			Palomita			U								<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>	
Golden-spotted Ground-Dove ⁷⁰										Palomita dorada					FC						<i>Metriopelia aymara</i>	
-White-tipped ['Brazilian'] Dove ⁷¹		H	U		U	X	U	U				H						FC	U		<i>Leptotila verreauxi 'brasiliensis'</i>	
Large-tailed [White-faced] Dove ⁷²										Yerutí yunqueña U U		S+H									<i>Leptotila megalura</i>	
White-throated Quail-Dove										Paloma montería H							H	U			<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	
PSITTACIDAE (PARROTS)																						
Yellow-collared Macaw ⁷³																					<i>Propyrrhura auricollis</i>	
Blue-crowned Parakeet										2 ON H Calacarte común									FC		<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	
-Mitre Parakeet ⁷⁴								33 FC		Calacarte cara U FC FC						U		FC H			<i>Aratinga mitrata mitrata</i>	
White-eyed Parakeet								FC		Calacarte ala roja U											<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	
Nanday Parakeet	FC																				<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	
Burrowing Parakeet							9 FC			Loro barranquero											<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	
Green-cheeked Parakeet ⁷⁵										Chiripepe cabeza U H											<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	
Monk Parakeet ⁷⁶	FC	C	FC	FC	FC	X				Cotorra									FC	C	FC	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>
Gray-hooded Parakeet ⁷⁷							FC	LH	U				U		U						<i>Psilopsiagon aymara</i>	
Mountain Parakeet ⁷⁸														L		8					<i>Psilopsiagon aurifrons</i>	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		

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Scaly-headed Parrot								X	U	Loro maitaca U	FC	FC									<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>
Tucumán Parrot ⁷⁹										Loro alisero FC	FC										<i>Amazona tucumana</i> Near-endemic
Blue-fronted Parrot ⁸⁰										Loro hablador									6		<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
Cuculinae																					
Ash-colored Cuckoo		1								Cuclillo chico											<i>Coccyzus cinereus</i>
Dark-billed Cuckoo			1							Cuclillo canela											<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo										Tingazú	1	1									<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Crotophaginae																					
Smooth-billed Ani										Anó chico								U	X		<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Guira Cuckoo	U	U	U	U	U	X	X			Pirincho								U	FC	U	<i>Guira guira</i>
Neomorphinae																					
Striped Cuckoo		H	H		2H	H				Crespín								2H	1S+1		<i>Tapera naevia</i>
TYTONIDAE (BARN OWLS)																					
Barn Owl										Lechuza de		H									<i>Tyto alba</i>
STRIGIDAE (OWLS)																					
Tropical Screech-Owl ⁸¹			2																		<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Montane Forest [Hoy's] Screech-Owl ⁸²												1S+7									<i>Megascops hoyi</i>
Chaco Owl ⁸³					2					Lechuza bataraz											<i>Strix chacoensis</i> Resident
Yungas Pygmy-Owl ⁸⁴										Caburé yungueño H						H	H				<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl ⁸⁵				1 S						Caburé chico											<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
-Ferruginous ['Tucuman'] Pygmy-Owl ⁸⁵																		1			<i>Glaucidium brasilianum 'tucumanus'</i>
Burrowing Owl ⁸⁶		U	U			X	1	1						U		U		U			<i>Athene cucularia</i>
Stygian Owl										Lechuzón negro	ruzco	H									<i>Asio stygius</i>
CAPRIMULGIDAE (NIGHTJARS)																					
Common Nighthawk		1								Añapero boreal											<i>Chordeiles minor</i> <i>Northern Winter</i>
Nacunda Nighthawk		1	2							Nacundá											<i>Podager nacunda</i>
Rufous Nightjar ⁸⁷										Atajacaminos	1S +H										<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>
Little Nightjar ⁸⁸										Atajacaminos								U			<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i>
Scissor-tailed Nightjar ⁸⁹				2S						Atajacaminos	tijera										<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>
Lyre-tailed Nightjar				1						Atajacaminos	lira						4+	F NE			<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>
APODIDAE (SWIFTS)																					
Rothschild's Swift ⁹⁰										Vencejo pardo		U									<i>Cypseloides rothschildi</i>
White-collared Swift				A				U	U	Vencejo de collar		U		FC							<i>Streptoprocne zonoris</i>
Ashy-tailed Swift ⁹¹										U	U	U									<i>Chaetura andrei</i>
Andean Swift ⁹²								U	U	Vencejo blanco			U	U							<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>
TROCHILIDAE (HUMMINGBIRDS)																					
Planalto Hermit ⁹³										Ermitaño canela	1										<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
Sparkling Violet-ear ⁹⁴									U	Colibrí grande			U								<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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White-vented Violet-ear										Colibrí mediano							L?				<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
Glittering-bellied Emerald		U	1	U	U	X	1	X		Picaflor común		1						U	X	U	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>
Gilded Hummingbird ⁹⁵		U								Picaflor bronceado								U			<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>
White-bellied Hummingbird ⁹⁶																		U			<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>
Andean Hillstar ⁹⁷						X		X	1	U	U	U				U	U				<i>Oreotrochilus estella</i>
Wedge-tailed Hillstar ⁹⁸										Picaflor andino				1		SP					<i>Oreotrochilus adela</i>
Giant Hummingbird										Picaflor gigante					3 ON						<i>Patagona gigas</i>
Blue-capped Puffleg									4	Picaflor frente azul			ON		1	U	U				<i>Eriocnemis glaucopoides</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Red-tailed Comet				U			1	U	U	Picaflor cometa			U		1	U	U				<i>Sappho sparganura</i>
Blue-tufted Starthroat				U	U					Picaflor de barbijo									1	1	<i>Helimaster furcifer</i>
Slender-tailed Woodstar ⁹⁹								2		Picaflor enano		U	U					U	U		<i>Microstilbon burmeisteri</i>
TROGONIDAE (TROGONS)																					
Blue-crowned Trogon ¹⁰⁰										Surucua aurora		H									<i>Trogon curucui</i>
ALCEDINIDAE (KINGFISHERS)																					
Ringed Kingfisher ¹⁰¹		1	1			1		1									1				<i>Ceryle torquatus</i>
Green Kingfisher		1								Martín pescador											<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
MOMOTIDAE (MOTMOTS)																					
Blue-crowned Motmot ¹⁰²										2		H									<i>Momotus momota</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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BUCCONIDAE (PUFFBIRDS)																						
Spot-backed ['Chaco'] Puffbird ¹⁰³				1																	<i>Nystalus maculatus striatepectus</i>	
RAMPHASTIDAE (TOUCANS)																						
Toco Toucan										Tucán grande 2	1										<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	
PICIDAE (WOODPECKERS)																						
White-barred Piculet ¹⁰⁴								1		Carpintero común U								LH			<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	
Ocellated Piculet ¹⁰⁵											1	H				2					<i>Picumnus dorbignyanus</i>	
White-fronted Woodpecker ¹⁰⁶					U		U	U		Carpintero del									1		<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>	
Checkered Woodpecker ¹⁰⁷		1			1		U			Carpintero bataraz											<i>Picoides mixtus</i>	
Dot-fronted Woodpecker ¹⁰⁸										Carpintero oliva											<i>Veniliornis frontalis</i>	
Golden-olive Woodpecker ¹⁰⁹								1		Carpintero dorado	1	1				1					<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	
Green-barred Woodpecker ¹¹⁰								X		Carpintero real	1	1					1	1			<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	
Andean Flicker ¹¹¹			2	U			U		1	Carpintero andino					1				1	1	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>	
Campo Flicker ¹¹²							FC		U	Carpintero				U	U						<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	
Black-bodied Woodpecker ^{111 112}		1	U	U						Carpintero negro											<i>Dryocopus schulzi</i>	
Cream-backed Woodpecker ¹¹³				1						Carpintero lomo											<i>Campephilus leucopogon</i>	
				1						2												
FURNARIIDAE (OVENBIRDS)																						
Olivaceous Woodcreeper ¹¹⁴										Tarefero H		1									<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	
Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper ¹¹⁵										Chincheró grande											<i>Drymornis bridgesii</i>	
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Trepador gigante			1	U					1	1	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>	

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Black-banded Woodcreeper ¹¹⁶										Trepador colorado 1											<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper										Chincherito chico											<i>Lepidocolaptes</i>
Slender-billed Miner ¹¹⁷	1	U			U	X				Camenera picuda								U	U	U	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>
Puna Miner							1			Camenera puneña				FC	U						<i>Geositta punensis</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Rufous-banded Miner										Camenera colorada				U	1						<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>
Plain-breasted Earthcreeper ¹¹⁸				1					1 H	Bandurrita puneña					2						<i>Upucerthia jelskii</i>
Buff-breasted Earthcreeper										Bandurrita andina											<i>Upucerthia validirostris</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Rock Earthcreeper							2		1	Bandurrita cola											<i>Upucerthia andaecola</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Chaco Earthcreeper ¹¹⁹									U	Bandurrita					U	U					<i>Upucerthia certhioides</i>
Bar-winged Cinclodes ¹²⁰				1	H		H	H		Remolinera común										H	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>
Córdoba Cinclodes ¹²⁰									1	Remolinera				FC	FC	FC					<i>Cinclodes comechingonus</i> <i>Endemic</i>
Olrog's Cinclodes ¹²¹				U																	<i>Cinclodes olrogi</i>
White-winged Cinclodes				U					U	Remolinera						FC					<i>Cinclodes atacamensis</i>
Rufous Hornero	U	FC	C		U	X		X		Hornero								1	1		<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Crested Hornero					U					Hornerito copetón										FC	<i>Furnarius cristatus</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Curve-billed Reedhaunter										Pajonera pico											<i>Limnornis curvirostris</i>
Straight-billed Reedhaunter		1																			<i>Limnornis rectirostris</i>
Wren-like Rushbird	U-	U								Junquero							NB				<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>
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Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail							U		FC	Coludito canela					U		U				<i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps</i>
Tufted Tit-Spinetail		TM			U		1			Coludito copeton											<i>Leptasthenura platensis</i>
Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail										Coludito cola			1	1	U	U					<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>
Chotoy Spinetail ¹²²		U	X							Chotoy											<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophila</i>
Sooty-fronted Spinetail ¹²³			S, H	U			X	H		Pijuí frente gris											<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>
-Buff-browed [Azara's] Spinetail ¹²⁴								1S,+H		H	FC	FC				U	H				<i>Synallaxis azarae 'superciliosa'</i>
Pale-breasted Spinetail					U					Pijuí cola parda											<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
Spix's Spinetail ¹²⁵		U								Pijuí plumizo											<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>
Ochre-cheeked Spinetail ¹²⁶										1 +H		H									<i>Synallaxis scutata</i>
Sulphur-throated Spinetail		1								Curutié ocráceo											<i>Cranioleuca sulphurifera</i>
Stripe-crowned Spinetail ¹²⁷		U	S, H					U		Curutié blanco	H	U	1			H					<i>Cranioleuca pyrrhophia</i>
Yellow-throated Spinetail ¹²⁸		U								Curutié rojizo											<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
Maquis Canastero ¹²⁹									1 +H	Canastero											<i>Asthenes heterura</i>
Cordilleran Canastero ¹³⁰				U			U		U	Canastero pálido				1	FC-O						<i>Asthenes modesta</i>
-Puna [Cordoba] Canastero ¹³¹				U																	<i>Asthenes sclateri sclateri</i>
-Puna Canastero ¹³¹																					<i>Asthenes sclateri punensis</i>
Scribble-tailed Canastero ¹³²							U		U	Espartillero											<i>Asthenes maculicauda</i>
Creamy-breasted Canastero ¹³³							H		1	Canastero rojizo											<i>Near-endemic</i> <i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i>
Steinbach's Canastero ¹³⁴							X	1		Canastero castaño			U		U						<i>Near-endemic</i> <i>Asthenes steinbachi</i> <i>Endemic</i>
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Short-billed Canastero ¹³⁵				U	H					Canastero											<i>Asthenes baeri</i>
Rufous-fronted Thornbird ¹³⁶		3								Espinero frente								U			<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
Little Thornbird ¹³⁷						X				Espinero chico											<i>Phacellodomus sibilatrix</i>
Streak-fronted Thornbird		U			U					Espinero andino				H	1	1					<i>Phacellodomus striaticeps</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Spot[Freckle]-breasted Thornbird							1		U	Espinero serrano								U			<i>Phacellodomus maculipectus</i>
Freckle-breasted Thornbird	LH	U	1							Espinero pecho											<i>Phacellodomus striatocollis</i> <i>Near-endemic</i>
Firewood-gatherer			2							Leñatero											<i>Anumbius annumbi</i>
Lark-like Brushrunner				1	U	X				Crestudo								U-	FC		<i>Coryphistera alaudina</i>
Brown Cacholote					U					Cacholote castaño								2	U		<i>Pseudoseisura lophotes</i>
White-throated Cacholote		H	2	1	U					Cacholote pardo											<i>Pseudoseisura gutturalis</i> <i>Endemic</i>
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner							2	U		Ticotico común		U					H	U			<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>
								U	LH	1	U	U									
THAMNOPHILIDAE (ANTBIRDS)																					
Giant Antshrike										Batará gigante											<i>Batara cinerea</i>
Great Antshrike										H H		1 S									<i>Taraba major</i>
-Variable Antshrike ¹³⁸										Chororó								1	H		<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens</i>
-Rufous-capped Antshrike ¹³⁹			S							Choca común		1						U	H		<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus ruficapillus</i>
Stripe-backed Antbird		1	H							Choca corona								LH			<i>Myrmorchilus strigilatus</i>
Black-capped Antwren ¹⁴⁰										Tiluchi plumizo								H, S	1S,+H		<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>
												1									
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FORMICARIIDAE (ANTPITTAS)																					
White-throated Antpitta											Chululú cabeza U,H+	2S,+H									<i>Grallaria albigula</i>
RHINOCRYPTIDAE (TAPACULOS)																					
Crested Gallito					2S,2H						Gallito copetón								U H		<i>Rhinocrypta lanceolata</i>
Sandy Gallito							2	H			Gallito arena										<i>Teledromas fuscus</i> Endemic
White-browed Tapaculo ¹⁴¹							2				Churrín ceja										<i>Scytalopus superciliaris</i>
Olive-crowned Crescent-chest				1, +H		H					Gallito de collar										<i>Melanopareia maximiliani</i>
TYRANNIDAE (TYRANT FLYCATCHERS)																					
Rough-legged Tyrannulet ¹⁴²											Mosqueta pico H H										<i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i>
Sclater's Tyrannulet ¹⁴³											Mosqueta corona 1 U H						H				<i>Phyllomyias sclateri</i>
Gray Elaenia											Fiofío ceniciento 1										<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>
Large Elaenia ¹⁴⁴											Fiofío grande							1	1		<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i> Summer
-White-crested Elaenia ¹⁴⁵											1 U U					1	U				<i>Elaenia albiceps cochabambae</i>
Small-billed Elaenia ¹⁴⁶		3	3	U		X		X			Fiofío pico corto						U	FC	U		<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> Summer
Slaty Elaenia											Fiofío plumizo 1 FC U						U				<i>Elaenia strepera</i> Near-endemic
Highland Elaenia ¹⁴⁷											Fiofío oscuro 1 FC U										<i>Elaenia obscura</i>
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet											Piojito silbón										<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Suiriri Flycatcher ¹⁴⁸		LH	1	1	1	X					Suiriri común						1	U	U		<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>
Buff-banded Tyrannulet		1			1						Piojito de los pinos U U								U	U	<i>Mecocerculus hellmayri</i>
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White-throated Tyrannulet						X		X	1	Piojito gargantilla	U	U				4	FC				<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant									1	Cachudito pico			U	U	U							<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>
Tufted Tit-Tyrant									1	Cachudito pico												<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Sooty Tyrannulet		1								Piojito gris												<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>
White-crested Tyrannulet ¹⁴⁹		H	U S							Piojito común												<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>
White-bellied Tyrannulet ¹⁴⁹								U										1			<i>Serpophaga munda</i>	
-White-bellied [Gray-crowned] Tyrannulet ^{149 150}					1					Piojito trinador												<i>Serpophaga munda griseiceps</i>
Bearded Tachuri ¹⁵¹			2							Tachurí canela												<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>
Dinelli's Doradito ¹⁵²						2				Doradito pardo												<i>Pseudocolopteryx dinelliana</i>
Warbling Doradito		U								Doradito común												<i>Pseudocolopteryx</i>
Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant			1		H	LH				Barullero									LH	U		<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>
Greater Wagtail-Tyrant ¹⁵³				3	H	H	H	H		Calandrita									U	U		<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>
Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet								S		Mosqueta común	1	1						1				<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>
Sepia-capped Flycatcher										Mosqueta corona		H										<i>Leptopogonamaurocephalus</i>
Southern Scrub-Flycatcher ¹⁵⁴					1					Suirirí pico corto									U	U		<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>
Plain Tyrannulet ¹⁵⁵										Piojito picudo									1	1		<i>Inezia inornata</i> Summer
Many-colored Rush-Tyrant										Tachurí												<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	U																					<i>Hemirriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
	2		1	H	X							H						H	U			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		

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Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher										Mosqueta cabeza 1 U 1+										<i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i>
Yellow-olive Flycatcher ¹⁵⁶										Picochato grande H 1										<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>
-Bran-colored Flycatcher ¹⁵⁷		U	U	U				X		Mosqueta estriada									1	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus</i>
-Cinnamon Flycatcher ¹⁵⁸										Birro chico 1									1	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus cinnamomeus</i>
Cliff Flycatcher ¹⁵⁹										Birro común					LH					<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>
Euler's Flycatcher ¹⁶⁰								3		Mosqueta parda LH 1									H	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>
Smoke-colored Pewee ¹⁶¹								1		Burlisto copetón									1	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
Tropical Pewee ¹⁶²								1		Burlisto chico							1	2		<i>Contopus cinereus</i>
-Black [White-winged] Phoebe ¹⁶³						X		1		Viudita de río 1										<i>Sayornis nigricans latirostris</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher		2	U	1	U	X				Churrinche										<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus Summer</i>
Andean Negrito ¹⁶⁴										Sobrepuesto				1			2			<i>Lessonia oreas</i>
Cinereous Tyrant ¹⁶⁵										Viudita chaqueña									2	<i>Knipolegus striaticeps</i>
Andean Tyrant ¹⁶⁶										Viudita plumiza 2 U						U	U			<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>
Blue-billed Black-Tyrant		1								Viudita pico										<i>Knipolegus cyanirostris</i>
White-winged Black-Tyrant ¹⁶⁷				U			U			Viudita común			1	1						<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>
Spectacled Tyrant ¹⁶⁸		2		U		X													U	<i>Hymenops perspicillatus</i>
Yellow-browed Tyrant			1					U	1	Suirirí amarillo			1			1	1			<i>Satrapa icterophrys Summer</i>
Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant									1	Dormilona chica			1							<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

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Puna Ground-Tyrant										Dormilona puneña					1						<i>Muscisaxicola juninensis</i>
Cinereous Ground-Tyrant ¹⁶⁹							1			Dormilona			1								<i>Muscisaxicola cinereus</i> Summer
Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant										Dormilona gris				1	1						<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>
Black-fronted Ground-Tyrant										Dormilona frente				1							<i>Muscisaxicola frontalis</i> Austral winter
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant ¹⁷⁰										Gaucha serrano				ON							<i>Agriornis montanus</i>
White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant ¹⁷¹							2			Gaucha andino					1						<i>Agriornis andicola</i>
Gray-bellied Shrike-Tyrant									1	Gaucha gris											<i>Agriornis micropterus</i>
Gray Monjita ¹⁷²										Monjita gris				1							<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>
White Monjita		1	1							Monjita blanca											<i>Xolmis irupero</i>
Salinas Monjita ¹⁷³		1	3	2		X		X		1						1					<i>Xolmis salinarum</i> Endemic
Black-and-white Monjita ¹⁷⁴					2																<i>Xolmis dominicanus</i>
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant		1	4							Birro grande											<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>
Black-backed Water-Tyrant ¹⁷⁵	1																4				<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
d'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant										Pitajo canela										u	<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i>
White-browed Chat-Tyrant ¹⁷⁶							2			Pitajo gris			1	1	1						<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>
Cattle Tyrant ¹⁷⁷		U	U				U		U	Picabuey				1							<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
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Piratic Flycatcher								U		Tuquito chico 1 1	U										<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i> Summer
Great Kiskadee						2	U	U		Benteveo común 1		1	H			H	U	U	U	U	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Streaked Flycatcher ¹⁷⁸	U	FC	FC	U	U			U		Benteveo rayado U 1	U								LH		<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Variegated Flycatcher ¹⁷⁹	1	U	U	U				H		Tuquito rayado 1	U					1	1				<i>Empidonomus varius</i> Summer
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher										Tuquito gris 1	U								U	FC	<i>Empidonomus</i> Summer
Tropical Kingbird					U	X				Suirirí real 1	U								U	FC	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Fork-tailed Flycatcher ¹⁸⁰	U	C	FC		U	X			U	Tijereta 1				1		U	U	U	FC	X	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher ¹⁸¹		U	FC	U	U	X		X		Burlisto corona 1 1	U					H	U				<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Swainson's Flycatcher ¹⁸²				1						Burlisto pico 1		H						U	FC		<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i> Summer
-Brown-crested Flycatcher ¹⁸³										Burlisto cola 1											<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus</i> Summer
COTINGIDAE (COTINGAS)																					
White-tipped Plantcutter																					<i>Phytotoma rutila</i>
White-naped Xenopsaris		H			S, H	1		U	FC	Cortarrama 1			H							H	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>
White-winged Becard		1								Anambe común 2 U						H					<i>Pachyramphus</i>
Crested Becard ¹⁸⁴								LH		Anambe grande 2 U											<i>Pachyramphus validus</i> Summer
								1 S								1	2 NB				
VIREONIDAE (VIREOS)																					
Rufous-browed Peppershrike ¹⁸⁵																					<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
-Red-eyed [Chivi] Vireo		H			S, H	1		U	FC	Juan chiviro 1			H							H	<i>Vireo olivaceus chivi</i>
				H		X		H		U	U	FC				U	U	U			
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CORVIDAE (JAYS)																						
Plush-crested Jay ¹⁸⁶								1	FC	Urraca común U	U	FC					U	U			<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	
HIRUNDINIDAE (SWALLOWS)																						
White-rumped Swallow ¹⁸⁷	C	U	U			X				Golondrina ceja U											<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	
Brown-chested Martin ¹⁸⁸		1	C	U	U											1					<i>Progne tapera</i>	
Gray-breasted Martin ¹⁸⁹	U	U						U		Golondrina U									U		<i>Progne chalybea</i> Summer	
Southern Martin ¹⁸⁹				FC	U								U								<i>Progne elegans</i> Summer	
Andean Swallow ¹⁹⁰									U												<i>Haplochelidon andecola</i>	
-Blue-and-white Swallow ¹⁹¹			U	U		X	U	X	FC					?							<i>Pygchelidon cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	
Tawny-headed Swallow ¹⁹²		U											FC	FC	FC	FC	U				<i>Alopochelidon fucata</i>	
-Bank Swallow [Sand-Martin] ¹⁹³		U								Golondrina U											<i>Riparia riparia riparia</i> Northern Winter	
-Barn Swallow ¹⁹⁴		U								Golondrina tijerita U											<i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i> Northern Winter	
Cliff Swallow ¹⁹⁵												1		U	U	U					<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> Northern Winter	
TROGLODYTIDAE (WRENS)																						
-[Grass] [Sedge] Wren ¹⁹⁶																					<i>Cistothorus platensis platensis</i>	
-[Southern] House-Wren ¹⁹⁷	X	U	FC	U	U	X	U	U	FC	U	X	U	H	U	FC	U	U	U	U	X	<i>Troglodytes aedon musculus</i>	
Mountain Wren ¹⁹⁸						1				Ratona ceja U											<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	
Masked Gnatcatcher ¹⁹⁹		1	U	U	U					Tacuarita azulada U								1			<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	
CINCLIDAE (DIPPERS)																						
Rufous-throated Dipper										Mirlo de agua U											<i>Cinclus schulzi</i> Near-endemic	
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TURDIDAE (THRUSHES)																					
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush											Zorzalito overo 1										<i>Catharus dryas</i>
-Swainson's ['Olive-backed'] Thrush ²⁰⁰										1	1	1									<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> <i>Northern Winter</i>
-Chiguanco ['Carbonated'] Thrush ²⁰¹				FC			A	FC	FC				1		U	U	U				<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>
Glossy-black Thrush										Zorzal negro 1											<i>Turdus serranus</i>
Slaty Thrush ²⁰²										Zorzal cabeza LH U	U					U	U				<i>Turdus nigriceps nigriceps</i> <i>Summer</i>
Rufous-bellied Thrush	FC	FC	U	U				1		Zorzal colorado U FC	U					H	U	U	U	U	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
Creamy-bellied Thrush		FC	U	U		X				Zorzal chalchalero								U	U	U	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> <i>Summer</i>
MIMIDAE (MOCKINGBIRDS)																					
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	U	FC	FC	U	U						Calandria grande										<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
Patagonian Mockingbird							U				Calandria mora		U								<i>Mimus patagonicus</i> <i>Austral winter</i>
Brown-backed Mockingbird											Calandria castaña		2		U	1					<i>Mimus dorsalis</i>
STURNIDAE (STARLINGS)																					
Common Starling	2										Estornino pinto									FC	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
MOTACILLIDAE (PIPITS AND WAGTAILS)																					
Short-billed Pipit			1								Cachirla uña corta			1		H					<i>Anthus furcatus</i>
Correndera Pipit		1									Cachirla común			U		U					<i>Anthus correndera</i>
Hellmayr's Pipit								1			Cachirla pálida										<i>Anthus hellmayri</i>
Paramo Pipit									1		Cachirla andina										<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>
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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
THRAUPIDAE (TANAGERS)																					
Orange-headed Tanager										Tangara gris											<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>
Rust-and-yellow Tanager										2	2	1				1					<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>
Sayaca Tanager		U	U			X		U		Celestino común											<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
Blue-and-yellow Tanager								U		U	FC	FC				U	U	FC	U		<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>
Diademed Tanager							4	FC	U	Naranjero			U		U					U	<i>Stephanophorus diadematus</i>
Fawn-breasted Tanager		1								U											<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
Chestnut-vented Conebill										Saira de antifaz	U	U	U			U	U				<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>
Rusty Flowerpiercer										Sai común			U								<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>
Common Bush-Tanager									U	Payador canela											<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>
-[Lowland] Hepatic-Tanager ²⁰³				1				H	H	Frutero yungueño	U	FC	FC				U	U			<i>Piranga flava flava</i>
										Fueguero común	U										
EMBERIZIDAE (SPARROWS)																					
Rufous-collared Sparrow	X	1	FC	U	U	X	C	C	C	Chingolo	U		U	FC	C	FC	FC	X	X	X	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Grassland Sparrow ²⁰⁴			U		U					Cachilo ceja											<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
Stripe-capped Sparrow								U		Cachilo corona											<i>Aimophila strigiceps</i>
Black-hooded Sierra-Finch				3						Comesebo cabeza			4	U	FC	U					<i>Phrygilus atriceps</i>
Gray-hooded Sierra-Finch							C	X	U	Comesebo andino			U								<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>
Mourning Sierra-Finch									U	Yal negro				X	FC	U					<i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

Ornifolks in Northwest Argentina- November 2003

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch				1			FC			Yal plumizo											<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch				U			FC			Yal chico			2		FC	U					<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>
Band-tailed Sierra-finch							U		FC	Yal platero				X	FC	1					<i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i>
Common Diuca-Finch										Diuca común					U						<i>Diuca diuca</i>
Black-crested Finch					3					Soldadito común									U		<i>Lophospingus pusillus</i>
Rufous-sided Warbling-Finch									U	Monterita pecho					U						<i>Poospiza hypochondria</i>
Rusty-browed Warbling-Finch						X				Monterita ceja			1			U	U				<i>Poospiza erythrophrys</i>
-Black-and-chestnut Warbling-Finch ²⁰⁵				1				X		Sietevestidos											<i>Poospiza nigrorufa whitii</i>
Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch	U	FC	U							Sietevestidos										FC	<i>Poospiza nigrorufa</i>
Red-rumped Warbling-Finch			2							Monterita litoral											<i>Poospiza lateralis</i>
Ringed Warbling-Finch					1	X	1	1		Monterita de collar											<i>Poospiza torquata</i>
Black-capped Warbling-Finch		U	2	U						Monterita cabeza								1			<i>Poospiza melanoleuca</i>
Tucumán Mountain-Finch							U		U												<i>Poospiza baeri</i> Endemic
Puna Yellow-Finch										Jiguero puneño				X							<i>Sicalis lutea</i>
Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch										Jiguero cara gris				X		FC					<i>Sicalis uropygialis</i>
Citron-headed Yellow-Finch										Jiguero corona gris					15						<i>Sicalis luteocephala</i>
Greenish Yellow-Finch							FC		FC	Jiguero oliváceo			U	X	FC	FC					<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>
Saffron Finch		U	U	U	U			X		Jiguero dorado			U					X	U		<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

Ornifolks in Northwest Argentina- November 2003

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Grassland Yellow-Finch		U	FC					X		Misto											<i>Sicalis luteola</i>
-Great [Olive] Pampa-Finch ²⁰⁶															1			1			<i>Embernagra platensis platensis</i>
-Great [Red-billed] Pampa-Finch ²⁰⁶		U				X															<i>Embernagra platensis olivascens</i>
Blue-black Grassquit										Volatinero								U	U		<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Double-collared Seedeater		1	U							Corbatita común FC								FC	U		<i>Sporophila caeruleescens</i>
Dark-throated Seedeater			1							Capuchino											<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>
Band-tailed Seedeater				U		X	U	U	FC	Piquitodeoro			U		FC		U				<i>Catamenia analis</i>
Plain-colored Seedeater							U		FC	Piquitodeoro			U								<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
Saffron-billed Sparrow										Cerquero de collar FC											<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>
Stripe-headed Brush-Finch ²⁰⁷										1	U	U					1				<i>Buarremon torquatus</i>
Fulvous-headed Brush-Finch										Cerquero cabeza FC							U				<i>Atlapetes fulviceps</i>
Yellow-striped Brush-Finch						1				Cerquero amarillo											<i>Atlapetes citrinellus</i>
Many-colored Chaco-Finch				1	U	X				Pepitero chico								H			<i>Saltatricula multicolor</i>
Red-crested Finch					1			U		Brasita de fuego U								U	U		<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
Red-crested Cardinal ²⁰⁸		1	1			X				Cardenal común									U		<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
Yellow-billed Cardinal ²⁰⁹										Cardenilla											<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
																				3	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
CARDINALIDAE (CARDINAL GROSBEAKS)																					
Black-backed Grosbeak								1	1	Rey del bosque U U							U				<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>
Grayish Saltator ²¹⁰		1								Pepitero gris		H									<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
Green-winged Saltator ²¹¹			U							Pepitero verdoso											<i>Saltator similis</i>
Golden-billed Saltator		1	U	U		H	1	1	1+	Pepitero de collar H H		H	1		U	U	U	U	U	FC	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>
Rufous-bellied Saltator ²¹²									3	Pepitero colorado											<i>Saltator rufiventris</i>
Indigo ['Glaucous-blue'] Grosbeak ²¹³		1								Reinamora chica											<i>Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea</i>
Ultramarine Grosbeak ²¹⁴			1		H					Reinamora grande						H	1	2	X		<i>Cyanocompsa brissonii</i>
PARULIDAE (WOOD-WARBLERS)																					
Tropical Parula ²¹⁵		1	1					U		Pitiayumí U U FC					1		H	FC	U		<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>
Masked Yellowthroat ²¹⁶	2	FC	U	U	H	1		H		Arañero cara negra							H+S	U			<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>
Brown-capped Redstart ²¹⁷				U		X		U		Arañero corona U FC FC								U	U		<i>Myioborus bruniceps Near-endemic</i>
Two-banded Warbler ²¹⁸										Arañero coronado U U								U			<i>Basileuterus bivittatus</i>
Pale-legged Warbler ²¹⁹										Arañero ceja U U								U			<i>Basileuterus signatus</i>
Golden-crowned Warbler ²²⁰			U							Arañero coronado											<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>
White-browed Warbler ²²¹			U							Arañero silbón											<i>Basileuterus leucoblepharus</i>
ICTERIDAE (BLACKBIRDS)																					
Crested Oropendola ²²²										Yapú U U U						1					<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Solitary Cacique ²²³		2								Boyero negro								X	X		<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

Ornifolks in Northwest Argentina- November 2003

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Golden-winged Cacique ²²⁴								1		Boyero ala U	U					1	1				<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>
Epaulet Oriole ²²⁵										Boyero Federal									1		<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>
Scarlet-headed Blackbird		1		2																	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>
Yellow-winged Blackbird		U											U								<i>Chrysomus thilius</i>
Chestnut-capped Blackbird		FC	U																		<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>
Saffron-cowled Blackbird ²²⁶		1	10																		<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>
Brown-and-yellow Marshbird			15																		<i>Pseudoleistes virescens</i>
Bay-winged Cowbird ²²⁷		FC	FC																		<i>Agelaioides badius</i>
Screaming Cowbird	H	U	U	U	U	X	FC	C	FC				U	U	U		U	FC	FC	X	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>
Shiny Cowbird		U	U			X		U										U	U		<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
White-browed Blackbird ²²⁸	FC	FC	FC	FC	U	X	C	C	FC				FC	U	U		U	FC	FC	X	<i>Sturnella supercilialis</i>
		U	FC															X			
Fringillinae																					
Thick-billed Siskin							C							X		?					<i>Carduelis crassirostris</i>
Hooded Siskin		U	1	1		X	C	FC	U				U	X	FC	FC	U	U	U		<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>
Black Siskin									U					X		U	U				<i>Carduelis atrata</i>
									U												
Euphoniinae																					
Purple-throated Euphonia																					<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Golden-rumped Euphonia												H									<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
PASSERIDAE (OLD WORLD SPARROWS)																							
House Sparrow	C		U	X	X	X				Gorrion		U	U	X	X	X						X	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			

TAXONOMIC FOOTNOTES FROM THE SACC

The South American Checklist Committee (SACC) has a mission to create a standard classification, with English names, for the bird species of South America. This classification is subject to constant revision by the proposal system to allow incorporation of new data. The SACC hopes to have this classification published as a printed document within a year or so. As now stands, it is a 'work in progress' and should be interpreted as such.

Current SACC membership =

Alvaro Jaramillo, San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory
 Manuel Nores, Centro de Zoología Aplicada, Córdoba
 J. V. Remsen (Acting Chair), LSU Museum of Natural Science
 Mark B. Robbins, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas
 Thomas S. Schulenberg, Field Museum of Natural History
 Jose Maria Cardoso da Silva, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
 F. Gary Stiles, Universidad Nacional de Colombia
 Douglas F. Stotz, Field Museum of Natural History
 Kevin J. Zimmer, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

Technical Advisors:

Richard O. Prum, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas
 Robert S. Ridgely, National Audubon Society
 Bret M. Whitney, Field Guides & LSU Museum of Natural Science

Updates from the SACC are available at <http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html>

1. '-Puna' Rhea

Rhea pennata 'tarapacensis'

The montane subspecies *tarapacensis* (with "*garleppi*") may deserve recognition as a separate species from lowland nominate *pennata* (Blake 1977, Fjeldså and Krabbe 1990, Folch 1992), and this was followed by Jaramillo (2003).

2. Red-winged Tinamou

Rhynchotus rufescens

Huayco Tinamou

Rhynchotus maculicollis

Rhynchotus maculicollis was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, 1979, Cabot 1992, Monroe & Sibley 1993) considered a subspecies of *R. rufescens*. Maijer (1996) provided evidence that *maculicollis* differs substantially in vocalizations from *R. rufescens*. The two species form a superspecies. SACC proposal passed to recognize *maculicollis* as a separate species.

3. Ornate Tinamou

Nothoprocta ornata

Blake (1977) suggested that *Nothoprocta kalinowskii* might be better treated as a subspecies of *N. ornata*; Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered them to form a superspecies.

4. Brushland Tinamou

Nothoprocta cinerascens

5. Andean Tinamou

Nothoprocta pentlandii

Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Cabot (1992) considered *Nothoprocta perdicaria*, *N. pentlandii*, and *N. cinerascens* to form a superspecies.

6. Darwin's Nothura

Nothura darwinii

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Nothura darwinii*, *N. maculosa*, and *N. chacoensis* to form a superspecies.

Nothura darwinii was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942) considered a subspecies of *N. maculosa*, but they are locally sympatric and their voices differ (Fjeldså and Krabbe 1990, Cabot 1992).

7. Spotted Nothura

Nothura maculosa

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Nothura darwinii*, *N. maculosa*, and *N. chacoensis* to form a superspecies.

8. Elegant Crested-Tinamou

Eudromia elegans

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Eudromia elegans* and *E. formosa* to form a superspecies; they were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942) considered conspecific with *Eudromia elegans*, but see Olrog (1959) and Blake (1977).

9. Puna Tinamou

Tinamotis pentlandii

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Tinamotis pentlandii* and *T. ingoufi* to form a superspecies.

10. Fulvous Whistling-Duck

Dendrocygna bicolor

Whistling-Ducks were formerly called "Tree-Ducks" (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

Dendrocygna bicolor and Australasian *D. arcuata* form a superspecies (Mayr & Short 1970, Johnsgard 1979, Carboneras 1992f).

11. Black-necked Swan

Cygnus melancoryphus

Correct spelling for species name is *melancoryphus*, not *melanocoryphus* or *melanocorypha* (David & Gosselin 2002a).

12. Ringed Teal

Callonetta leucophrys

Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included in genus *Anas*, but see [REF].

13. Brazilian Teal

Amazonetta brasiliensis

Called "Brazilian Duck" in Meyer de Schauensee (1970).

Amazonetta was placed in *Anas* by (REFS), but see (REFS).

- 14. Torrent Duck** *Merganetta armata*
 Hellmayr & Conover (1948) treated the subspecies *colombiana* and *leucogenys* as separate species from *Merganetta armata*.
- 15. Crested Duck** *Lophonetta specularioides*
 Often (e.g., Johnsgard 1979) placed in *Anas*, but see Johnson & Sorenson (1999) for return to monotypic *Lophonetta*, as in Meyer de Schauensee (1970).
- 16. -Speckled 'Yellow-billed' Teal** *Anas flavirostris flavirostris*
-Speckled 'Yellow-billed' Teal *Anas flavirostris 'oxyptera'*
 The subspecies *andium* was considered a separate species from *Anas flavirostris* by Ridgely et al. (2001) based on differences in bill and plumage color; followed by Hilty (2003). Proposal needed. Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.
- 17. Yellow-billed Pintail** *Anas georgica*
 Johnsgard (1979) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Anas acuta* and *A. georgica* to form a superspecies.
 As noted by Ridgely et al. (2001), no rationale has ever been published for the merger (by Meyer de Schauensee 1966) of mainland *Anas spinicauda* with *A. georgica* from South Georgia Island, treated as separate species by Hellmayr & Conover (1948); see also Jaramillo (2003). Proposal needed.
- 18. Silver Teal** *Anas versicolor*
Anas puna and *A. versicolor* are often (e.g. Carboneras 1992f) considered conspecific, but most recent classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) consider them to be separate species; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
- 19. Puna Teal** *Anas puna*
Anas puna and *A. versicolor* are often (e.g. Carboneras 1992f) considered conspecific, but most recent classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) consider them to be separate species; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
- 20. Masked Duck** *Nomonyx dominicus*
 See Livezey (1995) and [McCracken REFS] for resurrection of *Nomonyx* as genus separate from *Oxyura*.
- 21. Lake Duck** *Oxyura vittata*
 Andean populations have been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"), by Siegfried (1976), Sibley & Ahlquist (1990), AOU (1998), Ridgely et al. (2001), and Jaramillo (2003). However, see Fjelds  (1986) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) and Carboneras (1992f). Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995) considered *ferruginea* to be more closely related to *O. vittata* than to *O. jamaicensis*, but see Fjelds  (1986). Proposal badly needed. <incorp. McCracken et al. 1999, Adams &
 Called "Argentine Blue-billed Duck" in Johnsgard (1978) and Carboneras (1992f).
- 22. Red-faced Guan** *Penelope dabbeni*
Penelope dabbeni was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934) known as *P. nigrifrons*, but see Hellmayr & Conover (1942).
- 23. Dusky-legged Guan** *Penelope obscura*
 Sibley & Monroe (1990) and del Hoyo (1994) considered *Penelope purpurascens*, *P. perspicax*, *P. albipennis*, *P. jacquacu*, and *P. obscura* to form a superspecies; they were considered conspecific by Vuilleumier (1965). [inc. Eley 1982.]
- 24. White-tufted Grebe** *Rollandia rolland*
Rollandia rolland was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in genus *Podiceps*, but recent classifications usually follow Storer (1963) in use of *Rollandia* for this species.
 Some authors (REFS) have considered mainland populations chilensis (with morrisoni) to deserve recognition as a separate species from *R. rolland* of the Falkland Islands.
 The subspecies of continental South America, *Rollandia r. chilensis*, was formerly (e.g., Peters 1931) considered a separate species from nominate *rolland* of the Falkland Islands.
25. See Browning (1989) for use of *brasilianus* instead of *olivaceus*. Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983) known in North America as "Olivaceous Cormorant."
- 26. Black-crowned Night-Heron** *Nycticorax nycticorax*
 Mayr & Short (1970), Payne & Risley (1976), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Mart nez-Vilata and Motis (1992) considered *Nycticorax nycticorax* to form a superspecies with Old World *N. nycticorax*
- 27. Green-backed [Striated] Heron** *Butorides striata*
Butorides virescens and *B. striatus* are often (e.g., Payne 1979, Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Mart nez-Vilata and Motis 1992) considered conspecific, based mainly on Payne (1974), but recent classifications (e.g., AOU 1998) have followed Monroe & Browning (REF), who interpreted the pattern of phenotypic variation where their ranges are in contact as indicating a lack of free interbreeding; see also Wetmore (1965) and Voous (1986). More recently, Hayes (REF) <>. Payne & Risley (1976) merged *Butorides* into *Ardeola* based on skeletal similarities, but genetic data do not support this (Sheldon et al. 1995, Sheldon et al. 2000).
 SACC proposal to split *Butorides sundevalli* from *B. striatus* did not pass, which found the analysis by Payne (1974) sufficient to place burden-of-proof on recognizing *sundevalli* as a species on obtaining new data. AOU (1998) recognized *sundevalli* as a species implicitly, but it was treated as conspecific in Mart nez-Vilata and Motis (1992) and elsewhere. (Beyond scope of this work is the problem that current classifications consider Neotropical and all Old World taxa as conspecific, separate from *B. virescens*, which would seem difficult to defend given what we know about limited gene flow between parapatric *virescens* and Neotropical *striatus*). *Butorides* is feminine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *striata* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
- 28. Cooi Heron** *Ardea cocoi*
 Payne & Risley (1976), Payne (1979), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Mart nez-Vilata and Motis (1992) considered *A. cinerea*, *A. herodias*, and *A. cocoi* to form a superspecies.
 Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as "White-necked Heron," but this name is also used (e.g., Mart nez-Vilata & Motis (1992) for Old World *A. pacifica*.

29. Whistling Heron

Syrigma sibilatrix

Genetic data indicate that *Syrigma*, whose relationships have long been considered uncertain, is the sister genus to *Egretta* (McCracken & Sheldon 1988, Sheldon et al. 2000).

30. Snowy Egret

Egretta thula

Egretta thula was formerly (e.g., REFS) placed in the monotypic genus *Leucophoyx*, but see (REFS).

Egretta gularis and *E. garzetta* were considered conspecific in Martínez-Vilata and Motis (1992); Payne & Risley (1976) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *E. gularis*, *E. garzetta*, and *E. thula* to form a superspecies.

31. White-faced Ibis

Plegadis chihi

Plegadis falcinellus and *P. chihi* form a superspecies (Steinbacher 1979, Sibley & Monroe 1990). They were formerly considered conspecific by some (e.g., Palmer 1962), but they breed sympatrically in Louisiana, USA (AOU 1983, 1998, <BNA>).

32. Puna Ibis

Plegadis ridgwayi

Plegadis ridgwayi was considered part of the *P. falcinellus* superspecies by REF, but see Short (1975).

33. Bare-faced [Whispering] Ibis

Phimosus infuscatus

Called "Whispering Ibis" in Matheu & del Hoyo (1992) and elsewhere. Proposal?

34. Roseate Spoonbill

Platalea ajaja

Platalea ajaja was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1998) placed in monotypic genus *Ajaja*, but see Hancock et al. (1992) and Banks et al. (2002) for inclusion in *Platalea*, as it is now typically treated (e.g., Mayr and Short 1970, Steinbacher 1979 <check citation>, Matheu & del Hoyo 1992) .

35. Maguari Stork

Ciconia maguari

Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in monotypic genus *Euxenura*, but see Kahl (1971a, 1971b, 1972a, 1972b) and Wood (1983, 1984) for behavioral and morphological reasons for its merger into *Ciconia*; followed by Kahl (1979a), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Elliot (1992).

36. Wood Stork

Mycteria americana

Formerly known as "Wood Ibis" (e.g., AOU 1957) or "American Wood-Ibis" (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970); called "American Wood Stork" in Hancock et al. (1992).

37. Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Called "American Black Vulture" in Houston (1994) to distinguish it from Palearctic *Aegypius monachus* ("Eurasian Black Vulture"). proposal needed

38. Chilean Flamingo

Phoenicoparrus chilensis

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *P. ruber* and *P. chilensis* to form a superspecies; they were treated as conspecific by Hellmayr & Conover (1948).

39. Andean Flamingo

Phoenicoparrus andinus

James's Flamingo

Phoenicoparrus jamesi

Sibley & Monroe (1990) merged *Phoenicoparrus* into *Phoenicoparrus* based on small genetic distances among all flamingoes as measured by DNA-DNA hybridization (Sibley & Ahlquist 1989); further, the distinctions between the genera are based on bill morphology. Kahl (1979b) and del Hoyo (1992) maintained *Phoenicoparrus* as a separate genus. Proposal needed. Sibley & Monroe (1990) merged *Phoenicoparrus* into *Phoenicoparrus* based on small genetic distances among all flamingoes as measured by DNA-DNA hybridization (Sibley & Ahlquist 1989); further, the distinctions between the genera are based on bill morphology. Kahl (1979b) and del Hoyo (1992) maintained *Phoenicoparrus* as a separate genus. Proposal needed.

40. Swallow-tailed Kite

Elanoides forficatus

Called "American Swallow-tailed Kite" in Thiollay (1994) to distinguish from "African Swallow-tailed Kite" (*Chelictinia riocourii*), but the latter is called "Scissor-tailed Kite" in many other places (e.g., Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001).

41. Snail Kite

Rostrhamus sociabilis

Formerly (e.g., AOU 1957, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) called "Everglade Kite."

42. -Rufous-thighed Hawk

Accipiter striatus erythronemius

Accipiter striatus was split into four species in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Thiollay (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001): *velox* of N. America, *chionogaster* of Middle America, *ventralis* ("Plain-breasted Hawk") of the Andes, *erythronemius* ("Rufous-thighed Hawk") of lowland southern South America); Hellmayr & Conover (1949) considered *erythronemius* (including *ventralis*) to be a separate species from *A. striatus*. [split almost certainly good, but no published data support this split; check Storer (1952). [According to HBW account author Rob Bierregaard, through correspondence with Tom Schulenberg, no published data support this split and he was basically forced to comply with species taxonomy given to him.] Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) did not follow this split and provided rationale against following it. Proposal needed.

43. -Bicolored ['Spotted'] Hawk

Accipiter bicolor 'guttifer'

Stresemann & Amadon (1979) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Accipiter cooperii* and *A. bicolor*, along with Cuban *A. gundlachi*, to form a superspecies. Thiollay (1994) treated the subspecies *chilensis* as separate species from *Accipiter bicolor* (as done by Hellmayr & Conover 1949), based on difference in habitat preference and disjunct distribution; see also Jaramillo (2003). [??but many species of hawks have disjunct distributions and habitat differences -- need better rationale] Proposal needed. <Hellmayr & Conover 1949 on guttifer>

44. Savanna Hawk

Buteogallus meridionalis

Buteogallus meridionalis was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the monotypic genus *Heterospizias*, but most recent classifications follow Stresemann & Amadon (1979) and Amadon (1982) in merging this into *Buteogallus*. Proposal needed?

45. Harris's Hawk***Parabuteo unicinctus***

Called "Bay-winged Hawk" in Meyer de Schauensee (1970), Brown and Amadon (1968), Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps (1978), Stiles and Skutch (1989), Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001), and elsewhere. Proposal needed?

Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) indicate that *Parabuteo* may be sister taxon to *Buteo/Pernohierax leucorrhous* and that it lies outside main group of true buteos.

Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) and Jaramillo (2003) suggested that northern *harrisi* group might warrant recognition as a separate subspecies from the nominate *Parabuteo unicinctus* group.

46. Roadside Hawk***Buteo magnirostris***

Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) indicate that this species is basal to all buteos and would require merger of *Parabuteo* and *Geranoaetus* into *Buteo* to keep latter monophyletic; Riesing et al. (2003) lobbied for resurrection of monotypic genus *Rupornis*, widely used for this species in earlier literature (e.g., REFS). Proposal needed.

47. Black-and-Chestnut Eagle***Oroaetus isidori***

Called "Isidor's Eagle" in Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001).

48. Mountain Caracara***Phalcoboenus megalopterus***

Amadon & Bull (1988), ?Vuilleumier REF) considered the four species of *Phalcoboenus* to form a superspecies; Sibley & Monroe (1990) excluded *P. australis* from the superspecies. Some authors (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Stresemann & Amadon 1979) have considered *P. carunculatus* and *P. albogularis* conspecific with *P. megalopterus*.

49. Spot-winged Falconet***Spizapteryx circumcincta***

Spizapteryx is feminine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *circumcincta* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

50. Peregrine Falcon***Falco peregrinus***

Stresemann & Amadon (1979) proposed that *Falco deiroleucus* and *F. peregrinus* might form a superspecies; Plumage and vocal similarities, however, suggest that *F. ruficularis* and *F. deiroleucus* are sister species (Thiollay 1994).

Includes *Falco kreyenborgi*, formerly considered a distinct species (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Stresemann & Amadon 1979); here treated as a color phase of *F. peregrinus*, following Ellis & Grant (1983).

51. Rufous-sided Crane***Laterallus melanophaius***

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Laterallus levraudi* and *L. melanophaius* to form a superspecies, but see next Note. *Laterallus albigularis* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *L. melanophaius*, but see Wetmore (1965); Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *L. albigularis* to more closely related to *L. exilis*.

52. Plumbeous Rail***Pardirallus sanguinolentus***

Pardirallus sanguinolentus and *P. nigricans* were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in genus *Rallus*, but see [Olson REF?] for separation of *Pardirallus* from *Rallus*; this was followed by Taylor (1996), AOU (1998). *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* and *P. nigricans* were also sometimes (e.g., Peters 1934) placed in separate genus *Ortygonax*. Proposal needed?. *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* and *P. nigricans* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990); some authors (REFS) have considered them

conspecific.

53. Common Moorhen***Gallinula chloropus***

Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. Proposal needed.

54. Spot-flanked Gallinule***Gallinula melanops***

Gallinula melanops was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the genus *Porphyriops*, but see [REF].

55. Slate-colored Coot***Fulica ardesiaca***

Fulica ardesiaca was once considered a color morph of *F. americana* (Gill 1964, Blake 1977); for continued treatment of as a species separate from *F. americana*, see Fjelds  (1982b, 1983). Fjelds  (1983) also noted that two subspecies of *ardesiaca* differ in many aspects of their biology and mate assortatively where sympatric, yet concluded that they should be considered conspecific. Proposal needed. Called "Andean Coot" in Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996), and Ridgely et al. (2001). Proposal needed?

56. White-winged Coot***Fulica leucoptera***

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Fulica caribaea*, *F. americana*, and *F. leucoptera* to form a superspecies with Old World *F. atra* and Hawaiian *F. alai*; they excluded *F. ardesiaca* from that group because of its sympatry with *F. leucoptera*. Taylor (1996) included *F. ardesiaca* and African *F. cristata* in this superspecies.

57. -Southern ['Cayenne'] Lapwing 'cayennensis'***Vanellus chilensis***

Vanellus chilensis was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934) placed in the monotypic genus *Belonopterus*, but see Bock (1958). Wiersma (1996) suggested that *Vanellus chilensis* might consist of more than one species but that data so far suggests intergradation between the two subspecies groups; see also Jaramillo (2003).

58. Andean Lapwing***Vanellus resplendens***

Vanellus resplendens was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Ptiloscelys*, but see Bock (1958).

59. Puna Plover***Charadrius alticola***

Charadrius alticola and *C. falklandicus* have been (REF) considered conspecific; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Published rationale for either treatment is weak.

60. Tawny-throated Dotterel***Oreopholus ruficollis***

[note needed on recognition of *Oreopholus*.] Some authors (REFS) merge *Oreopholus* into *Eudromias* when that genus considered separate from *Charadrius*.

61. Sanderling***Calidris alba***

Calidris alba was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Crocethia* (e.g., Peters 1934), based largely on its lacking a hind toe, but see REF.

- 62. Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii*
- 63. Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos*
Calidris minutilla, *C. fuscicollis*, *C. bairdii*, *C. melanotos*, *C. alpina*, and *C. ferruginea* were formerly placed in the genus *Erolia* (e.g., Peters 1934), based largely on <>. *Erolia* was merged into *Calidris* by (REF), and this treatment has been followed in almost all subsequent classifications.
- 64. Rock Pigeon** *Columba livia*
Populations in South America are feral or semi-feral derivatives of domesticated stock. Called "Rock Pigeon" in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), and (Hilty 2003). Proposal needed. (Remsen will forward copy of AOU proposal, now accepted by that committee).
- 65. -White-naped [Band-tailed] Pigeon** *Patagioenas fasciata*
Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Patagioenas fasciata* and *P. araucana* to form a superspecies; Baptista et al. (1997) also included West Indian *P. caribaea* in that superspecies. The albilinea subspecies group, from Central America and South America, was considered a separate species from northern *Patagioenas fasciata* by Peters (1937); Hellmayr & Conover (1942) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed in subsequent classifications.
- 66. Ruddy Ground-Dove** *Columbina talpacoti*
Columbina buckleyi was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *C. talpacoti*, but most classifications (e.g., Peters 1937, Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Sibley & Monroe 1990) have treated it as a separate species; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Baptista et al. 1997). Proposal needed for continued recognition of *C. buckleyi*? [?inc. Dorst 1957, Koepcke 1962, as cited by Meyer de Schauensee
- 67. Picui Ground-Dove** *Columbina picui*
Called "Picui Dove" in Baptista et al. (1997). Proposal needed?
- 68. Bare-faced Ground-Dove** *Metriopelia ceciliae*
Baptista et al. (1997) considered *Metriopelia ceciliae* and *M. morenoi* to be sister species; they were formerly placed in a separate genus, *Gymnopenia* (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942).
- 69. Bare-eyed Ground-Dove** *Metriopelia morenoi*
Called "Moreno's Ground-Dove" in Baptista et al. (1997) and Gibbs et al. (2001). Proposal needed?
- 70. Golden-spotted Ground-Dove** *Metriopelia aymara*
Metriopelia aymara was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942) placed in the monotypic genus *Leptophaps*.
- 71. -White-tipped ['Brazilian'] Dove 'brasiliensis'** *Leptotila verreauxi*
Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that *Leptotila verreauxi* might include two or more species-level taxa, due primarily to differences in eye-ring color. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Leptotila verreauxi* and *L. megalura* to form a superspecies. <aren't they sympatric?>
- 72. Large-tailed [White-faced] Dove** *Leptotila megalura*
Called "White-faced Dove" in Baptista et al. (1997) and "Yungas Dove" in Gibbs et al. (2001). Proposal needed?
- 73. Yellow-collared Macaw** *Propyrrhura auricollis*
Propyrrhura was formerly (e.g., Peters 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included in *Ara*, but see Sick (1990); followed by Collar (1997) and Dickinson (2003). Proposal? Or change to *Primolius* following Penhallurick (2001)? Proposal?
- 74. -Mitrated Parakeet** *Aratinga mitrata mitrata*
Collar (1997) suggested that *A. wagleri* and *A. mitrata* might be conspecific. Sibley & Monroe (1990) suggested that the subspecies *alticola* of Peru might deserve species rank. Doug Pratt (pers. comm.) pointed out that in North American English, "mitre" is normally "miter," which would make the name of this species "Mitered Parakeet," which would also reduce chronic mispronunciation. Proposal?
- 75. Green-cheeked Parakeet** *Pyrrhura molinae*
The form "*Pyrrhura hypoxantha*" was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a valid species, but it is now considered to represent xanthistic individuals of *P. molinae* (REF, Collar 1997).
- 76. Monk Parakeet** *Myiopsitta monachus*
Collar (1997) treated Andean *luchsi* as a separate species from *Myiopsitta monachus* based on differences in plumage and nest site; this taxon was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) treated as a separate species. proposal?
- 77. Gray-hooded Parakeet** *Psilopsiagon aymara*
Psilopsiagon aymara was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Amoropsittaca* (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1937), but was then (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in *Bolborhynchus*; more recently, it has been placed in *Psilopsiagon* (Collar 1997, Dickinson 2003); <trace>. Proposal?
- 78. Mountain Parakeet** *Psilopsiagon aurifrons*
Psilopsiagon aurifrons was formerly treated as the only species in the genus (e.g., Peters 1937), but was then (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in *Bolborhynchus*; more recently, it has been returned to *Psilopsiagon* (Collar 1997, Dickinson 2003); <trace>. Proposal? The southern subspecies *rubrirostris* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Psilopsiagon aurifrons*, but Peters (1937) considered them conspecific.

79. Tucumán Parrot***Amazona tucumana***

Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) called "Alder Parrot," but "Tucuman Parrot" dates back to Cory (1919). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the avicultural name "Amazon" for the English names of the species in the genus *Amazona* (but did not use, for example, "Conure" for species of *Aratinga*). Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Collar (1997) considered *Amazona tucumana* and *A. pretrei* to form a superspecies; they were considered conspecific by Peters (1937) but evidently occur sympatrically in northeastern Argentina. <check Hornero 6: 535. 1936, as cited by Meyer de Schauensee 1966.>

80. Blue-fronted Parrot***Amazona aestiva***

The subspecies *xanthopteryx* was considered a separate species from *A. aestiva* by (REF). Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) called "Turquoise-fronted Parrot" . <trace change>. proposal?

81. Tropical Screech-Owl***Megascops choliba***

The AOU (Banks et al. 2003) has placed all New World Otus (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*, following Amadon & Bull (1988), because recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm this major division. SACC Proposal passed to place South American *Otus* in *Megascops*.

82. Montane Forest [Hoy's] Screech-Owl***Megascops hoyi***

Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), *Megascops sanctaemariae* was considered a subspecies of *M. atricapilla*, with the composite English name "Long-tufted Screech-Owl." Heidrich et al. (1995a), König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999) considered them to be separate species based on <voice> and to form a superspecies with *M. hoyi*. SACC proposal to lump *hoyi* and *sanctaematarinae* into *M. atricapilla* did not pass. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *M. sanctaemariae* and *M. hoyi* conspecific with *M. atricapilla*, along with *M. guatemalae* (but treated *vermiculatus* as a separate species). Recently described: Koenig & Straneck (1989). Called "Hoy's Screech-Owl" in Marks et al. (1999). Proposal needed?

83. Chaco Owl***Strix chacoensis***

Strix chacoensis was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as a subspecies of *S. rufipes*, but it may be more closely related to *S. hylophila*, to which it is more similar vocally (Straneck and Vidóz 1995, König et al. 1999, Marks et al. 1999). SACC passed proposal for recognition of this taxon as a species.

84. Yungas Pygmy-Owl***Glaucidium bolivianum***

Glaucidium bolivianum was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *G. jardinii*, but Heidrich et al. (1995b) provided evidence for treating it as a separate species.

85. -Ferruginous ['Tucuman'] Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* 'tucumanus'

The subspecies *tucumanum* was treated as a separate species from *Glaucidium brasilianum* by Heidrich et al. (1995b) and Wink and Heidrich (1999) based on genetic data and slight vocal differences. König et al. (1999) followed this treatment, also noting differences in habitat and plumage, as did Marks et al. (1999). König et al. (1999) also separated *G. ridgwayi* ("Ridgway's Pygmy-Owl"), of Middle America and NW Colombia, from *G. brasilianum*. Proposal needed.

86. Burrowing Owl***Athene cunicularia***

Athene cunicularia is placed in monotypic genus *Speotyto* by many (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1940, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990) but see (REF).

87. Rufous Nightjar***Caprimulgus rufus***

The subspecies *otiosus* from Lesser Antilles has been treated as a separate species from *Caprimulgus rufus* by some (Wetmore & Phelps 1953), but see Robbins & Parker (1997). *Caprimulgus carolinensis* and *C. rufus* form a superspecies (Cleere 1999).

88. Little Nightjar***Caprimulgus parvulus***

Caprimulgus anthonyi was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *C. parvulus*, but strong vocal differences indicate that it should be treated as a separate species (Schwartz 1968, Robbins et al. 1994); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Caprimulgus parvulus was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) treated in a separate genus, *Setopagis*, but Peters (1940) merged this into *Caprimulgus*.

Davis (1979) considered the subspecies *heterurus* of northern Colombia to be a separate species from *C. parvulus* based on vocal differences, and Hilty (2003) noted that more than one species are almost certainly involved.

89. Scissor-tailed Nightjar***Hydropsalis torquata***

For use of *torquata* rather than *brasilliana* for this species, see Teixeira (1992), Pacheco and Whitney (1998), and Cleere (1999). Proposal needed?

The southern subspecies *furcifer* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, where given as *furcifera*) considered a separate species from *Hydropsalis torquata*, but Peters (1940) treated them as conspecific.

90. Rothschild's Swift***Cypseloides rothschildi***

Cypseloides cryptus likely forms a superspecies with Middle American *C. storeri* (REFS, Chantler 1999); some authors (REFS) propose that *C. cryptus* is more closely related to or conspecific with *C. rothschildi/C. fumigatus*.

Cypseloides rothschildi was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *C. fumigatus*, but see REF. Proposal needed? *Cypseloides rothschildi* was formerly known as "*Cypseloides major*," but that name is preoccupied by a synonym of *C. senex* (Zimmer 1953).

91. Ashy-tailed Swift***Chaetura andrei***

Chaetura vauxi here includes *C. andrei* ("Ashy-tailed Swift"), following Marín (1997), but: *Chaetura meridionalis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *C. andrei*; Marín (1997), however, showed that *andrei* was indistinguishable from *C. vauxi aphanes*, but that *meridionalis* warranted treatment as a separate species. This species is presumably closely related to *C. pelagica*; the two are nearly indistinguishable except by wing formula (Chantler 1999). Called "Ashy-tailed Swift" by Hilty (2003).

- 92. Andean Swift** *Aeronautes andecolus*
Aeronautes montivagus and *A. andecola* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) treated in a separate genus, *Micropus*, but Peters (1940) merged this into *Aeronautes*, but placed *andecolus* in the genus *Apus*.
- 93. Planalto Hermit** *Phaethornis pretrei*
 Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Phaethornis augusti* and *P. pretrei* to form a superspecies.
- 94. Sparkling Violet-ear** *Colibri coruscans*
 The Tepui region subspecies *germana* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Colibri coruscans*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.
- 95. Gilded Hummingbird** *Hylocharis chrysura*
Hylocharis chrysura was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) known as *H. ruficollis*, but see Peters (1945).
- 96. White-bellied Hummingbird** *Amazilia chionogaster*
Amazilia chionogaster and *A. viridicauda* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1945) placed in *Leucippus*, but Zimmer (1950e) transferred these two species to *Amazilia*, and this was followed by Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and most subsequent classifications. Schuchmann (1999), however, transferred these two species back to *Leucippus*. proposal needed.
- 97. Andean Hillstar** *Oreotrochilus estella*
 Peters (1945) and Schuchmann (1999) treated *stolzmanni* of northern Peru as a separate species from *Oreotrochilus estella*, but this has not been followed by most authors, including Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). proposal needed?
 The subspecies *bolivianus* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1945) considered a separate species from *Oreotrochilus estella*, but Zimmer (1951a) showed that *bolivianus* was not even a diagnosable taxon and considered it a synonym of *estella*; this was followed by Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and subsequent
- 98. Red-tailed Comet** *Sappho sparganura*
 The southern subspecies *sappho* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Sappho sparganura*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific; see Peters (1945) and Zimmer (1951c) for the complex nomenclature of this species.
Sappho sparganura was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) placed in the genus *Lesbia*, but see Peters (1945).
- 99. Slender-tailed Woodstar** *Microstilbon burmeisteri*
Threnetes leucurus was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species from *T. niger* ("Sooty Barbthroat"), but Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997) provided evidence that *T. niger* and *T. leucurus*; unfortunately, *niger* has priority over *leucurus*, the widespread and familiar form. SACC Proposal pending to recognize *T. leucurus* as a separate species from *niger*. *Threnetes loehkeni* ("Bronze-tailed Barbthroat") was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species, but see Hinkelmann (1988a) for rationale for treating it as a subspecies of *T. niger* (and also for treating *Threnetes cristalinæ* Ruschi, 1975, as a synonym of *loehkeni*). Proposal needed?
- 100. Blue-crowned Trogon** *Trogon curucui*
 Species names used in Cory (1919) and other literature before Peters (1945) used incorrect names that were sorted out by Schneider (1938); the name *curucui* was applied to *T. collaris* and to *T. rufus*, whereas *T. curucui* was called *T. variegatus*.
Trogon collaris, *T. personatus*, *T. rufus*, *T. surucura*, and *T. curucui* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) placed in a separate genus, *Trogonurus*, but this was merged into *Trogon* by Peters
- 101. Ringed Kingfisher** *Ceryle torquatus*
Ceryle is masculine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *torquatus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
 Placed in genus *Megaceryle* by many authors [Fry REFS], and this was followed by Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Woodall (2001). *Streptoceryle* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) used in place of *Megaceryle*.
- 102. Blue-crowned Motmot** *Momotus momota*
Momotus momota may consist of several species-level taxa (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The subspecies *venezuelae*, *subrufescens*, *microstephanus*, and *argenticinctus* were all formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered separate species from *M. momota*, but they were considered conspecific by Peters (1945).
- 103. Spot-backed ['Chaco'] Puffbird** *Nystalus maculatus striatipectus*
 Silva (1991) considered *striatipectus* a separate species from *Nystalus maculatus*; not followed by Rasmussen & Collar (2002). Proposal needed.
- 104. White-barred Piculet** *Picumnus cirratus*
Picumnus cirratus, *P. dorbignyanus*, and *P. temminckii* are considered to form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Winkler & Christie 2002); they interbreed to varying and uncertain degrees where parapatric (Short 1982, Winkler & Christie 2002), and thus have all been considered conspecific by some (REF). Relationships among these three and also *P. albosquamatus* (see Note 15) badly in need of detailed study.
 The Peruvian subspecies *jelskii* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered a separate species from *Picumnus cirratus*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific.
- 105. Ocellated Piculet** *Picumnus dorbignyanus*
 Winkler & Christie (2002) pointed out that an error has been perpetuated in the spelling of the species name, usually given incorrectly as "*dorbygnianus*" (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970).
- 106. White-fronted Woodpecker** *Melanerpes cactorum*
Melanerpes cactorum was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in a separate monotypic genus *Trichopicus*, but recent authors have followed Short (1982) in merging this into *Melanerpes*.

107. Checkered Woodpecker***Picooides mixtus***

Picooides lignarius and *P. mixtus* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Winkler & Christie 2002); justification is weak for treatment as separate species.

Picooides lignarius and *P. mixtus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated in a separate genus, *Dyctiopicus*, but Peters (1948) merged this into *Dendrocopos*, which was then merged into *Picooides* by Short (REF, 1982). [cf. Ouellet REF?] Recent genetic data (Weibel & Moore 2002a, 2002b), however, indicate that the widespread genus *Picooides* is polyphyletic unless *Veniliornis* and *Dendropicos* are included. In particular, the two South American *Picooides* are more closely related to *Veniliornis* (as represented by *V. nigriceps* and *V. callonotus*) than they are to Northern Hemisphere *Picooides*. This result is exceptionally robust with respect to analytical techniques, and it includes both mitochondrial and nuclear genes. However, it might be best to wait for additional taxon-sampling before proposing a merger (and to wait for broader rearrangement of *Picooides*, which consists of at least five lineages worthy of generic recognition, including restoration of *Dendrocopos* and *Dryobates*).

The northeastern subspecies *cancellatus* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered a separate species from *Picooides mixtus*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific.

108. Dot-fronted Woodpecker***Veniliornis frontalis***

Veniliornis passerinus and *V. frontalis* form a superspecies; they hybridize to a limited extent (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Winkler & Christie 2002).

109. Golden-olive Woodpecker***Piculus rubiginosus***

Piculus rubiginosus and Middle American *P. auricularis* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Winkler & Christie 2002). The Peruvian subspecies *chrysogaster* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered a separate species from *Piculus rubiginosus*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific.

110. Green-barred Woodpecker***Colaptes melanochloros***

Colaptes atricollis, *C. punctigula*, and *C. melanochloros* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated in a separate genus, *Chrysoptilus*, but Short (1972a?>) merged this into *Colaptes*. However, plumage similarities of these three species to *Piculus* suggests that further study may reveal a closer relationship to that genus. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) retained *Chrysoptilus* (the latter for *punctigula* only).

Colaptes atricollis, *C. punctigula*, and *C. melanochloros* were called "Flicker" by Short (1982). proposal needed?

The subspecies *melanolaimus* (with *nigroviridis* and *leucofrenatus*) was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Meyer de Schauensee 1970; but not Peters 1948) considered a separate species ("Golden-breasted Woodpecker") from *Colaptes melanochloros*, but they intergrade where in contact (REF, Winkler & Christie 2002). The subspecies *nigroviridis* and *mariae* were also formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) each considered separate species from *Colaptes melanochloros*, but Peters (1948) treated them all as conspecific.

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Colaptes punctigula* and *C. melanochloros* to form a superspecies.

111. Andean Flicker***Colaptes rupicola***

The South American flickers have been considered congeneric with North American *Colaptes* since [REF; or since original description], but their distribution and plumage similarities to *Piculus* and "*Chrysoptilus*" suggest that their morphological similarities to North American flickers may be due to convergence.

Colaptes campestris and *C. rupicola* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated in a separate genus, *Soroplex*, but Peters (1948) merged this into *Colaptes*.

112. Campo Flicker***Colaptes campestris***

The subspecies *campestris* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Meyer de Schauensee 1970; but not Peters 1948) considered a separate species ("Field Flicker") from *Colaptes campestris*, but they evidently freely interbreed where in contact (Short 1982, Winkler & Christie 2002).

113. Cream-backed Woodpecker***Campephilus leucopogon***

Campephilus pollens, *C. haematogaster*, *C. robustus*, *C. rubricollis*, *C. melanoleucos*, *C. leucopogon*, and *C. gayaquilensis* Formerly (e.g., Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in genus *Phloeocastus*, but most recent authors have followed [?Short REF] in merging that genus into *Campephilus*.

Campephilus pollens, *C. rubricollis*, *C. melanoleucos*, *C. leucopogon*, and *C. gayaquilensis* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated in a separate genus, *Scapanus*, but Peters (1948) merged this into *Campephilus*.

114. Olivaceous Woodcreeper***Sittasomus griseicapillus***

Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) suggested that vocal differences between lowland nominate *cunicularia* and Andean subspecies indicate that at least two species are involved in *Geositta cunicularia*.

115. Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper***Drymornis bridgesii***

Drymornis bridgesii differs from all other woodcreepers in syringeal structure (REF), mallophagans (REF), and foraging behavior (semiterrestrial) and may be the outgroup taxon to all other *Dendrocolaptidae* (REF, Marantz et al. 2003). proposal needed to change linear sequence.

116. Black-banded Woodcreeper***Dendrocolaptes picumnus***

The relationships of *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*, *D. hoffmannsi*, and *D. platyrostris* are controversial. Pinto (1978) considered *Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi* to be a subspecies of *D. pallescens*, a taxon usually treated as a subspecies of *D. picumnus* (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). Willis (1982) suggested that *D. hoffmannsi* and *D. platyrostris* were perhaps best treated as conspecific with *D. picumnus* (followed by AOU 1983). (Sibley & Monroe 1990). The three species presumably form a superspecies (Marantz et al. 2003); (REF), however, proposed that *D. hoffmannsi* was closer to *D. sanctithomae*/*D. certhia* than to *D. picumnus*/*D. platyrostris*. The subspecies *pallescens* and *transfasciatus* were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925) each considered separate species from *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*, but they were considered conspecific by Peters (1951).

117. Slender-billed Miner***Geositta tenuirostris***

Geositta tenuirostris is traditionally (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed near the end of the linear sequence of species in the genus because of its unusually long and decurved bill. However, bill curvature and length are notoriously labile characters; the plumage pattern of *tenuirostris* suggests a close relationship to *G. cunicularia* (Remsen 2003).

118. Plain-breasted Earthcreeper***Upucerthia jelskii***

Although *Upucerthia jelskii* is considered separate species from *U. validirostris* in most recent classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1994), evidence for their treatment as such is weak (Remsen 2003), and perhaps a return to earlier classifications that treated them as conspecific (e.g., Peters 1951) is warranted. They form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). A report of sympatry in southern Bolivia (Cabot 1990) is based on a misidentification (Remsen 2003). proposal

119. Chaco Earthcreeper***Upucerthia certhioides***

Vaurie (1980) considered *harterti* and *certhioides* as conspecific, but see Kratter et al. (1993) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for rationale for maintaining as separate species until more data are available; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990,

The genus *Ochetorhynchus* was used for *U. harterti* and *U. certhioides* by Ridgely & Tudor (1994) to recognize the distinctiveness of these two species from other *Upucerthia* (especially with respect to nest type); however, the type species of *Ochetorhynchus* is *ruficaudus*, making that name unavailable for *harterti* + *certhioides* unless *ruficaudus* is also included. Peters (1951) treated those three species in *Ochetorhynchus*.

120. Bar-winged Cinclodes***Cinclodes fuscus***

Cinclodes comechingonus is considered by some (e.g., Mayr 1957<?>, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970, Navas & Bo 1987) to be a subspecies of *C. fuscus*; sympatry is only during nonbreeding season; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Proposal needed. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Cinclodes pabsti* to form a superspecies with *C. fuscus* and *C. comechingonus*.

121. Olrog's Cinclodes***Cinclodes olrogi***

Nores (1986) considered *Cinclodes olrogi* to be a subspecies of *C. fuscus*; others (Navas & Bó 1987, Vuilleumier & Mayr 1987, Mazar Barnett & Pearman 2001) considered it more likely to be closely related to *C. oustaleti*. Proposal needed. Recently described: Nores & Yzurieta (1979).

122. Chotoy Spinetail***Schoeniophylax phryganophilus***

Vaurie (1980) included *Schoeniophylax* in *Synallaxis*, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Remsen (2003). *Schoeniophylax* is masculine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *phryganophilus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

123. Sooty-fronted Spinetail***Synallaxis frontalis***

The taxon *Synallaxis poliophrys* ("Gray-browed Spinetail"), long treated as a species (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970), is a synonym of *S. frontalis* (Vaurie 1971b).

124. -Buff-browed [Azara's] Spinetail 'superciliosa'***Synallaxis azarae***

The *superciliosa* subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("Buff-browed Spinetail") from *S. azarae*, but see Remsen et al. (1988). Vaurie (1980) treated the *elegantior* subspecies group as a species separate from *S. azarae*, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994).

125. Spix's Spinetail***Synallaxis spixi***

Synallaxis spixi was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990) known as "Chicli Spinetail," but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994).

126. Ochre-cheeked Spinetail***Synallaxis scutata***

The genus *Poecilurus* (for *candei*, *kollari*, and *scutatus*) was merged into *Synallaxis* by Vaurie (1980), and this merger has been followed by some (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003) but not others (Ridgely & Tudor 1994). In terms of voice and plumage at least, *P. scutatus* is certainly well within the range of variation of *Synallaxis*, and the nests of *P. candei* are essentially identical to those of *S. erythrothorax*; there is no way to characterize *Poecilurus* as a genus other than as a composite of the plumage features of the component species (Remsen 2003). [If anyone wants to resurrect the genus, make a proposal].

127. Stripe-crowned Spinetail***Cranioleuca pyrrhophia***

Genetic data (García-Moreno et al. 1999) are consistent with the proposal that *Cranioleuca henricae*, *C. pyrrhophia*, and *C. obsoleta* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Majer and Fjeldså 1997).

128. Yellow-throated Spinetail***Certhiaxis cinnamomeus***

Certhiaxis is masculine, so the correct spellings of the species names are *cinnamomeus* and *mustelinus* (David & Gosselin 2002b). *Certhiaxis cinnamomea* was called "Yellow-throated Spinetail" in Meyer de Schauensee (1970, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994). SACC proposal to change English name did not pass.

129. Maquis Canastero***Asthenes heterura***

Asthenes heterura was considered a subspecies of *A. pudibunda* by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970), but see Vaurie (1971a, 1980) for treatment as a separate species, as was done previously by Cory & Hellmayr (1925) and Peters (1951); it is more likely to be closer to *A. ottonis* (Vaurie 1971a, Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), which was considered a subspecies of *A. pudibunda* by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). Called "Iquico Canastero" in Cory & Hellmayr (1925) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966). *Asthenes pudibunda*, *A. ottonis*, and *A. heterura* are considered to form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

130. Cordilleran Canastero***Asthenes modesta***

Asthenes cactorum was considered a subspecies of *A. modesta* by REF; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

131. -Puna ['Cordoba'] Canastero**-Puna Canastero*****Asthenes sclateri punensis***

Species limits in this group have been fluid and confusing and have spanned virtually every permutation of combinations of taxa. Evidence for considering *Asthenes wyatti* as separate species from *A. sclateri* is weak; they may intergrade in Titicaca basin (Fjelds  & Krabbe 1990), and the northern group of subspecies differs more in plumage from southern group than the latter does from adjacent *A. sclateri* subspecies (Ridgely & Tudor 1994). The subspecies *punensis* (with *cuchacanchae* and *lilloi*-check) was considered a separate species by Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) and Sibley & Monroe (1990); that species was considered a subspecies of *A. anthoides* by Meyer de Schauensee (1970). *Asthenes wyatti* and *A. sclateri* form a superspecies, in which *A. anthoides* is presumably also be included (Sibley & Monroe 1990); some authors (REF) consider them all conspecific. See Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for the use of "Puna Canastero" for this species.

132. Scribble-tailed Canastero***Asthenes maculicauda***

Asthenes virgata was considered a subspecies of *A. flammulata* by Vuilleumier (1968), but see Vaurie (1980); evidence for either treatment is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that *A. maculicauda* might be considered a subspecies of *A. flammulata*. *Asthenes flammulata*, *A. virgata*, and *A. maculicauda* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

133. Creamy-breasted Canastero***Asthenes dorbignyi***

The subspecies *huancavelicae* and *arequipae* were considered separate species ("Pale-tailed Canastero" and "Dark-winged Canastero") from *Asthenes dorbignyi* by Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). SACC proposal to recognize *huancavelicae* and *arequipae* as separate species did not pass because published data are incomplete and insufficient. *Asthenes dorbignyi* presumably forms a superspecies with *A. berlepschi*, *A. baeri*, and perhaps *A. steinbachi*, *A. luizae*, and *A. patagonica*; except for their throat patches, they are closer to the smaller *Phacellodomus* in several aspects of plumage, voice, and nest structure than they are to other *Asthenes*; *A. pyrrholeuca* and *A. humicola* may also belong in this group (Whitney et al. [REF], Remsen 2003).

134. Steinbach's Canastero***Asthenes steinbachi***

Asthenes steinbachi has been considered conspecific with *A. dorbignyi* (e.g., Olrog 1963), but see Vaurie (1980) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). Called "Chestnut Canastero" in Meyer de Schauensee (1966,

135. Short-billed Canastero***Asthenes baeri***

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Asthenes pyrrholeuca* and *A. baeri* to form a superspecies, but no other authors consider this likely.

136. Rufous-fronted Thornbird***Phacellodomus rufifrons***

The genus *Ochetorhynchus* was used for *U. harterti* and *U. certhioides* by Ridgely & Tudor (1994) to recognize the distinctiveness of these two species from other *Upucerthia* (especially with respect to nest type); however, the type species of *Ochetorhynchus* is *ruficaudus*, making that name unavailable for *harterti* + *certhioides* unless *ruficaudus* is also included. Peters (1951) treated those three species in *Ochetorhynchus*.

137. Little Thornbird***Phacellodomus sibilatrix***

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered northern *inornatus* (with *castilloi*) a separate species from *Phacellodomus rufifrons*, and this was followed by and Hilty (2003); vocalizations are reported to differ, but no analysis or data have been published. SACC proposal to recognize *inornatus* as separate species did not pass because of insufficient published data. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) also suggested that the subspecies *peruvianus* of the Mara on valley deserved recognition as a separate species.

138. -Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens*

Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that *Thamnophilus caerulescens* may consist of more than one species; Cory & Hellmayr (1924) considered the western subspecies *connectens*, *aspersiventer*, and *melanochrous* each as separate species; other authors (e.g. REF) have also considered the subspecies *gilvigator* as a separate species. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Thamnophilus amazonicus* and *T. caerulescens* to form a superspecies, but see Zimmer & Isler (2003).

139. -Rufous-capped Antshrike ruficapillus***Thamnophilus ruficapillus***

Short (1975) suggested that the Andean subspecies (*marcapatae* and *jaczewskii*) might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994). Plumage and vocal characters strongly suggest that *Thamnophilus ruficapillus* and *T. torquatus* should be placed next to the *T. doliatus* group in linear sequences (Ridgely and Tudor 1994), and this change in sequence was made by Zimmer & Isler (2003). proposal needed.

140. Black-capped Antwren***Herpsilochmus atricapillus***

Herpsilochmus atricapillus and *H. motacilloides* were formerly (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *H. pileatus*, but see Davis and O'Neill (1986) and Whitney et al. (2000) for treatment of as separate species; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

141. White-browed Tapaculo***Scytalopus superciliaris***

Scytalopus superciliaris was formerly (e.g., Peters 1951) considered a subspecies of *S. magellanicus*; for evidence for continued treatment as a separate species from *S. magellanicus* based on differences in voice, see Krabbe & Schulenberg (1997).

142. Rough-legged Tyrannulet***Phyllomyias burmeisteri***

The species *burmeisteri* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) separated in the genus *Acrochordopus*, but this was merged into *Phyllomyias* by Traylor (1977, 1979a). *Acrochordopus* was considered to belong in the Cotingidae by (REF), but see Wetmore & Phelps (1956)

143. Sclater's Tyrannulet***Phyllomyias sclateri***

The species *virescens* (with *urichi*), *reiseri*, and *sclateri*, were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the genus *Xanthomyias*, but this was merged into *Phyllomyias* by Traylor (1977, 1979a). Traylor (1982) showed that "Tyranniscus australis," considered a valid species ("Olrog's Tyrannulet") by Meyer de Schauensee (1970), is a synonym of *P. sclateri*.

144. Large Elaenia

Elaenia spectabilis

Elaenia ridleyana was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Traylor 1979a) considered a subspecies of *E. spectabilis*; treated as a species separate from following Sick (1985) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994); *E. ridleyana* forms a superspecies with *E. spectabilis* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

145. -White-crested Elaenia

Elaenia albiceps cochabambae

Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that *Elaenia albiceps* may consist of two or three species.

Elaenia albiceps and *E. parvirostris* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Although they seem to intergrade in some areas of central Bolivia, they are sympatric without interbreeding in Argentina (Traylor 1982).

The subspecies *modesta* was formerly (REF) considered a separate species from *Elaenia albiceps*. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that *E. albiceps* consists of more than one species.

146. Small-billed Elaenia

Elaenia parvirostris

Elaenia albiceps and *E. parvirostris* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Although they seem to intergrade in some areas of central Bolivia, they are sympatric without interbreeding in Argentina (Traylor 1982).

147. Highland Elaenia

Elaenia obscura

Elaenia frantzii and *E. obscura* were considered to form a superspecies by AOU (1983) but not by subsequent authors; they were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) considered

148. Suiriri Flycatcher

Suiriri suiriri

Some authors (Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Short 1975, Sibley & Monroe 1990) have considered *S. affinis* as a species separate from *S. suiriri*, but Zimmer (1955) and Traylor (1982) pointed out that they intergrade in Paraguay. <inc. Zimmer et al. 2001>

149. White-crested Tyrannulet

Serpophaga subcristata

White-bellied Tyrannulet *Serpophaga munda* *Serpophaga munda* is often considered a subspecies (e.g., Zimmer 1955, Traylor 1977<?>, 1979a, Straneck 1993) or morph (Short 1975) of *S. subcristata*, but see Olog (1963) and Herzog

150. -White-bellied [Gray-crowned] Tyrannulet *Serpophaga munda griseiceps*

Zimmer (1955) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered *Serpophaga griseiceps* ("Gray-crowned Tyrannulet") to be a valid species; Traylor (1979a) treated *S. griseiceps* as a synonym of *S. munda*, but rationale was not published. Straneck (1993) resurrected *S. griseiceps* as a valid species, but see Herzog & Barnett (MS).

151. Bearded Tachuri

Polystictus pectoralis

The name *Habrurus* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) used for *Polystictus*.

152. Dinelli's Doradito

Pseudocoloptyx dinelliana

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Pseudocoloptyx acutipennis* and *P. dinelliana* to form a superspecies. *Pseudocoloptyx* is feminine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *dinelliana* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

153. Greater Wagtail-Tyrant

Stigmatura budytoides

Stigmatura napensis and *S. budytoides* were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Pinto 1944) considered conspecific, and *napensis* was described as a subspecies of *S. budytoides*; recent authors have followed Zimmer (1940) in treating them as separate species; they are considered to form a superspecies by Sibley & Monroe (1990).

154. Southern Scrub-Flycatcher

Sublegatus modestus

All *Sublegatus* were considered conspecific by Meyer de Schauensee (1970), with the composite species called "Scrub Flycatcher." Species limits in *Sublegatus* have been fluid and confusing, including different treatments by the same author (e.g. Traylor 1977<?>, 1979a vs. Traylor 1982); seasonal movements may also complicate evidence of sympatry (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Traylor 1982). Vocal differences exist among the three taxa recognized as species here, but formal analysis and additional research badly needed. See Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for a synopsis.

155. Plain Tyrannulet

Inezia inornata

Short (1975) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Inezia tenuirostris* and *I. inornata* to form a superspecies.

Inezia inornata was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927; also Smith 1971) placed in *Serpophaga*, but see Parkes (1973) and Lanyon (1988a). (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927; also

Smith 1971) placed in *Serpophaga*, but see Parkes (1973) and Lanyon (1988a).

156. Yellow-olive Flycatcher

Tolmomyias sulphurescens

Phyllomyias plumbeiceps and *P. griseicapilla* were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in a separate genus, *Oreotriccus*, but this was merged into *Phyllomyias* by Traylor (1977, 1979a).

157. -Bran-colored Flycatcher

Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus

Myiophobus fasciatus and *M. cryptoxanthus* form a superspecies (Parker et al. 1985, Sibley & Monroe 1990); they were considered conspecific by Cory & Hellmayr (1927).

Cory & Hellmayr (1927) considered the subspecies *rufescens* as a separate species from *Myiophobus fasciatus*, but <Zimmer> Meyer de Schauensee (1966) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed by subsequent authors. Jaramillo (2003), however, suggested that *rufescens* should be considered a separate species.

158. -Cinnamon Flycatcher *cinnamomeus*

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus

Cory & Hellmayr (1927) considered the northern subspecies *viellotioides* to be a separate species from *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*.

159. Cliff Flycatcher

Hirundinea ferruginea

Sibley and Monroe (1990) followed Cory & Hellmayr (1927) in considering the southern and eastern *bellicosa* group a separate species from *Hirundinea ferruginea*. Proposal needed?

160. Euler's Flycatcher

Lathrotriccus euleri

Lathrotriccus was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included in *Empidonax*, but see Zink & Johnson (1984), Lanyon & Lanyon (1986) and Cicero & Johnson (2002). <check latter to see if *griseipectus* sampled -- if not cite R&T 94, Parker et al. 95 for inclusion in *L.* rather than *E.*>

Cory & Hellmayr (1927) and Pinto (1944) considered *lawrencei* (with *johnstoni*) as a separate species from *Lathrotriccus euleri*; Zimmer (1939) provided rationale for treating them as conspecific. Genetic data indicate that *Aphanotriccus* and *Lathrotriccus* are sister genera and that *Cnemotriccus* is the sister to *Aphanotriccus* + *Lathrotriccus* (Lanyon & Lanyon 1986, Cicero & Johnson 2002); this relationship is consistent with the morphological and ecological data of Lanyon (1986).

161. Smoke-colored Pewee

Contopus fumigatus

Contopus fumigatus formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included the Middle American taxa now generally considered separate species (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, <check Traylor>); they constitute a superspecies (AOU 1983, 1998, Sibley & Monroe 1990). No formal analysis has been published. Proposal needed? Meyer de Schauensee (1970) used "Greater Pewee" for the composite species.

162. Tropical Pewee

Contopus cinereus

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Contopus cinereus* to form a superspecies with *C. sordidulus* and *C. virens*. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *punensis* of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru to represent a separate species based on vocal differences. Proposal needed.

163. -Black [White-winged] Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

The South American *latirostris* subspecies group was considered a separate species from northern *Sayornis nigricans* by (REFS <check Ridgway>).

164. Andean Negrito

Lessonia oreas

Lessonia oreas was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *L. rufa* (with composite species known as "Rufous-backed Negrito"), but see Traylor (1977) for recognition of the two as separate species, as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

165. Cinereous Tyrant

Knipolegus striaticeps

Knipolegus striaticeps was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the monotypic genus *Entotriccus*, but recent classifications have followed Traylor (1977<?>, 1979b) in merging this into *Knipolegus*.

166. Andean Tyrant

Knipolegus signatus

The taxon "*Knipolegus subflammulatus*," formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1966) treated as a valid species, is now known to be the immature male plumage of *K. signatus cabanisi* (Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Mayr 1971, Traylor 1982).

The history of *Knipolegus signatus* and *cabanisi* is complex and confusing. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) treated them as separate species in separate genera: *signatus* in *Myiotheretes* ("Jelski's Bush-Tyrant") and *cabanisi* in *Knipolegus* ("Plumbeous Tyrant"). Traylor (1979, 1982) identified *signatus* and *cabanisi* as sister taxa, transferred *signatus* to *Knipolegus*, and considered them conspecific, but noted that they might also be considered separate species. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered them conspecific and coined the name "Andean Tyrant" for the composite species; Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) also considered them conspecific but used "Plumbeous Tyrant." Then, Ridgely & Tudor (1994) resplit *Knipolegus cabanisi* from *K. signatus*; they form a superspecies. Proposal needed. <including on English names>.

167. White-winged Black-Tyrant

Knipolegus aterrimus

Silva & Oren (1992) considered the subspecies *franciscanus* to be a separate species from *aterrimus*; see also Ridgely & Tudor (1994). Proposal needed.

168. Spectacled Tyrant

Hymenops perspicillatus

Hymenops is masculine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *perspicillatus* (David & Gosselin 2002b). Formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) the genus *Lichenops* was used for this species, but *Hymenops* has priority.

169. Cinereous Ground-Tyrant

Muscisaxicola cinereus

Muscisaxicola is masculine, so the correct spelling of the species names are *griseus*, *cinereus*, *maclovianus*, *alpinus*, and *capistratus*; *flavinucha* and *albilora*, however, are invariable (David & Gosselin 2002b).

170. Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant

Agriornis montanus

Agriornis is masculine, so the correct spellings of the species names are *montanus*, *lividus*, *micropterus*, and *murinus* (David & Gosselin 2002b); *andicola*, however, is invariable.

171. White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant

Agriornis andicola

Agriornis andicola was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as *A. albicauda*, because the former name was considered preoccupied (Meyer de Schauensee 1966; see Traylor 1979b and Sibley & Monroe 1990).

172. Gray Monjita

Xolmis cinereus

Xolmis is masculine, so the correct spellings of the species names are *cinereus*, *coronatus*, *velatus*, and *dominicanus*; *rubetra*, however, is invariable (David & Gosselin 2002b). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Xolmis cinereus* and *X. coronatus* to form a superspecies.

173. Salinas Monjita***Neoxolmis [Xolmis] salinarum***

Recently described: by Nores & Yzurieta (1979), as a subspecies of Xolmis (*Neoxolmis*) *rubetra*, but generally treated as a species by subsequent authors (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1994). *Neoxolmis rubetra* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the genus Xolmis, but was moved to *Neoxolmis* by Traylor (*salinarum* not yet described); Lanyon (1986) and Vuilleumier (1994) provided additional morphological evidence in support of recognizing *Neoxolmis* as a separate genus. Sibley & Monroe (1990) retained the two species in Xolmis, based on a personal communication from R. Ridgely, and treated them as forming a superspecies. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) <rewrite> Xolmis but stated "we question whether it is very close to *Neoxolmis*" but did not elaborate <check, re-write>. Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001) followed the placement of *rubetra* with *salinarum* in *Neoxolmis*. Proposal badly needed.

174. Black-and-white Monjita***Xolmis dominicanus***

Xolmis dominicanus was placed in the monotypic genus *Heteroxolmis* by Lanyon (1986), based on morphological data, and this was followed by Sibley & Monroe (1990). Proposal needed. *Xolmis* is masculine, so the correct spellings of the species names are *cinereus*, *coronatus*, *velatus*, and *dominicanus*; *rubetra*, however, is invariable (David & Gosselin 2002b).

175. Black-backed Water-Tyrant***Fluvicola albiventer***

Fluvicola albiventer is often considered a subspecies of *F. pica* (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Traylor 1977<?>, 1979b, AOU 1998); Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered them as separate species and as forming a superspecies; Ridgely & Tudor (1994) provided rationale for treatment as separate species. Proposal needed.

176. White-browed Chat-Tyrant***Ochthoeca leucophrys***

Ochthoeca piurae and *O. leucophrys* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990); they were considered conspecific by Cory & Hellmayr (1927), but most authors have followed Koepcke (1961b) in considering them as separate species.

177. Cattle Tyrant***Machetornis rixosa***

Machetornis is feminine, so the correct spelling of the species name is *rixosa* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

178. Streaked Flycatcher***Myiodynastes maculatus***

Cory & Hellmayr (1927) considered the southern, migratory subspecies *solitarius* to be a separate species; Meyer de Schauensee (1966) provided no rationale for treatment of this distinctive taxon as a subspecies of *M. maculatus*. Proposal

179. Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius* Hilty (2003) that *Empidonomus varius* might consist of more than one species.

180. Fork-tailed Flycatcher***Tyrannus savana***

Tyrannus forficata was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in the genus *Muscivora*, but recent classifications have followed Traylor (1977<?>, 1979c) in merging *Muscivora* into *Tyrannus*.

181. Dusky-capped Flycatcher***Myiarchus tuberculifer***

Myiarchus tuberculifer forms a superspecies with Jamaican *M. barbirostris*; they were formerly considered conspecific (REF), but see Lanyon (1978). Lanyon (1978) also showed that lowland *tuberculifer* group intergrades with montane *atriceps* group in the southern Andes; they had been considered separate species by (REF).

182. Swainson's Flycatcher***Myiarchus swainsoni***

Cory & Hellmayr (1927) treated the *pelzelni* and *phaeonotus* subspecies groups as two separate species from *Myiarchus swainsoni*; Zimmer (1938) provided rationale for treating them all as conspecific. [species limits problems - L. Joseph paper]

183. -Brown-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus*

Myiarchus tyrannulus forms a superspecies with *M. nugator* of the Lesser Antilles (AOU 1983, Sibley & Monroe 1990).

184. Crested Becard***Pachyrhamphus validus***

Pachyrhamphus homochrous, *P. minor*, and *P. validus* were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in a separate genus, *Platypsaris*, but most recent authors have followed Snow (1973, 1979a) in merging the latter into *Pachyrhamphus*. They form a superspecies, along with Middle American *P. aglaiae* (Snow 1979a, AOU 1983, Sibley & Monroe 1990); Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that they might all be considered conspecific. Hilty & Brown (1986) and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), and Hilty (2003) retained *Platypsaris* based on differences in voice and nest shape and placement. Proposal needed. *Pachyrhamphus validus* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as *Platypsaris rufus*, but the merger of *Platypsaris* into *Pachyrhamphus* meant that *rufus* was preoccupied in *Pachyrhamphus*, forcing the use of *validus* for that species (Snow White-tipped Plantcutter *Phytotoma rutila* *Serpophaga munda* is often considered a subspecies (e.g., Zimmer 1955, Traylor 1977<?>, 1979a, Straneck 1993) or morph (Short 1975) of *S. subcristata*, but see Olog (1963) and Herzog

185. Rufous-browed Peppershrike***Cyclarhis gujanensis***

The subspecies *ochrocephala* of southeastern Brazil was formerly (e.g., REF) considered a separate species from *Cyclarhis gujanensis*.

186. Plush-crested Jay***Cyanocorax chrysops***

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Cyanocorax chrysops* and *C. cyanopogon*, along with Mexican *C. dickeyi*, to form a superspecies; *C. chrysops* and *C. cyanopogon* were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Blake & Vaurie 1962) considered conspecific, but see Meyer de Schauensee (1966).

187. White-rumped Swallow***Tachycineta leucorrhoa***

Tachycineta meyeri and *T. leucorrhoa* are sister species (Whittingham et al. 2002). Meyer de Schauensee (1966) proposed that these two species are best treated as subspecies of the same species; rationale for treating them as separate species is weak (Ridgely & Tudor 1989); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

188. Brown-chested Martin***Progne tapera***

Progne tapera was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1935, Zimmer 1955b, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in monotypic genus *Phaeoprogne* (sometimes incorrectly spelled "Phaeoprogne"), but genetic data indicate that recognition of *Phaeoprogne* would make *Progne* paraphyletic (Sheldon & Winkler 1993, Sheldon et al. 1999); the merger of *Phaeoprogne* into *Progne* represents returns to the classifications of Hellmayr (1935) and Peters (1960).

189. Gray-breasted Martin***Progne chalybea***

Southern Martin *Progne elegans* *Progne subis*, *P. dominicensis*, *P. cryptoleuca*, *P. chalybea*, *P. elegans*, *P. murphyi*, and *P. modesta*, along with *P. sinaloae* of Middle America, form a superspecies (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Ridgely and Tudor 1989); Sibley and Monroe (1990) excluded the latter three because of overlap with *P. chalybea*. Species limits in this group vary greatly among classifications, and species limits are largely arbitrary; no convincing rationale has been published for any particular set of species limits.

Progne elegans and *murphyi* were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1935, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Sibley and Monroe 1990) treated as conspecific with *P. modesta*, although Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that they might not be conspecific. Evidence for treating them as separate species from *modesta* is weak; see Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Eisenmann and Haverschmidt (1970) proposed that *P. modesta* was derived from *P. subis*, and that *P. murphyi* from *P. elegans*. <check>

190. Andean Swallow***Haplochelidon andecola***

Haplochelidon andecola has been merged into *Petrochelidon* by some (e.g., Hellmayr 1935) or into broad *Hirundo* that includes *Petrochelidon* by others (REFS, Ridgely and Tudor 1989). Retained here in monotypic genus following Sheldon & Winkler (1993) because relationships to other species uncertain (F. H. Sheldon unpubl. genetic data).

191. -Blue-and-white Swallow *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca cyanoleuca*

Pygochelidon cyanoleuca is usually included in *Notiochelidon* (e.g., Peters 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989). It was maintained in monotypic genus *Pygochelidon*, as in Hellmayr (1935), by AOU (1983, 1998), based on Sheldon DNA-DNA data (REF). Zimmer (1955b) placed it in *Atticora*. The southern subspecies *patagonica* was considered a separate species from *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* by (REF).

192. Tawny-headed Swallow***Alopochelidon fucata***

Alopochelidon merged into *Stelgidopteryx* by some (e.g., Short 1975, Ridgely & Tudor 1989), but see (Sheldon REF).

193. -Bank Swallow [Sand-Martin]***Riparia riparia riparia***

Called "Sand Martin" or "Common Sand-Martin" in Old World literature and in Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC Proposal to change to "Sand Martin" did not pass.

194. -Barn Swallow***Hirundo rustica erythrogaster***

Recently recorded breeding in Argentina (REF).

95. Cliff Swallow***Petrochelidon pyrrhonota***

Petrochelidon was included in *Hirundo* by (REFS), and this was followed by the AOU (1983), Sibley and Monroe (1990), and others, but see Sheldon & Winkler (1993) and Sheldon et al.

196. -'Grass' [Sedge] Wren***Cistothorus platensis platensis***

Genetic data (Barker, in press) indicate that *Cistothorus* and *Troglodytes* are sister genera, contrary to traditional linear sequences. proposal needed as soon as the latter is in print.

Two distinctive major subspecies groups, Andean and south-temperate *platensis* and lowland *polyglottus*, intergrade in southeastern South America (Traylor 1988). The North American *stellaris* group may warrant species rank (e.g., see Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Ridgely & Tudor 1989).

Called "Grass Wren" by Meyer de Schauensee (1970), Ridgely & Tudor (1989), and others. Proposal needed? Formerly (e.g., AOU 1957) known as "Short-billed Marsh-Wren."

Cistothorus platensis, *C. meridae*, and *C. apolinari* form a superspecies (AOU 1983, Sibley & Monroe 1990).

197. -['Southern'] House-Wren***Troglodytes aedon musculus***

Genetic data (Barker, in press) indicate that *Cistothorus* and *Troglodytes* are sister genera, contrary to traditional linear sequences. proposal needed as soon as the latter is in print.

Many authors formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), and Jaramillo (2003); proposal needed.

198. Mountain Wren***Troglodytes solstitialis***

Troglodytes solstitialis, *T. monticola*, and *T. rufulus* form a superspecies with Middle American *T. rufociliatus* and *T. ochraceus* (Sibley & Monroe 1990); species limits in this group traditionally based on plumage coloration and lack explicit rationale. Paynter & Vaurie (1960) and considered all but *T. rufulus* conspecific; Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *monticola* to be a subspecies of *T. solstitialis*, but treated *T.*

199. Masked Gnatcatcher***Poliioptila dumicola***

Cistothorus platensis, *C. meridae*, and *C. apolinari* form a superspecies (AOU 1983, Sibley & Monroe 1990).

200. -Swainson's ['Olive-backed'] Thrush***Catharus ustulatus***

Whether the monotypic genus *Hylocichla* should be recognized or merged into *Catharus*, as done by Sibley & Monroe (1990), is controversial; see Winker & Rappole (1988), AOU (1998) and references therein. *Catharus fuscescens*, *C. minimus*, and *C. ustulatus* were also formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, AOU 1957) included in *Hylocichla*, but most classifications have followed Ripley (1964) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966) in placing them in *Catharus*. Recent genetic data (Outlaw et al. REF) strongly support their inclusion in *Catharus*.

201. -Chiguanco ['Carbonated'] Thrush***Turdus chiguanco***

Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the subspecies *anthracinus* might deserve recognition as a separate species from *Turdus chiguanco*.

202. Slaty Thrush***Turdus nigriceps***

Ridgely & Tudor (1989) considered the subspecies *subalaris* to be a separate species from *T. nigriceps*, based on unpublished vocal differences; this was followed by Sibley & Monroe (1990), Clement (2000), and Ridgely et al. (2001), and represents a return to the classification of Hellmayr (1934). Proposal needed.

203. -[Lowland] Hepatic-Tanager***Piranga flava flava***

Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) proposed that this species probably consists of two or three separate species; two occur in South America: nominate flava of southern and eastern South America, and the lutea group of the Andes region (and also Panama and Costa Rica). See Zimmer (1929) concerning earlier claims of sympatry between flava and lutea. <Burns (1998) > <Haverschmidt and Mees> Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the three groups as separate species. Proposal needed.

204. Grassland Sparrow***Ammodramus humeralis***

Ammodramus humeralis and *A. aurifrons* have often (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) been treated in a separate genus, *Myopsiza*, but most recent authors (e.g., Paynter 1970a, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley and Monroe 1990) have followed Paynter (1970a) in merging this into *Ammodramus*. <check recent sparrow genetic data>

205. -Black-and-chestnut Warbling-Finch *Poospiza nigrorufa whitii*

Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered Andean populations (*whitii* with *wagneri*) as a separate species ("Black-and-chestnut Warbling-Finch"), as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966); proposal needed.

206. -Great [Olive] Pampa-Finch *Embernagra platensis platensis***-Great [Red-billed] Pampa-Finch *Embernagra platensis olivascens***

Genetic data indicate that *Embernagra* belongs in the Thraupidae (Burns et al. 2002, in press). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Embernagra platensis* and *E. longicauda* to form a superspecies. Nores et al. (1983) reported sympatry between *olivascens* and nominate *platensis* in Córdoba, which would elevate the former to species rank; they were formerly (e.g., REF) treated as separate species but considered conspecific by Meyer de Schauensee (1966). Proposal needed.

207. Stripe-headed Brush-Finch***Buarremon torquatus***

The relationships among the forms assigned to the *atricapillus* and *torquatus* groups is controversial, with virtually no relevant data available. Wetmore et al. (1984), Paynter (1970a), and Remsen & Graves (1995) treated the *atricapillus* group as conspecific with *B. torquatus* largely because of the intermediate phenotypes shown by subspecies such as *tacarcunae* and *costaricensis*. Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) treated them as two species because of the close geographical approach of nominate *atricapillus* and *A. t. assimilis* without signs of gene flow. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *B. torquatus* and *B. atricapillus* group, along with Middle American *B. virenticeps*, to form a superspecies; *B. virenticeps* was considered conspecific with *B. torquatus* by Paynter (1970a).

208. Red-crested Cardinal***Paroaria coronata***

The genus *Paroaria* has been placed traditionally in the Emberizidae, sometimes with the cardinal grosbeaks (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), which in this classification are considered a separate family, Cardinalidae. Tordoff (1954) concluded that it was not a cardinaline but an emberizine genus, based on <> skeletal data. Genetic data indicate that the genus *Paroaria* belongs in the Thraupidae (Yuri & Mindell 2002), as suspected long ago by Paynter (1970a).

Paroaria coronata and *P. dominicana* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

209. Yellow-billed Cardinal***Paroaria capitata***

Paroaria gularis, *P. baeri*, and *P. capitata* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990); evidence for treating them as separate species is weak (Paynter 1970a); Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suspected that *baeri* might best be treated as a subspecies of *P. gularis*.

210. Grayish Saltator***Saltator coerulescens***

Hilty (2003) treated the Middle American *grandis* subspecies group as a separate species from the nominate South American *Saltator coerulescens* group, a return to the classification of (REF). Hilty (2003) also indicated that vocal differences within South America suggests that additional species may be involved. <no published data> Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Saltator coerulescens*, *S. similis*, and *S. maxillosus* to form a superspecies.

211. Green-winged Saltator***Saltator similis***

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Saltator coerulescens*, *S. similis*, and *S. maxillosus* to form a superspecies.

212. Rufous-bellied Saltator***Saltator rufiventris***

Inclusion of these species in *Saltator* has been questioned (Hellack and Schnell 1977, REFs).

213. Indigo Grosbeak***Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea***

Called "Glaucous-blue Grosbeak" in Ridgely & Tudor (1989). SACC proposal pending to change English name to "Glaucous-blue Grosbeak."

214. Ultramarine Grosbeak***Cyanocompsa brissonii***

Some authors merge *Cyanocompsa* into *Passerina* (e.g., Paynter 1970c); the two genera are sisters (Klicka et al. 2000).

For use of *brissonii* over *cyanea*, see Paynter (1970c).

215. Tropical Parula***Parula pitiayumi***

Parula americana (and presumably *P. pitiayumi*) are nested with *Dendroica* according to analyses of molecular data (Lovette & Bermingham 2002); *Parula* has priority over *Dendroica*; wait for AOU?

216. Masked Yellowthroat***Geothlypis aequinoctialis***

Escalante-Pliego (1992) considered *auricularis* (with *peruviana*) of western Peru and Ecuador and the *velata* subspecies group of southern South America as separate species from *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*, as they had been treated by (REF - fide Meyer de Scha

217. Brown-capped Redstart***Myioborus brunneiceps***

Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suspected that the northern subspecies *castaneocapillus* might deserve treatment as a separate species from *Myioborus brunneiceps*, and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) treated *castaneocapillus* (with *duidae* and *macguirei*) as a separate species based on differences in songs; this was followed by Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Hilty (2003). Correct spelling is *castaneocapillus*, not *castaneocapilla* (David & Gosselin 2002a). SACC Proposal passed to elevate *castaneocapillus* to species. *Myioborus brunneiceps*, *M. castaneocapillus*, *M. pariae*, *M. cardonai*, and *M. albifacies* are considered a superspecies by Ridgely and Tudor (1989) and Sibley & Monroe (1990).

218. Two-banded Warbler***Basileuterus bivittatus***

Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that *Basileuterus bivittatus* and *B. chrysogaster* might be conspecific, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1989).

Hilty (2003) treated tepui populations of *Basileuterus bivittatus* as a separate species, *B. roraimae*, but presented no evidence. SACC proposal to split *roraimae* from *bivittatus* did not pass due to insufficient published data.

219. Pale-legged Warbler***Basileuterus signatus***

As noted by Ridgely and Tudor (1989), species limits and relationships among *Basileuterus luteoviridis*, *B. signatus*, and *B. nigrocristatus* may be more complicated than indicated by current species limits; the subspecies *euophrys* (of *B. luteoviridis*) is more similar in some plumage features to *B. nigrocristatus* than it is to other *B. luteoviridis*, and its ecological relationship to *B. signatus* (often syntopic) differs from that of other *luteoviridis* subspecies; *euophrys* was once considered a subspecies of *B. nigrocristatus* (e.g., Hellmayr 1935), but see Zimmer (1949). The subspecies *richardsoni* of western Colombia was formerly (e.g. Hellmayr 1935) treated as a separate species.

220. Golden-crowned Warbler***Basileuterus culicivorus***

Although Lowery & Monroe (1968) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) placed *Basileuterus culicivorus* and *B. hypoleucus* far apart in their linear sequences, they are almost certainly allospecies, as suggested by Hellmayr (1935); they differ only in color of the underparts, and they hybridize to a limited extent in their areas of contact (Hellmayr 1935, REFS).

221. White-browed Warbler***Basileuterus leucoblepharus***

Parula americana (and presumably *P. pitiayumi*) are nested with *Dendroica* according to analyses of molecular data (Lovette & Bermingham 2002); *Parula* has priority over *Dendroica*; wait for AOU?

222. Crested Oropendola***Psarocolius decumanus***

Psarocolius decumanus was formerly (e.g., REF) placed in the genus *Ostinops*, but most recent classifications (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990) have followed Blake (1968b) in merging *Ostinops* into *Psarocolius*. <inc. *Xanthornus*>

223. Solitary Cacique***Cacicus solitarius***

Called "Solitary Cacique" by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003). Proposal needed? *Cacicus chrysopterus*, *C. chrysonotus*, *C. sclateri*, and *C. solitarius* were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) placed in the genus *Archiplanus*, but most classifications have followed Meyer de Schauensee (1966) <check Miller 1924 as cited by Meyer de Schauensee> in merging this into *Cacicus*. *Cacicus chrysopterus* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) known as *Archiplanus albirostris*, but see Meyer de Schauensee

(1966).

Formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) placed in *Amblycercus*, but most classifications have followed Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Blake (1968b) in merging this into *Cacicus*.

224. Golden-winged Cacique***Cacicus chrysopterus***

Cacicus chrysopterus, *C. chrysonotus*, *C. sclateri*, and *C. solitarius* were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) placed in the genus *Archiplanus*, but most classifications have followed Meyer de Schauensee (1966) <check Miller 1924 as cited by Meyer de Schauensee> in merging this into *Cacicus*. *Cacicus chrysopterus* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) known as *Archiplanus albirostris*, but see Meyer de Schauensee (1966).

Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Cacicus koepckeae* and *C. chrysopterus* to form a superspecies, but see Cardiff & Remsen (1994).

225. Epaulet Oriole***Icterus cayanensis***

This treatment includes *chrysocephalus* as a subspecies of *Icterus cayanensis*, following Blake (1968b); this taxon is usually treated as a species (e.g., Short 1975, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Jaramillo & Burke 1999, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) that forms a superspecies with *I. cayanensis* (Sibley & Monroe 1990); however, Omland et al. (REF) showed that ranking *chrysocephalus* as a species makes *cayanensis* paraphyletic. Proposal badly needed, because *chrysocephalus* and *cayanensis* are locally sympatric.

Beecher (1950) used anatomical characters to justify separating *Icterus cayanensis* and *I. spurius* in a separate genus (*Bananivorus* = *Pendulinus*; see Meyer de Schauensee 1966) from *Icterus*.

226. Saffron-cowled Blackbird***Xanthopsar flavus***

Saffron-cowled Blackbird *Xanthopsar flavus* Barreiro & Pérez del Val (2001) showed that the dubious taxon *Icterus xantholaemus* is a synonym of this species.

Xanthopsar was merged into *Agelaius* by Short (1975), a treatment followed by Ridgely & Tudor (1989); SACC proposal pending to retain *Xanthopsar*.

227. Bay-winged Cowbird***Agelaioides badius***

Agelaioides badius has been treated as a species of *Molothrus* for most of this century; however, *badius* is not a *Molothrus* -- see Lanyon (1992) and Lanyon-Omland (REF).

228. White-browed Blackbird***Sturnella superciliaris***

Sturnella superciliaris and *S. militaris* were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Blake 1968b, AOU 1983, Wetmore et al. 1984) treated as conspecific; most recent classifications have followed Meyer de Schauensee (1970) in treating them as separate species, because no signs of intergradation have been detected in areas of potential contact (see Ridgely & Tudor 1989). Sibley & Monroe (1990) treated them as forming a superspecies, but also included *S. bellicosa* in that superspecies.

Sturnella militaris and *S. superciliosa* have often been treated in a separate genus, *Leistes* (e.g., Blake 1968b, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970, Parker & Remsen 1987, Sibley & Monroe 1990). Short (1968) provided rationale for merging *Leistes* into *Sturnella*; *S. defilippi*, for example, is intermediate between the two groups. Genetic data make it clear that *Leistes* cannot be recognized as a genus without making *Sturnella* paraphyletic (REFS).