

Selasphorus ardens Salvin. Glow-throated Hummingbird.

Selasphorus ardens Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 209. (Calovévora and Castilla, Panama.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (750–1800 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of western Panama in eastern Chiriquí (Cerro Flores) and Veraguas (Santa Fé, Castillo, and Calovévora).

Notes.—This species has been considered closely related to *S. flammula* on the basis of gorget color and measurements, but in wing and tail morphology (and presumably displays) it is more similar to *S. scintilla*, with which it may constitute a superspecies (Stiles 1983a). See comments under *S. flammula*.

Selasphorus scintilla (Gould). Scintillant Hummingbird.

Trochilus (Selasphorus) scintilla Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1850), p. 162. (Volcano of Chiriquí, at an altitude of 9000 feet [Panama].)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (900–2100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of central Costa Rica (Cordillera Central south along the Pacific slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca, and north, at least casually, to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

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

Order **TROGONIFORMES**: TrogonsFamily **TROGONIDAE**: TrogonsSubfamily **TROGONINAE**: TrogonsGenus **PRIOTELUS** Gray

Temnurus (not Lesson, 1831) Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 337. Type, by monotypy, *T. albicollis* Pl. col. 326 = *Trogon temnurus* Temminck.

Priotelus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 10. New name for *Temnurus* Swainson, preoccupied.

Temnotrogon Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 129. Type, by monotypy, *Trogon roseigaster* Vieillot.

Priotelus temnurus (Temminck). Cuban Trogon.

Trogon temnurus Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 55, pl. 326. (Havana, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Priotelus roseigaster (Vieillot). Hispaniolan Trogon.

Trogon roseigaster Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 8: 314. (Santo Domingo and México = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest (0–3000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola.

Notes.—Often placed in the monotypic genus *Temnotrogon*.

Genus **TROGON** Brisson

Trogon Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 42; 4: 164. Type, by subsequent designation (Stone, 1907), *Trogon viridis* Linnaeus.

Curucujus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: no. 8. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), "*Trogon curucui* Linn." = *Trogon melanurus* Swainson.

Trogonurus Bonaparte, Ateneo Ital. 2: no. 8. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Trogon collaris* Vieillot.

Microtrogon (not Bertoni, 1901) Goeldi, 1908, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 5: 92. Type, by monotypy, *Trogon ramoniana* Deville and Des Murs.

Chrysotrogon Ridgway, 1911, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. 50(5): 784. New name for *Microtrogon* Goeldi, preoccupied.

***Trogon melanocephalus* Gould. Black-headed Trogon.**

Trogon melanocephala Gould, 1836, Monogr. Trogonidae, ed. 1, pt. 2, pl. [6] and text. (State of Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones, mostly below 600 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Tamaulipas (formerly?) and southern Veracruz (and possibly eastern San Luis Potosí) south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to northeastern Costa Rica, and on the Pacific slope from El Salvador south to northwestern Costa Rica.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Peters 1945), *T. melanocephalus* and *T. citreolus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Trogon citreolus* Gould. Citreoline Trogon.**

Trogon citreolus Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 30. (No locality given = Colima.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southern Sinaloa to western Chiapas.

Notes.—See comments under *T. melanocephalus*.

***Trogon viridis* Linnaeus. White-tailed Trogon.**

Trogon viridis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 167. Based on "Le Couroucou verd de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 168, pl. 17, fig. 1. (in Cayania = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (west on the Caribbean slope nearly to the Costa Rican border, and on the Pacific to eastern Panamá province), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and south-central Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Peters 1945), *T. viridis* and *T. bairdii* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Trogon bairdii* Lawrence. Baird's Trogon.**

Trogon bairdii Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 9: 119. (San Mateo, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the region around Río Grande de Tárcoles) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—See comments under *T. viridis*.

***Trogon violaceus* Gmelin. Violaceous Trogon.**

Trogon violaceus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 404. Based mainly on "Couroucou à chaperon violet" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 6: 294, and the "Violet-headed Curucui" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 491. (No locality given = Surinam.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*caligatus* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama, western and northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela, and western Ecuador; and [*violaceus* group] from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *T. caligatus* Gould, 1838 [Gartered Trogon] and *T. violaceus* [Violaceous Trogon].

Trogon mexicanus Swainson. Mountain Trogon.

Trogon Mexicanus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 440. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Sinaloa, southern Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through the mountains of Mexico and Guatemala to El Salvador and central Honduras.

Notes.—Also known as Mexican Trogon.

Trogon elegans Gould. Elegant Trogon.

Trogon elegans Gould, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 26. (apud Guatemala, in Mexico = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine-Oak Forest; in United States, primarily sycamore riparian woodland adjacent to pine-oak woodland (0–2500 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ambiguus* group] from Sonora, southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico (rarely), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south through Mexico (including María Madre and María Magdalena in the Tres Marias Islands) to Guerrero, Veracruz, and Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); and [*elegans* group] in southern and eastern Guatemala (Motagua Valley and Pacific lowlands), El Salvador, Honduras (interior valleys and Pacific lowlands), Nicaragua (Pacific slope), and northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste). Northernmost populations [*ambiguus* group] are mostly migratory, the species being casual in the southwestern United States in winter.

Casual [*ambiguus* group] in south-central Arizona (west to Phoenix area) and southern Texas (Big Bend and lower Rio Grande Valley).

Notes.—Groups: *T. ambiguus* Gould, 1835 [Coppery-tailed Trogon] and *T. elegans* [Elegant Trogon].

Trogon collaris Vieillot. Collared Trogon.

Trogon collaris Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 8: 320. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*puella* group] from Guerrero, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, and northern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America including the Yucatan Peninsula (not recorded Pacific slope of Nicaragua) to Panama (western Chiriquí, western Bocas del Toro, and Darién); and [*collaris* group] in extreme eastern Panama (Cerro Pirre in eastern Darién), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *T. puella* Gould, 1845 [Bar-tailed Trogon] and *T. collaris* [Collared Trogon]. See comments under *T. aurantiiventris*.

***Trogon aurantiiventris* Gould. Orange-bellied Trogon.**

Trogon aurantiiventris Gould, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 107. (near David, Veragua [= Chiriquí, Panama].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (600–2100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica and western and central Panama (east to western Panamá province).

Notes.—Probably a localized color morph of *T. collaris* (Stiles and Skutch 1989; see also Wetmore 1968).

***Trogon rufus* Gmelin. Black-throated Trogon.**

Trogon rufus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 404. Based mainly on “Couroucou à queue rousse de Cayenne” Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 6: 293, and Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 736. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (east of the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Peru, Amazonian and southeastern Brazil, extreme northeastern Argentina, and eastern Paraguay.

Notes.—Also known as Graceful Trogon.

***Trogon melanurus* Swainson. Black-tailed Trogon.**

Trogon melanurus Swainson, 1838 (January), Animals in Menageries, in Lardner, Cabinet Cyclopedia 98: 329. (Demerara [Guyana].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*macroura* group] in central and eastern Panama (the Canal area eastward), northern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela; and [*melanurus* group] from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil, and west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *T. macroura* Gould, 1838 (March) [Large-tailed Trogon] and *T. melanurus* [Black-tailed Trogon].

***Trogon massena* Gould. Slaty-tailed Trogon.**

Trogon massena Gould, 1838, Monogr. Trogonidae, ed. 1, pt. 3, pl. [4] and text. (México.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*massena* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of southern Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, southern Quintana Roo, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras, and on both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest), and Panama; and [*australis* group] on the Pacific slope of Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Massena Trogon. Groups: *T. massena* [Massena Trogon] and *T. australis* (Chapman, 1915) [Chapman's Trogon].

***Trogon clathratus* Salvin. Lattice-tailed Trogon.**

Trogon clathratus Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 75. (Santa Fé de Veragua, Panamá = Calovévora, Veraguas, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (100–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (recorded from Río San Juan on the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border) and Panama (Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, and Coclé, locally also on the Pacific slope in Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Genus *EUPTILOTIS* Gould

Euptilotis (not *Euptilotus* Reichenbach, 1850) Gould, 1858, Monogr. Trogonidae, ed. 2, pt. 1, pl. 4 and text. Type, by original designation, *Trogon neoxenus* Gould.
Leptuas Cabanis and Heine, 1863, Mus. Heineanum 4(1): 185, 206. Type, by monotypy, *Trogon neoxenus* Gould.

Euptilotis neoxenus (Gould). Eared Trogon.

Trogon neoxenus Gould, 1838, Monogr. Trogonidae, ed. 1, pt. 3, pl. [10] and text. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1800–3100 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of southern Arizona (Ramsey Canyon, rarely), northwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Nayarit, Jalisco, and Michoacán.

Recorded casually elsewhere in southern Arizona (Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains) and Sonora; a sight report for southwestern New Mexico (Animas Mountains).

Notes.—Also known as Eared Quetzal.

Genus *PHAROMACHRUS* de la Llave

Pharomachrus de la Llave, 1832, Registro Trimestre 1: 48. Type, by monotypy, *Pharomachrus mocinno* de la Llave.

Pharomachrus auriceps (Gould). Golden-headed Quetzal.

Trogon (Calurus) auriceps Gould, 1842, Ann. Mag., Nat. Hist. (1)9: 238. (the Cordillerian Andes.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–1500 m; upper Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Cerro Pirre in eastern Darién); and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *P. auriceps* and Amazonian *P. pavoninus* (Spix, 1824) to constitute a superspecies; they were considered conspecific by Peters (1945).

Pharomachrus mocinno de la Llave. Resplendent Quetzal.

Pharomachrus Mocinno de la Llave, 1832, Registro Trimestre 1: 48. (Guatemala and Chiapas.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1300–3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, Costa Rica (except the Cordillera de Guanacaste), and western Panama (east to Veraguas, at least formerly).

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *P. mocinno* and the Andean *P. antisianus* (d'Orbigny, 1837) to constitute a superspecies; they were considered conspecific by Peters (1945). For use of "*mocinno*" instead of the emended "*mocino*," see Eisenmann (1959a).

Order **UPUPIFORMES**: Hoopoes and AlliesFamily **UPUPIDAE**: HoopoesGenus **UPUPA** Linnaeus

Upupa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 117. Type, by tautonymy, *Upupa epops* Linnaeus (*Upupa*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

Upupa epops Linnaeus. Eurasian Hoopoe.

Upupa Epops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 117. (in Europæ sylvis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—A variety of open and partly open situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Eurasia south to southern Africa, Madagascar, India, and Southeast Asia, and *winters* from southern Europe, India, and southern China south through the remainder of the breeding range.

Accidental in western Alaska (Old Chevak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 2–3 September 1975; Dau and Paniyak 1977).

Order **CORACIIFORMES**: Rollers, Motmots, Kingfishers, and AlliesSuborder **ALCEDINES**: Todies, Motmots, and KingfishersSuperfamily **TODOIDEA**: Todies and MotmotsFamily **TODIDAE**: TodiesGenus **TODUS** Brisson

Todus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 44; 4: 528. Type, by tautonymy, *Alcedo todus* Linnaeus.

Todus multicolor Gould. Cuban Tody.

Todus multicolor Gould, 1837, Icones Avium, pt. 1, pl. [12] and text. (No locality given = western Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest (0–2400 m)

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Todus subulatus Gray. Broad-billed Tody.

Todus subulatus "Gould" G. R. Gray, 1847, Genera Birds 1: pl. 22. (No locality given.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (0–1700 m).

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

Notes.—Also known as Hispaniolan Tody.

Todus angustirostris Lafresnaye. Narrow-billed Tody.

Todus angustirostris Lafresnaye, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)3: 478. (in Sancti-Dominicensis insulâ = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (900–2400 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Hispaniola (locally also at low elevations in the Dominican Republic).

***Todus todus* (Linnaeus). Jamaican Tody.**

Alcedo Todus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 116. Based mainly on "The Green Sparrow, or Green Humming Bird" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 121, pl. 121, upper fig. (in America = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

***Todus mexicanus* Lesson. Puerto Rican Tody.**

Todus mexicanus Lesson, 1838, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.) (2)9: 167, note 1. (Mexico, particularly Tampico, error = Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico.

Family **MOMOTIDAE**: MotmotsGenus **HYLOMANES** Lichtenstein

Hylomanes Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1838), p. 449, pl. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Hylomanes momotula* Lichtenstein.

***Hylomanes momotula* Lichtenstein. Tody Motmot.**

Hylomanes momotula Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1838), p. 449, pl. 4. (Valle Real, Mexico = Valle Nacional, Oaxaca; Binford, 1990, Wilson Bull. 102: 151.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Nicaragua (recorded only at Peña Blanca, depto. Jinotega), locally on the Pacific slope of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador (El Imposible), and in Costa Rica (most frequently on the Pacific slope of Cordillera de Guanacaste), Panama (local, recorded Veraguas, Colón, eastern Panamá province, eastern San Blas, and Darién), and western Colombia.

Genus **ASPATHA** Sharpe

Aspatha Sharpe, 1892, Cat. Birds Br. Mus. 17: x, 313, 331. Type, by monotypy, *Prionites gularis* Lafresnaye.

***Aspatha gularis* (Lafresnaye). Blue-throated Motmot.**

Prionites gularis Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 130. (Guatemala = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1500–3100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Genus **MOMOTUS** Brisson

Momotus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 44; 4: 465. Type, by tautonymy, *Momotus* Brisson = *Ramphastos momota* Linnaeus.

***Momotus mexicanus* Swainson. Russet-crowned Motmot.**

Momotus Mexicanus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 442. (Temascaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western and interior Mexico from southern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Durango, and Zacatecas south to Morelos, western Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas; and in the interior of Guatemala (upper Motagua Valley).

***Momotus momota* (Linnaeus). Blue-crowned Motmot.**

Ramphastos Momota Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 152. (in America meridionali = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*coeruliceps* group] in Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz; [*lessonii* group] from southern Veracruz and northern and south-eastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama; [*subrufescens* group] in eastern Panama, northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela; [*momota* group] in South America from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela (also Tobago and Trinidad), and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and south-central Brazil; and [*aequatorialis* group] on the east slope of the Andes from Colombia south to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Throughout the extensive range of this species, various morphologically, and possibly vocally (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989), distinct groups exist, which may represent distinct species: *M. coeruliceps* (Gould, 1836) [Blue-crowned Motmot], *M. lessonii* Lesson, 1842 [Lesson's Motmot], *M. subrufescens* Sclater, 1853 [Tawny-bellied Motmot], *M. momota* [Blue-diademed Motmot], and *M. aequatorialis* Gould, 1858 [Highland Motmot]. Each of these groups was treated as a separate species by Ridgway (1914) and Cory (1918), and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990) treated *aequatorialis* as a species.

Genus **BARYPHTHENGUS** Cabanis and Heine

Barypthengus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 114. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1892), *Baryphonus ruficapillus* Vieillot.

***Barypthengus martii* (Vieillot). Rufous Motmot.**

Prionites martii Spix, 1824, Av. Bras. 1: 64. (near Pará, Brazil.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, on both slopes of Panama, and in South America from Colombia south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Wetmore (1968) and Ridgely and Gwynne (1989) treated *B. martii* as a separate species from *B. ruficapillus* (Vieillot, 1818) [Rufous-capped Motmot] of southeastern South America, partly because they thought that *ruficapillus* never acquires racquet tail tips, in contrast to *martii*; evidently, they did not realize that Amazonian *martii* also lacks racquet tail tips. Nevertheless, Sick's (1984, 1993) descriptions of the vocal differences between *ruficapillus* and *martii* strongly suggest that they should be treated as separate species, the treatment followed here (contra A.O.U. 1983).

Genus **ELECTRON** Gistel

Crypticus (not Latreille, 1817) Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 338. Type, by monotypy, *C. platyrhynchus* Ill. of Orn. iii. pl. 106 = *Momotus platyrhynchus* Leadbeater.

Electron Gistel, 1848, Naturgesch. Thierr. Höhere Schulen, p. viii. New name for *Crypticus* Swainson, preoccupied.

Electron carinatum (Du Bus de Gisignies). Keel-billed Motmot.

Prionites carinatus Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, p. 108. (Guatemala.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Caribbean slope from southeastern Mexico (Veracruz, Tabasco, and Oaxaca) south through Central America to northeastern Costa Rica.

Electron platyrhynchum (Leadbeater). Broad-billed Motmot.

Momotus platyrhynchus Leadbeater, 1829, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 16: 92. (Brazil, error = western Ecuador.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*platyrhynchum* group] in eastern Honduras (Lancetilla, Olancho), Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (mostly Caribbean slope, locally on Pacific drainage), Panama (both slopes), western Colombia, and western Ecuador; and [*pyrrholaemum* group] in South America from southeastern Colombia south, east of the Andes, to east-central Bolivia, and central Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *E. platyrhynchum* [Broad-billed Motmot] and *E. pyrrholaemum* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1902) [Plain-tailed Motmot].

Genus ***EUMOMOTA*** Sclater

Eumomota Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 257. Type, by monotypy, *Prionites superciliiaris* Jardine and Selby = *Pyronites superciliosus* Sandbach.

Eumomota superciliosa (Sandbach). Turquoise-browed Motmot.

Pyronites superciliosus Sandbach, 1837, Athenaeum, no. 517, p. 698. (México = Campeche.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of southeastern Mexico (from eastern Tabasco through the Yucatan Peninsula, formerly from southern Veracruz); in the Pacific lowlands of Middle America from Oaxaca (vagrant only) and Chiapas south to central Costa Rica (south to Quepos); and in the interior valleys of Guatemala (Motagua and Río Negro drainages) and Honduras (locally spreading to Caribbean lowlands).

Superfamily ALCEDINOIDEA: Kingfishers

Family ALCEDINIDAE: Kingfishers

Subfamily CERYLINAЕ: Typical Kingfishers

Genus ***CERYLE*** Boie

Ceryle Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 316. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. rudis* (Gm.) = *Alcedo rudis* Linnaeus.

Subgenus ***MEGACERYLE*** Kaup

Megaceryle Kaup, 1848, Verh. Naturhist. Ver. Grossherz. Hessen 2: 68. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1871), *Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle guttulata* Stejneger.

Streptoceryle Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 320. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Alcedo torquata* Linnaeus.

Ceryle torquata (Linnaeus). Ringed Kingfisher.

Alcedo torquata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 180. Based mainly on "Le Martin-pescheur hupé du Mexique" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 518, pl. 41, fig. 1. (in Martinica, Mexico = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Rivers, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Coastal Waters, Mangrove Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sinaloa, Nuevo León, southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley west to Val Verde County), and Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including islands off the Pacific coast from the Tres Marias south to the Pearl islands), and throughout most of South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas south to Tierra del Fuego; and in the Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Martinique, doubtfully recorded from Grenada and St. Kitts).

Casual in western Texas (Big Bend), and north to central and southeastern Texas (Travis, Kerr, and Fort Bend counties); a sight report from Puerto Rico.

Ceryle alcyon (Linnaeus). Belted Kingfisher.

Alcedo Alcyon Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 115. Based mainly on the "Kingfisher" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 69, pl. 69. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Mainly wooded rivers, streams, and lakes; in nonbreeding season more widespread, i.e., shorelines of bodies of water wherever trees, rocks, or manmade objects provide suitable hunting perches, including along coasts, watercourses in open country, or marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), western and south-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central (and probably northern) Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, east-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

Winters from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, western and central Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, southern Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes region, New York, and New England (casually north to the Maritime Provinces) south throughout the continental United States, Middle America (including offshore islands from western Mexico to Cocos and the Pearl islands), the West Indies, and Bermuda to northern South America (recorded Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and most islands off Venezuela) and the Galapagos Islands.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, the eastern Aleutians, northern Alaska (Point Barrow), Clipperton Island, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Azores.

Genus **CHLOROCERYLE** Kaup

Chloroceryle [subgenus] Kaup, 1848, Verh. Naturhist. Ver. Grossherz. Hessen 2: 68.

Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1871), *Alcedo superciliosa* Linnaeus = *Alcedo aenea* Pallas.

Chloroceryle amazona (Latham). Amazon Kingfisher.

Alcedo amazona Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 257. Based on the "Amazonian Kingfisher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 116. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Rivers, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sinaloa, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (except Campeche and Yucatán), and in South America west of the Andes in western Colombia, and east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to northern Argentina and Uruguay. Ranges north in winter to southern Sinaloa.

Chloroceryle americana (Gmelin). Green Kingfisher.

Alcedo americana Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 451. Based on "Martin-pescheur du Brésil" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 510, and "Martin-pecheur vert et blanc de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 591. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Streams, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers (0–2100 m; Tropical and Sub-tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, and central Texas south, primarily in the lowlands, along both slopes of Middle America (including Isla Coiba, Isla Cébaco, and other small islands off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also Tobago and Trinidad), and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northern Chile and east of the Andes to central Argentina.

Casual north to north-central and eastern Texas.

Chloroceryle inda (Linnaeus). Green-and-rufous Kingfisher.

Alcedo inda Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 179. Based on the "Spotted King's-fisher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 3: 262, pl. 335. (in India occidentali, error = Guyana.)

Habitat.—Streams, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds (Tropical Zone; mostly below 200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Caribbean slope of southeastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, locally on the Pacific slope of Panama (from Panamá province east, including the Pearl Islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Chloroceryle aenea (Pallas). American Pygmy Kingfisher.

Alcedo (aenea) Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Ois., Adumbr., p. 1, no. 54. (Surinam.)

Habitat.—Streams, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds (Tropical Zone; 0–750 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, northern and southeastern Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south in the lowlands of both slopes of Middle America (including Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo, the Bay Islands off Honduras, and Isla Coiba off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Order PICIFORMES: Puffbirds, Jacamars, Toucans, Woodpeckers, and Allies

Notes.—For relationships within the Order, see Beecher (1953), Simpson and Cracraft (1981), Swierczewski and Raikow (1981), Olson (1983), Raikow and Cracraft (1983), Avise and Aquadro (1987), Lanyon and Zink (1987), Brom (1990), Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), and Harshman (1994).

Suborder GALBULI: Puffbirds and Jacamars

Family BUCCONIDAE: Puffbirds

Genus *NYSTALUS* Cabanis and Heine

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

Nystalus radiatus (Sclater). Barred Puffbird.

Bucco radiatus Sclater, 1854, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1853), p. 122, pl. 50–51. (in Nova Grenada = Magdalena Valley, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Panama (west to Coclé and western Panamá province, possibly to Veraguas) and northern Colombia south through western Colombia to western Ecuador.

Notes.—The genus *Nystalus* was merged into *Bucco* Brisson, 1760 by A.O.U. (1983) but see A.O.U. (1993).

Genus *NOTHARCHUS* Cabanis and Heine

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

Notharchus macrorhynchus (Gmelin). White-necked Puffbird.

Bucco macrorhynchus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 406. Based in part on “Le plus grand Barbu à gros bec de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 689. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*macrorhynchus* group] from southern Mexico (west-central Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo) south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil; and [*swainsonii* group] in Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—This and the following two species were placed in the genus *Bucco* by A.O.U. (1983) but see A.O.U. (1993). Groups: *N. macrorhynchus* [White-necked Puffbird] and *N. swainsonii* (Gray, 1846) [Buff-bellied Puffbird].

Notharchus pectoralis (Gray). Black-breasted Puffbird.

Bucco pectoralis G. R. Gray, 1846, Genera Birds 1: pl. 26. (No locality given; Valley of the lower Magdalena River, Colombia, suggested by Cory [1919].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (west to the Canal area, mostly on the Pacific drainage), and in South America from northern Colombia south, west of the Andes, to northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *N. macrorhynchus*.

Notharchus tectus (Boddaert). Pied Puffbird.

Bucco tectus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 43. Based on “Barbu à plastron noir” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 688, fig. 2. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (from Río Sarapiquí drainage southward), in Panama (throughout the Caribbean slope, on the Pacific known from eastern Panamá province and Darién), and in South America from Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, extreme east-central Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil, also west of the Andes in northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *N. macrorhynchus*.

Genus *MALACOPTILA* Gray

Malacoptila G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 13. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1846), *Bucco fuscus* Gmelin.

Malacoptila panamensis Lafresnaye. White-whiskered Puffbird.

Malacoptila panamensis Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 10: 79. (Panamá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from Tabasco and Chiapas south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the drier portions of Guanacaste in the northwest) and Panama, and in South America from northern Colombia south, west of the Andes, to northwestern Ecuador.

Genus **MICROMONACHA** Sclater

Micromonacha Sclater, 1881, Monogr. Jacamars Puff-birds, pt. 5, p. 131, pl. 44. Type, by monotypy, *Bucco lanceolata* Deville.

Micromonacha lanceolata (Deville). Lanceolated Monklet.

Bucco lanceolata Deville, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2): 56. (Pampa del Sacramento, misión de Sarayacu [upper Amazon].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (northern slope of Cordillera Central, Caribbean slope of Cordillera de Talamanca), Panama (one record from Caribbean slope of western Veraguas), western Colombia, and western Ecuador; also in South America east of the Andes in eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and western Amazonian Brazil.

Genus **NONNULA** Sclater

Nonnula Sclater, 1854, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1853), p. 124. Type, by original designation, *Bucco rubecula* Spix.

Nonnula ruficapilla (Tschudi). Gray-cheeked Nunlet.

Lypornix ruficapilla Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 300. (Republica Peruana = Vitoc Valley, Peru.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*frontalis* group] in central and eastern Panama (west to northern Coclé and the Canal area) and northern Colombia; and [*ruficapilla* group] in eastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, and western Brazil.

Notes.—The two groups are often regarded as distinct species, *N. frontalis* (Sclater, 1854) [Gray-cheeked Nunlet] and *N. ruficapilla* [Rufous-capped Nunlet] (Peters 1948, Wetmore 1968). Meyer de Schauensee (1970) treated the two as conspecific.

Genus **MONASA** Vieillot

Monasa Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 27. Type, by monotypy, “Coucou noir de Cayenne” Buffon = *Cuculus ater* Boddaert.

Monasa morphoeus (Hahn and Küster). White-fronted Nunbird.

Bucco Morphæus “Wagler” Hahn and Küster, 1823, Vögel Asien, Afr., etc., lief. 14, pl. 2 and text. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*grandior* group] in the Caribbean lowlands of eastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panama (western Bocas del Toro); [*pallascens*

group] in eastern Panama (both slopes, west to western Colón) and northern and western Colombia; and [*morphoeus* group] from southeastern Colombia and southwestern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *M. grandior* Sclater and Salvin, 1868 [Costa Rican Nunbird]; *M. pallescens* Cassin, 1850 [Pale-winged Nunbird]; and *M. morphoeus* [White-fronted Nunbird].

Family GALBULIDAE: Jacamars

Genus *BRACHYGALBA* Bonaparte

Brachygalba Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 129. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Galbula albigularis* Spix.

Brachygalba salmoni Sclater and Salvin. Dusky-backed Jacamar.

Brachygalba salmoni Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 535. (Río Neche [= Nechf], Antioquia, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Second-growth Edge (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién) and northwestern Colombia.

Notes.—*Brachygalba salmoni* and three South American species, *B. albogularis* (Spix, 1824), *B. goeringi* Sclater and Salvin, 1869, and *B. lugubris* (Swainson, 1838), may constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1967, 1974).

Genus *GALBULA* Brisson

Galbula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 42; 4: 86. Type, by tautonymy, *Galbula* Brisson = *Alcedo galbula* Linnaeus.

Galbula ruficauda Cuvier. Rufous-tailed Jacamar.

Galbula ruficauda Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. 1: 420. Based on Levaillant, Hist. Nat. Ois. Paradis Rolliers 2: pl. 50. (Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*melanogenia* group] from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and southern Campeche south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula) to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and western Panama (western Chiriquí and western Bocas del Toro), and in eastern Panama (Darién), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador; and [*ruficauda* group] from eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and eastern Darién), northern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to eastern Colombia, and from Amazonian Brazil south to southern Bolivia, northeastern Argentina, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—The two groups were formerly treated as separate species, *G. melanogenia* Sclater, 1853 [Black-chinned Jacamar], and *G. ruficauda* [Rufous-tailed Jacamar] (Haffer 1967); however, intergradation between the two occurs in eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia (Wetmore 1968). *Galbula ruficauda* appears to be part of a large superspecies including the following South American allospecies (Haffer 1974): *G. galbula* (Linnaeus, 1766), *G. tom-bacea* Spix, 1824, *G. cyanescens* Deville, 1849, and *G. pastazae* Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885.

Genus *JACAMEROPS* Lesson

Jacamerops Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornithol., livr. 3, p. 234. Type, by monotypy, *Alcedo grandis* Gmelin = *Alcedo aurea* Müller.

Jacamerops aurea (Müller). Great Jacamar.

Alcedo aurea P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 94. Based on the "Long-tailed Kingfisher" Vosmaer, *Beschr. Missch. Amer. Langst. Ys-Vogel*. (Berbice, British Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope west to the Sarapiquí region) and Panama (both slopes), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Suborder PICI: Toucans, New World Barbets, Barbets, and Woodpeckers

Family RAMPHASTIDAE: New World Barbets and Toucans

Notes.—Comparative anatomy, skeletal morphology, and molecular genetics indicate that the Capitonidae should be treated as a subfamily of the Ramphastidae, separate from the Old World barbets (Burton 1984, Prum 1988, Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, and Lanyon and Hall 1994).

Subfamily CAPITONINAE: New World Barbets

Genus *CAPITO* Vieillot

Capito Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 27. Type, by monotypy, "Tamatia à tête et gorge rouges" Buffon = *Bucco niger* P. L. S. Müller.

Capito maculicoronatus Lawrence. Spot-crowned Barbet.

Capito maculicoronatus Lawrence, 1861, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y.* 7: 300. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (west to northern Coclé on the Caribbean slope and to eastern Panamá province on the Pacific) and western Colombia.

Notes.—*Capito maculicoronatus* and the South American *C. squamatus* Salvin, 1876, may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus *EUBUCCO* Bonaparte

Eubucco Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1(1): 142. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Capito richardsoni* G. R. Gray.

Eubucco bourcierii (Lafresnaye). Red-headed Barbet.

Micropogon Bourcierii Lafresnaye, 1845, *Rev. Zool.* [Paris] 8: 179. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (900–2400 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera Central) and Panama (recorded east to Veraguas, in San Blas, and in eastern Darién); and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and western Venezuela south to northern Peru.

Subfamily SEMNORNITHINAE: Toucan-Barbets

Genus *SEMNORNIS* Richmond

Tetragonops Anonymous [= Jardine] (not Gerstäcker, Feb./Mch. 1855, Coleoptera) Oct. 1855, *Edinburgh New Philos. J.* (n.s.) 2: 404. Type, by monotypy, *Tetragonops ramphastinus* Jardine.

Pan (not Oken, 1816, Mammalia) Richmond, 1899, Auk 16: 77. New name for *Tetragonops* Jardine, preoccupied.

Semnornis Richmond, 1900, Auk 17: 179. New name for *Pan* Richmond, preoccupied.

Notes.—This genus may be more closely related to toucans than to barbets (Prum 1988, Remsen et al. 1993).

Semnornis frantzii (Sclater). Prong-billed Barbet.

Tetragonops frantzii Sclater, 1864, Ibis, p. 371, pl. 10. (in int. reipubl. Costa Rica = near San José, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–2450 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Tilarán, and primarily on the Caribbean slope) and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Subfamily RAMPHASTINAE: Toucans

Genus *AULACORHYNCHUS* Gould

Aulacorhynchus Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1834), p. 147. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *A. sulcatus* (Swains.) = *Pteroglossus sulcatus* Swainson.

Aulacorhynchus prasinus (Gould). Emerald Toucanet.

Pteroglossus prasinus "Licht." Gould, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 78. (México = "Valle Real, Veracruz" [= Valle Nacional, Oaxaca; Binford, 1990, Wilson Bull. 102: 150–154].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–3000 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Middle America from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo south through Central America to north-central Nicaragua, also in highlands of Costa Rica and Panama; and in foothills of the Andes of South America from Colombia and western Venezuela south to central Bolivia (also in lowlands of southern Peru and northern Bolivia).

Notes.—Formerly, *A. caeruleogularis* (Gould, 1854) was treated as a separate species (Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919), but most authors consider it now to be conspecific with *A. prasinus* (Peters 1948, Haffer 1974, Ridgely 1976, Stiles and Skutch 1989).

Genus *PTEROGLOSSUS* Illiger

Pteroglossus Illiger, 1811, Prodomus, p. 202. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Ramphastos aracari* Linnaeus.

Pteroglossus torquatus (Gmelin). Collared Aracari.

Ramphastos torquatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 354. Based in part on "Le Toucan à collier du Mexique" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 421, and the "Collared Toucan" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 330. (in novae Hispaniae maritimis = Veracruz.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*torquatus* group] from Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south along both slopes of Middle America (except the Pacific slope in Costa Rica and Panama from the Gulf of Nicoya east to western Panamá province), northern Colombia, and western and northern Venezuela; and [*sanguineus* group] in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—*Pteroglossus torquatus*, *P. frantzii*, and the South American *P. erythropygius*

Gould, 1843, and *P. pleuricinctus* Gould, 1836, appear to constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974). *Pteroglossus torquatus* and *P. frantzii* are closely related and were formerly considered conspecific, but Slud (1964) and most subsequent works have considered them as separate species. The two groups *P. torquatus* [Collared Aracari], and *P. sanguineus* Gould, 1854 [Stripe-billed Aracari], show limited interbreeding in a narrow zone in eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia and were considered conspecific by Haffer (1974); however, they are treated as separate species by many recent authors (e.g., Hilty and Brown 1986, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Pteroglossus frantzii* Cabanis. Fiery-billed Aracari.**

Pteroglossus Frantzii Cabanis, 1861, Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 13 November. (Costa Rica = Aguacate, Costa Rica.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Costa Rica (west to the Gulf of Nicoya) and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

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

Genus **SELENIDERA** Gould

Selenidera Gould, 1837, Icones Avium, pt. 1, pl. [7] and text. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *S. gouldii* (Natt.) = *Pteroglossus gouldii* Natterer.

***Selenidera spectabilis* Cassin. Yellow-eared Toucanet.**

Selenidera spectabilis Cassin, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 9: 214. (Cucuyos de Veragua, Panamá.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (west to the Sula Valley), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and locally in Pacific slope foothills from Costa Rica (Guanacaste) and Panama south to western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—All six species in the genus, which includes the South American forms *S. maculirostris* (Lichtenstein, 1823), *S. gouldii* (Natterer, 1837), *S. reinwardtii* (Wagler, 1827), *S. nattereri* (Gould, 1835), and *S. culik* (Wagler, 1827), appear to constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974).

Genus **RAMPHASTOS** Linnaeus

Ramphastos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 103. Type, by subsequent designation (Vigors, 1826), *Ramphastos erythrorhynchus* Gmelin = *Ramphastos tucanus* Linnaeus.

***Ramphastos sulfuratus* Lesson. Keel-billed Toucan.**

Ramphastos sulfuratus Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornithol., 3: 173. (le Mexique = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south to Honduras, on both slopes (although locally distributed on the Pacific) of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and in northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

Notes.—*Ramphastos sulfuratus* and the South American species *R. brevis*, Meyer de Schauensee, 1945, *R. citreolaemus* Gould, 1844, *R. culminatus* Gould, 1833, *R. dicolorus* Linnaeus, 1776, and *R. vitellinus* Lichtenstein, 1823, appear to constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974).

Ramphastos swainsonii Gould. Chestnut-mandibled Toucan.

Ramphastos Swainsonii Gould, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 69. (in montosis Columbiae = mountains of Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Honduras (Olancho, Mosquitia), Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest and most of central plateau), Panama (absent from Pacific slope from eastern Chiriquí east to western Panamá province), western and northern Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*Ramphastos swainsonii* and the South American *R. ambiguus* Swainson, 1823, are closely related and constitute a superspecies [Yellow-breasted Toucan]; these two allo-species plus the South American *R. tucanus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *R. cuvieri* Wagler, 1827, may constitute a larger superspecies (Haffer 1974).

Family PICIDAE: Woodpeckers and Allies

Subfamily JYNGINAE: Wrynecks

Genus *JYNX* Linnaeus

Jynx Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 112. Type, by monotypy, *Jynx torquilla* Linnaeus.

Jynx torquilla Linnaeus. Eurasian Wryneck.

Jynx Torquilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 112. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open woodland and second growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Eurasia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and *winters* from central Eurasia south to northern tropical Africa, India, Southeast Asia, southern China, and southern Japan.

Accidental in Alaska (Wales, 8 September 1945; Bailey 1947) and Taiwan.

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

Subfamily PICUMNINAE: Piculets

Tribe PICUMNINI: Typical Piculets

Genus *PICUMNUS* Temminck

Picumnus Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 62, text to pl. 371. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Picus minutissimus* (Gm.) = *Picumnus buffoni* Lafresnaye = *Picus exilis* Lichtenstein.

Picumnus olivaceus Lafresnaye. Olivaceous Piculet.

Picumnus olivaceus Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 7. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala, Honduras, and southern Nicaragua, in southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya), and Panama (Pacific slope from Chiriquí to Los Santos, and both slopes from Canal area eastward), and in northern South America from Colombia east to northwestern Venezuela and south to northwestern Peru.

Tribe NESOCTITINI: Antillean Piculets

Genus *NEOCTITES* Hargitt

Nesocittes Hargitt, 1890, Cat. Birds Br. Mus. 18: xv, 8, 552. Type, by original designation, *Picumnus micromegas* Sundevall.

Nesocittes micromegas (Sundevall). Antillean Piculet.

Picumnus micromegas Sundevall, 1866, Consp. Avium Picinarum, p. 95. (Brazil, error = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1800 m).

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

Subfamily PICINAE: Woodpeckers

Genus *MELANERPES* Swainson

Notes.—Pending a revision of the group, the classification of Peters (1948) and Short (1982) has been followed; for details see Selander and Giller (1959, 1963), Goodge (1972), Olson (1972), and Short (1974).

Melanerpes Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 300, 303, 310, 316. Type, by monotypy, *Picus erythrocephalus* Linnaeus.

Centurus Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, 2, p. 310. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. carolinus* (L.) = *Picus carolinus* Linnaeus.

Tripsurus Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 311. Type, by monotypy, *T. flavifrons* Spix, pl. 52 = *Picus flavifrons* Vieillot.

Asyndesmus Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17: 55. Type, by original designation, *Picus torquatus* Wilson = *Picus lewis* Gray.

Balanosphyra Ridgway, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 24: 34. Type, by original designation, *Picus formicivorus* Swainson.

Chryserpes W. Miller, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 34: 517. Type, by original designation, *Picus striatus* Müller.

Melanerpes lewis (Gray). Lewis's Woodpecker.

Picus torquatus (not Boddaert, 1783) Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 31, pl. 20, fig. 3. (No locality given = Clearwater River, about two miles north of Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho.)

Picus Lewis "Drap[iez]." G. R. Gray, 1849, Genera Birds 3 (app.): 22. New name for *Picus torquatus* Wilson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Open forest and woodland, often logged or burned, including oak and coniferous (primarily ponderosa pine), open riparian woodland with tall cottonwoods, orchards, less commonly in pinyon-juniper.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (also Vancouver Island), south-central Alberta, Montana, southwestern South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska south to south-central California (San Luis Obispo and Kern counties), central Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Colorado, and extreme western Oklahoma.

Winters from southern British Columbia, southern Idaho, western Montana, and northern Colorado south irregularly to northern Baja California, Sonora (including Isla Tiburón), northern Chihuahua, southern New Mexico, and western Texas.

Casual north and east to northern Alberta, central and southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, and central Texas. Accidental in Newfoundland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia; sight reports for Coahuila.

***Melanerpes herminieri* (Lesson).** Guadeloupe Woodpecker.

Picus Herminieri Lesson, 1830, *Traité Ornithol.*, livr. 3, p. 228. (l'Amérique du nord, error = Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–700 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Guadeloupe, in the Lesser Antilles.

***Melanerpes portoricensis* (Daudin).** Puerto Rican Woodpecker.

Picus portoricensis Daudin, 1803, *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat.* [Paris] 2: 286, pl. 51. (Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (including Vieques Island), formerly also in the Virgin Islands on St. Thomas.

***Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus).** Red-headed Woodpecker.

Picus erythrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 113. Based on “The Red-headed Wood-pecker” Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 1: 20, pl. 20. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open woodland (especially with beech or oak), open situations with scattered tall trees, open pine woods, parks, and suburbs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Saskatchewan (locally), southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec (rarely), New England (rarely), and southern New Brunswick (formerly) south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida (except the southernmost portion), extending west to central Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and central New Mexico. Occurs in summer (and probably breeds) in southern Alberta.

Winters regularly through the southern two-thirds of the breeding range, rarely or casually north to the limits of the breeding range.

Casual or accidental north to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, south-central Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, and in Idaho, Nevada, northeastern Utah, California, Arizona, and the Florida Keys (Dry Tortugas); a sight report for southeastern Oregon.

***Melanerpes formicivorus* (Swainson).** Acorn Woodpecker.

Picus formicivorus Swainson, 1827, *Philos. Mag.* (n.s.) 1: 439. (Temiscaltiepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Oaks, either in unmixed open woodland or mixed with conifers (Subtropical to Temperate, locally also in Tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (mostly west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada) from central southern Washington, northwestern Oregon south through California (including Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands, and locally east of the Sierra Nevada in Lassen County) to southern Baja California; from southern Utah, northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, western and central Texas, Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south mostly through the highlands of Middle America (including also lowland southeastern Mexico, Belize, and the Mosquitia of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua) to extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí); and in South America in the Andes of Colombia.

Casual in Colorado (possibly breeding near Durango) and western Wyoming.

***Melanerpes chrysauchen* Salvin.** Golden-naped Woodpecker.

Melanerpes chrysauchen Salvin, 1870, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 213. (Bogaba, [Chiriquí,] Panamá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1550 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*chrysauchen* group] in southwestern Costa Rica (west to the Gulf of Nicoya) and western Panama (Pacific slope of Chiriquí and Veraguas); and [*pulcher* group] in northern Colombia (Magdalena Valley).

Notes.—Groups: *M. chrysauchen* [Golden-naped Woodpecker] and *M. pulcher* Sclater, 1870 [Beautiful Woodpecker]. *Melanerpes chrysauchen*, *M. pucherani*, and the South American *M. flavifrons* (Vieillot, 1818) and *M. cruentatus* (Boddaert, 1783) appear to constitute a superspecies (Short 1974, 1982); this complex is sometimes placed in the genus *Tripsurus* but Selander and Giller (1963) placed it in *Centurus*.

***Melanerpes pucherani* (Malherbe). Black-cheeked Woodpecker.**

Zenaidura pucherani Malherbe, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)1: 542. (Tobago, error = Colombia.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from the Gulf-Caribbean slope of southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas south to Costa Rica (where also rare and local on the Pacific drainage in the northwest), and in Panama (Caribbean slope throughout and on the Pacific from Veraguas eastward), Colombia (the Pacific slope and lower Cauca Valley), and western Ecuador (Pacific lowlands and foothills).

Notes.—Also known as Pucheran's Woodpecker. See comments under *M. chrysauchen*.

***Melanerpes striatus* (Müller). Hispaniolan Woodpecker.**

Picus [sic] *striatus* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 91. (Santo Domingo.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–2400 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola.

Notes.—Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Chryserpes* (Olson 1972).

***Melanerpes radiolatus* (Wagler). Jamaican Woodpecker.**

Picus radiolatus Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium. 1 (Genus *Picus*): sp. 39. (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—*Melanerpes radiolatus* and all following species of *Melanerpes* are sometimes placed in the genus *Centurus* (Selander and Giller 1963).

***Melanerpes chrysogenys* (Vigors). Golden-cheeked Woodpecker.**

Picus chrysogenys Vigors, 1839, in Beechey, Zool. Voy. "Blossom", p. 24. (No locality given = either Mazatlán, Sinaloa, or San Blas or Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from Sinaloa south in the Pacific lowlands to Oaxaca (east to Bahía Santa Cruz), and in the interior of western Mexico to eastern Michoacán, northern Guerrero, Morelos, and extreme southwestern Puebla.

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

***Melanerpes hypopolius* (Wagler). Gray-breasted Woodpecker.**

Picus hypopolius Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 514. (México = Tehuacán and Tecuapán, Puebla, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Gallery Forest (900–2450 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northwestern Guerrero and Puebla south in the interior of Mexico to central Oaxaca (east to vicinity of San Pedro Totolapan).

Notes.—Although sometimes considered conspecific with *M. uropygialis* (e.g., Peters 1948), Selander and Giller (1963) provided evidence for treating *M. hypopolius* as a distinct species. See comments under *M. radiolatus*.

Melanerpes pygmaeus (Ridgway). Red-vented Woodpecker.

Centurus rubriventris pygmaeus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 8: 576. (Cozumel Island.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel Island), in north-eastern Belize (south to the vicinity of Belize City), and on Guanaja Island (in the Bay Islands, off Honduras).

Notes.—Also known as Yucatan Woodpecker. *Melanerpes pygmaeus* and *M. rubricapillus* constitute a superspecies (Short 1982). See comments under *M. radiolatus*.

Melanerpes rubricapillus (Cabanis). Red-crowned Woodpecker.

Centurus rubricapillus Cabanis, 1862, J. Ornithol. 10: 328. (Barranquilla, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Costa Rica (Cordillera de Talamanca southward) south and east through Panama (both slopes, including Isla Coiba, the Pearl Islands, and other small islets off the Pacific coast), northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela (also islands of Margarita, Patos, and Tobago) to Guyana and Surinam.

Notes.—See comments under *M. pygmaeus* and *M. radiolatus*.

Melanerpes uropygialis (Baird). Gila Woodpecker.

Centurus uropygialis Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 120. (Bill Williams Fork of Colorado River, New Mexico [= Arizona].)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (0–1550 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern California (Imperial and lower Colorado River valleys), extreme southern Nevada (opposite Fort Mohave, Arizona), central Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south through Baja California, Sonora (including Isla Tiburón), southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, and Zacatecas to Jalisco and Aguascalientes.

Notes.—See comments under *M. radiolatus*, *M. hypopolius*, and *M. aurifrons*.

Melanerpes hoffmannii (Cabanis). Hoffmann's Woodpecker.

Centurus Hoffmannii Cabanis, 1862, J. Ornithol. 10: 322. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–2050 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of southern Honduras (Río Pespire south-eastward) and Nicaragua, and in Costa Rica in the arid northwest (Guanacaste) and central plateau (Cordillera Central area, locally on the Caribbean drainage).

Notes.—Hybridizes locally with *M. aurifrons* along the Río Pespire in southern Honduras (Monroe 1968, Short 1982). See comments under *M. radiolatus* and *M. aurifrons*.

Melanerpes aurifrons (Wagler). Golden-fronted Woodpecker.

Picus aurifrons "Lichten." Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 512. (México = Ismiquilpam, Hidalgo.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine Forest (0–2400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Oklahoma and north-central Texas south through central Texas (west to the Big Bend region), Mexico (west to central Chihuahua, eastern Durango, Zacatecas, southwestern Jalisco, and Michoacán, and including Cozumel Island), Guatemala, Belize (including Turneffe Islands), El Salvador, and Honduras (including Utila, Roatán, and Barbareta islands in the Bay Islands, but absent from northeastern Honduras and from the Pacific lowlands east of the Río Pespire) to north-central Nicaragua.

Accidental in Michigan (Cheboygan) and Florida (Pensacola), although these birds may have been xanthic individuals of *M. carolinus* as described by Gerber (1986); sight reports for southeastern New Mexico.

Notes.—Hybridizes locally with *M. uropygialis* in western Mexico (Selander and Giller 1963) and with *M. carolinus* in central Texas (J. Smith 1987). *Melanerpes aurifrons*, *M. carolinus*, *M. hoffmannii*, *M. uropygialis*, and *M. superciliaris* appear to constitute a superspecies (Short 1982). See comments under *M. radiolatus* and *M. hoffmannii*.

***Melanerpes carolinus* (Linnaeus). Red-bellied Woodpecker.**

Picus carolinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 113. Based on the “Red-bellied Wood-pecker” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 19, pl. 19. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open woodland (primarily deciduous, less commonly coniferous), riverine forest, swamps, parks, and suburbs.

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-central and southeastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), and west to Iowa, central Nebraska, northeastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and north-central Texas.

Casual north to Idaho, southern Saskatchewan, northeastern Montana, southeastern Wyoming, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and west to southeastern Colorado and eastern New Mexico.

Notes.—See comments under *M. radiolatus* and *M. aurifrons*.

***Melanerpes superciliaris* (Temminck). West Indian Woodpecker.**

Picus superciliaris Temminck, 1827, Planches Color., livr. 73, pl. 433. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*superciliaris* group] in the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Abaco, and San Salvador), Cuba (including offshore cays) and the Isle of Pines; and [*caymanensis* group] Grand Cayman.

Notes.—Also known as Great Red-bellied Woodpecker, West Indian Red-bellied Woodpecker, or Bahama Woodpecker. Groups: *M. superciliaris* [West Indian Woodpecker] and *M. caymanensis* (Cory, 1886) [Cayman Woodpecker]. See comments under *M. radiolatus*, *M. aurifrons*, and *M. carolinus*.

Genus **SPHYRAPICUS** Baird

Sphyrapicus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xviii, xxviii, 80, 101. Type, by original designation, *Picus varius* Linnaeus.

***Sphyrapicus thyroideus* (Cassin). Williamson’s Sapsucker.**

Picus thyroideus Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5 (1851): 349. (California = Georgetown, about twelve miles from Sutter’s Mill, El Dorado County, California.)

Habitat.—Montane coniferous forest, primarily fir and pine, also locally in aspen; in migration and winter, primarily pine and pine-oak woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme south-central British Columbia, Idaho, western Montana, and Wyoming south in the mountains to northern and east-central California (also locally in mountains of southern California from Mt. Pinos to Mt. San Jacinto), northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), central Arizona, and southern New Mexico.

Winters from California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas (rarely farther north) south to northern Baja California and Michoacán, and east to Chihuahua, Durango, and Zacatecas.

Casual or accidental east to southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, South Dakota, north-central Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, Oklahoma (Cimarron County), central Texas, and south-western Louisiana (Cameron); sight reports from Kansas, Illinois, and east-central and south-eastern Texas.

***Sphyrapicus varius* (Linnaeus). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.**

Picus varius Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 176. Based mainly on "The yellow belly'd Wood-pecker" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 21, pl. 21. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous forest; in migration and winter, also a variety of forest and open woodland habitats, orchards, parks, and wooded suburbs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme east-central Alaska, southwestern Yukon, south-western Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), southern Labrador, and central Newfoundland south to northeastern British Columbia, south-central Alberta, central and southeastern Saskatchewan, north-central and eastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, northern Iowa, north-eastern Missouri (formerly), central Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northwestern Connecticut, western Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and locally in the Appalachians south to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Winters from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, the Ohio Valley, and southern New England (rarely farther north) south through Texas, the southeastern United States, Middle America (except northwestern Mexico north of Sinaloa and west of Coahuila), the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, and the Antilles (south to Dominica, but rare east of Hispaniola and in the Lesser Antilles) to central Panama (east to the Canal area) and the Netherlands Antilles, rarely in California.

Casual or accidental in western North America from south-coastal Alaska, Montana, and Colorado south to Arizona and New Mexico, and in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro), Bermuda, Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles; sight reports for northern Baja California.

Notes.—Formerly *S. nuchalis* was considered conspecific with *S. varius*, with or without inclusion also of *S. ruber*. Limited and localized hybridization occurs among the three species (Howell 1952); changes since Howell's work have been reported by Scott et al. (1976). *Sphyrapicus varius*, *S. nuchalis*, and *S. ruber* constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

***Sphyrapicus nuchalis* Baird. Red-naped Sapsucker.**

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

Habitat.—Coniferous forest, especially where mixed with aspen, montane riparian woodland; in migration and winter, also a variety of forest and open woodland habitats, orchards, parks, and wooded suburbs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Rocky Mountain region from central and southeastern British Columbia, west-central and southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan (Cypress Hills), western and central Montana, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills) south, east of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, to east-central California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas (Davis and Guadalupe mountains), and east to southwestern South Dakota.

Winters from southern California (casually from Oregon), southern Nevada, southern (casually northern) Utah, and central New Mexico south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Durango, Coahuila, and Nuevo León.

Casual or accidental in southwestern British Columbia, Kansas, western Nebraska, Oklahoma, southeastern Louisiana, Guatemala, and Honduras. Many extralimital records lack sufficient documentation.

Notes.—Although formerly considered conspecific with *S. varius*, this form is a separate species (Johnson and Zink 1983, Johnson and Johnson 1985) that is genetically more closely related to *S. ruber* than to *S. varius* (Cicero and Johnson 1995). See comments under *S. varius*.

***Sphyrapicus ruber* (Gmelin). Red-breasted Sapsucker.**

Picus ruber Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 429. Based on the "Red-breasted Woodpecker" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 562. (in Cayenna, error = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island.)

Habitat.—Aspen-pine association, coniferous forest, including humid coastal lowlands; in migration and winter, also open woodland and parks.

Distribution.—Breeds from southeastern Alaska, and coastal and central interior British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south, west of the Cascades, to central coastal California (Marin County), in the Sierra Nevada and interior mountains to south-central California (Laguna Mountains), extreme western Nevada (Lake Tahoe region), and (locally) southern Nevada. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in western Arizona (Mohave County).

Winters throughout the breeding range (rarely in interior British Columbia) and south through most of California (west of the deserts) to northern Baja California.

Casual in south-coastal and east-central Alaska (west to Kodiak and Middleton islands, and at Tok), Alberta, extreme southwestern Utah and southern Arizona.

Notes.—See comments under *S. varius* and *S. nuchalis*.

Genus **XIPHIDIOPICUS** Bonaparte

Xiphidiopicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 126. Type, by monotypy, *Picus percussus* Temminck.

***Xiphidiopicus percussus* (Temminck). Cuban Green Woodpecker.**

Picus percussus Temminck, 1826, Planches Color., livr. 66, pl. 390, 424. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2000 m).

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

Genus **DENDROCOPOS** Koch

Dendrocopos C. L. Koch, 1816, Syst. Baier. Zool. 1: xxvii, 72, pl. 1A, fig. a. Type, by subsequent designation (Hargitt, 1890), *D. major* = *Picus major* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Frequently merged in *Picoides*, but treatment of most Old World forms in *Dendrocopos* seems warranted (Ouellet 1977, Shields 1982).

***Dendrocopos major* (Linnaeus). Great Spotted Woodpecker.**

Picus major Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 114. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Forests and woodland.

Distribution.—Resident in Eurasia from the British Isles and Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia, and south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region and southern Asia.

Accidental in the Aleutian Islands (Attu, 9 and 31 October 1985, 27 April 1986, specimen; Wagner 1989; also 21–22 May 1996; Nat. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 50: 320, 1996).

Genus *PICOIDES* Lacépède

Picoïdes Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 7. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray 1840), *Picus tridactylus* Linnaeus.

Dryobates Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, p. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus pubescens* Linnaeus.

Phrenopicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 123. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray 1855), *Picus querulus* Wilson = *Picus borealis* Vieillot.

Xenopicus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xviii, xxviii, 83, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Leuconerpes albolarvatus* Cassin.

Picoïdes scalaris (Wagler). Ladder-backed Woodpecker.

Picus scalaris Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken 22: col. 511. (México; restricted to central Veracruz by Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 41: 142.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Gallery Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, lowland pine savanna (0–2600 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern interior and southeastern California (north to Los Angeles, Kern, and southern Inyo counties), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, north-central New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and Texas (except eastern) south through the southwestern United States and most of Mexico (including Baja California, islands in the Gulf of California, the Tres Marias Islands, and Holbox, Cancun, and Cozumel islands off Quintana Roo) to Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Belize; and locally in central Guatemala, Honduras (interior valleys, Pacific lowlands, and presumably the Mosquitia in the northeast), and northeastern Nicaragua (Mosquitia).

Notes.—*Picoïdes scalaris* is closely related to *P. nuttallii*; they constitute a superspecies (Short 1968, 1982).

Picoïdes nuttallii (Gambel). Nuttall's Woodpecker.

Picus Nuttallii [sic] Gambel, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1: 259. (near the Pueblo de los Angeles [sic], Upper California = Los Angeles, California.)

Habitat.—Oak, pine-oak, and riparian (especially willow-cottonwood) woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern California south, west of the deserts and the Sierra divide (also in the Owens Valley), to northwestern Baja California.

Casual or accidental in southern Oregon, western Nevada, and southeastern California (Salton Sea; a specimen from Arizona (Phoenix) is probably mislabeled).

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

Picoïdes pubescens (Linnaeus). Downy Woodpecker.

Picus pubescens Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 175. Based on the smallest Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus varius minimus* Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 21. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, riparian woodland, second growth, parks, orchards, and suburbs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and Newfoundland south to southern California (except the southeastern deserts), central Arizona, southern New Mexico, central Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (except the Florida Keys).

Winters throughout the breeding range.

Casual on the Queen Charlotte Islands (British Columbia) and in southeastern Arizona; a sight report for northern Baja California.

Picoïdes villosus (Linnaeus). Hairy Woodpecker.

Picus villosus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 175. Based on "The Hairy Woodpecker" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 19, pl. 19. (in America septentrionali = New Jersey.)

Habitat.—Deciduous or coniferous forest, open woodland, swamps, well-wooded towns and parks, and open situations with scattered trees, and in Middle America in Pine-Oak Forest and Montane Evergreen Forest (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, southwestern and south-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), central western Labrador, and Newfoundland south throughout most of North America (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) to northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), east-central California (to Clark Mountain), Arizona (except southwestern), through the highlands of Middle America (except Belize) to western Panama (Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro), and to the Gulf coast, southern Florida (except the Florida Keys), and the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Mores Island, Abaco, New Providence, and Andros).

Winters generally throughout the breeding range, with the more northern populations partially migratory southward.

A sight report for Mona Island (off Puerto Rico).

Picoides stricklandi (Malherbe). Strickland's Woodpecker.

Picus (Leuconotopicus) Stricklandi Malherbe, 1845, Rev. Zool., p. 373. (du Mexique = Mount Orizaba massif; restricted by Moore, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 59: 103–106.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, primarily in oak [*arizonae* group] or pine [*stricklandi* group] (1250–4200 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*arizonae* group] from southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico (Peloncillo and Animas mountains) south in the Sierra Madre Occidental to Jalisco and northern and east-central Michoacán; and [*stricklandi* group] in eastern Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Notes.—The groups have been considered (e.g., Davis 1965, Ligon 1968) as separate species, *P. arizonae* (Hargitt, 1886) [Arizona Woodpecker] and *P. stricklandi* [Strickland's Woodpecker], but we follow Short (1982) in treating them as conspecific. Also known as Brown-backed Woodpecker, but this name is properly restricted to the African *Dendrocopos obsoletus* (Wagler, 1829).

Picoides borealis (Vieillot). Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

Picus borealis Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept., 2 (1808), livr. 21, p. 66, pl. 122. (dans le nord des états-Unis, error = southern United States.)

Habitat.—Open mature pine woodland with grassy or sparse understory, rarely in deciduous woodland near pine or in mixed woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from southeastern Oklahoma, southern Missouri (formerly), southern (formerly northern) Arkansas, northern Mississippi, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, southeastern Virginia, and southern Maryland (Dorchester County, formerly) south to eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and north in the Cumberland Plateau through eastern Tennessee to eastern Kentucky (Daniel Boone National Forest). Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in central Maryland (Anne Arundel County).

Accidental in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Picoides albolarvatus (Cassin). White-headed Woodpecker.

Leuconerpes albolarvatus Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 106. (near Sutter's Mill, California = Oregon Canyon, near Georgetown, 12 miles from Sutter's Mill.)

Habitat.—Montane coniferous forest, primarily pines with large cones, occasionally fir.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern interior British Columbia (Thompson-Okanagan region), north-central Washington, and northern Idaho south through Oregon (east of the Cascades) to south-central California (to mountains of San Diego County; absent from the humid coastal coniferous forest) and west-central Nevada.

Casual in the coastal and desert lowlands of California, western Montana, and northwestern Wyoming.

***Picoides tridactylus* (Linnaeus). Three-toed Woodpecker.**

Picus tridactylus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat (ed. 10) 1: 114. (in Svecia ad Alpes Lapponicas, Dalecarlicas . . . = mountains of Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (primarily spruce), less frequently mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, occasionally in willow thickets along streams; favors areas with many large dead trees, such as burns and areas with outbreaks of wood-boring insects.

Distribution.—*Resident* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, north-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to western and southern Alaska, southern Oregon, eastern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills), and to southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, northern New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, northern Maine, northern New Brunswick, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and (rarely) Nova Scotia; and in Eurasia south of the tree line from Scandinavia and Siberia to mountains of southern Europe (locally), western China, northern Mongolia, northern Korea, and Japan.

Wanders casually or irregularly north to southwestern Keewatin, and south to northwestern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia; sight reports for northeastern California, Iowa, and Prince Edward Island.

Notes.—Also known as the Northern Three-toed Woodpecker. Marked genetic differences exist between North American and Asian populations in spite of minor morphological differences (Zink et al. 1995).

***Picoides arcticus* (Swainson). Black-backed Woodpecker.**

Picus (Apternus) arcticus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 313. (near the sources of the Athabasca River, lat. "57°" [= 54° N.], on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (primarily spruce and fir), especially windfalls and burned areas with standing dead trees, less frequently in mixed coniferous-deciduous forest; in winter rarely in deciduous woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident*, often locally, from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to interior British Columbia, through the Cascade, Siskiyou, and Warner mountains, and Sierra Nevada of Washington, Oregon, and California (south to Tulare County) and west-central Nevada, through Montana to northern Wyoming and southwestern South Dakota, and to southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central and southeastern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southeastern Ontario, northern New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, and northern Maine.

Wanders irregularly south in winter to Iowa, central Illinois, northern Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Notes.—Also known as Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, or Arctic Woodpecker.

Genus **VENILIORNIS** Bonaparte

Veniliornis Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Ital. 2: 125. Type by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Picus sanguineus* Lichtenstein.

Veniliornis fumigatus (d'Orbigny). Smoky-brown Woodpecker.

Picus fumigatus d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amer. Mérid. 4: Ois., livr. 51, pl. 65, fig. 1; 1847, livr. 89, p. 380. (Province of Corrientes, Argentina in lat. 28° S., and Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Province of Chiquitos in Bolivia = Yungas, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–4000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Nayarit, Jalisco, Guerrero, México, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, northern Oaxaca, northern and southeastern Chiapas, and north-central Yucatan Peninsula, along both slopes of Middle America (no records from the Pacific slope of Nicaragua) to western Panama (east to Veraguas); and from extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién) east through Colombia to northern Venezuela, and south along the western slope of the Andes to north-central Peru and the eastern slope to northwestern Argentina.

Veniliornis kirkii (Malherbe). Red-rumped Woodpecker.

Picus (Chloropicus) Kirkii Malherbe, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 400. (Tobago.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in southwestern Costa Rica (lower Térraba valley) and Panama (recorded western Chiriquí, Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, Isla Coiba, eastern San Blas, and eastern Darién), and in South America from northern Colombia east to northern Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad, and south, west of the Andes, to northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—*Veniliornis kirkii* and the South American *V. affinis* (Swainson, 1821), *V. maculifrons* (Spix, 1824), and *V. cassini* (Malherbe, 1861) may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982).

Genus **PICULUS** Spix

Piculus Spix, 1824, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 1: [3] of index. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1923), *Piculus macrocephalus* Spix = *Picus chrysochloros* Vieillot.

Piculus simplex (Salvin). Rufous-winged Woodpecker.

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

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (east of the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and Pacific southwest) and, at least formerly, in western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Notes.—See notes under *P. collopterus*.

Piculus collopterus (Lawrence). Stripe-cheeked Woodpecker.

Picus collopterus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York. 7, p. 476. (Atlantic side, line of the Panama Railroad = Caribbean slope, Canal Zone, Panama.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Panama from Veraguas on the Caribbean slope and from eastern Panamá province on the Pacific east to Darién.

Notes.—Formerly included, along with *P. simplex*, in the South American *P. leucolaemus* (Natterer and Malherbe, 1845), but now generally recognized as distinct (e.g., Hilty and Brown 1986, Ridgely and Gwynne 1989).

***Piculus chrysochloros* (Vieillot). Golden-green Woodpecker.**

Piculus chrysochloros Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 26: 98. Based on "Carpintero Verde dorado" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 318 (no. 256). (Paraguay and Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–650m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and eastern Darién) east across northern Colombia and northwestern and southern Venezuela to the Guianas, and south, east of the Andes, to northeastern Peru, thence east across Brazil (generally south of the Río Negro and the Amazon) and south to central Bolivia, north-central Argentina, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—*Piculus chrysochloros* and the South American *P. aurulentus* (Temminck, 1823) may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982).

***Piculus rubiginosus* (Swainson). Golden-olive Woodpecker.**

Piculus rubiginosus Swainson, 1820, Zool. Illus. (1)1(3): pl. 14 and text. ("Spanish Main" = Caracas, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, lowland pine savanna (0–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*aeruginosus* group] from central Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south through eastern San Luis Potosí to northeastern Puebla and northern Veracruz (reports from Guerrero and Oaxaca are erroneous); and [*rubiginosus* group] from northern and southeastern Oaxaca, eastern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia east through Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad to the Guianas and south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and on the eastern slope of the Andes to northwestern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *P. aeruginosus* (Malherbe, 1862) [Bronze-winged Woodpecker] and *P. rubiginosus* [Golden-olive Woodpecker]. *Piculus rubiginosus* and *P. auricularis* may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982, Baptista 1978).

***Piculus auricularis* (Salvin and Godman). Gray-crowned Woodpecker.**

Chloronerpes auricularis Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 381. (Xautipa, Sierra Madre del Sur in the State of Guerrero, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (900–2000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from southeastern Sonora south to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

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

Genus COLAPTES Vigors

Colaptes Vigors, 1825, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 14: 457 (note). Type, by original designation, *Cuculus auratus* Linnaeus.

Chrysoptilus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 300. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. cayanensis* (Gm.) Swainson, pl. enl. 613 = *Picus punctigula* Boddaert.

Nesocoeleus Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomencl. Avium Neotrop., pp. 101, 155. Type, by original designation, *Colaptes fernandinae* Vigors.

***Colaptes punctigula* (Boddaert). Spot-breasted Woodpecker.**

Picus punctigula Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 37. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 613. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (locally on the Pacific slope from eastern Panamá province east to Darién), and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia, and western and central Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—*Chrysoptilus punctigula* and the South American *C. melanochloros* (Gmelin, 1788) may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982). This species is often placed in the genus *Chrysoptilus*.

***Colaptes auratus* (Linnaeus). Northern Flicker.**

Cuculus auratus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 112. Based on “The Golden-winged Wood-pecker” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 18, pl. 18. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, both deciduous and coniferous, open situations with scattered trees and snags, riparian woodland, pine-oak association, and parks (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*auratus* group] from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, south-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south through central and eastern British Columbia, west-central and southwestern Alberta, eastern Montana, and eastern North America (east of the Rocky Mountains) to central and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the upper Florida Keys); and [*cafer* group] from southeastern Alaska, coastal and southern British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), west-central and southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south (from the western edge of the Great Plains westward) to northern Baja California (formerly also on Guadalupe Island), southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas, and in the interior highlands of Mexico to west-central Veracruz and Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Winters [*auratus* group] from southern Canada (rarely to the northern limits of the breeding range) south through the remainder of the breeding range to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys), rarely to the Pacific states from Washington south to California, Arizona, and New Mexico; and [*cafer* group] generally throughout the breeding range and east to eastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, and eastern and southern Texas, the northern populations being largely migratory.

Resident [*chrysocaulosus* group] on Cuba (including Cayo Coco and Cayo Romano), the Isle of Pines, and Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman); and [*mexicanoides* group] in the highlands of Middle America from Chiapas south through Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Casual [*auratus* group] north to the Arctic and Bering coasts of Alaska, islands in the Bering Sea (St. George in the Pribilofs, and Nunivak), and northern Quebec, and south to northern Mexico; and [*cafer* group] east to northern Alberta, southern Keewatin, Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. Accidental [*auratus* group] in the British Isles and Denmark; and [*cafer* group] in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Florida.

Notes.—Also known as Common Flicker. The two northern groups were formerly treated as separate species, *C. auratus* [Yellow-shafted Flicker] and *C. cafer* [Red-shafted Flicker] (Short 1965a, 1965b, 1982, Johnson 1969, Bock 1971, Moore and Buchanan 1985, Moore and Koenig 1986, Grudzien et al. 1987, Moore 1987, Moore et al. 1991, Moore and Price 1993); the other two groups, which are isolates, have usually been treated as races of one of the preceding, *mexicanoides* [Guatemalan Flicker] and *chrysocaulosus* [Cuban Flicker] (Short 1965b) in *C. cafer* and *C. auratus*, respectively (Short 1967a). See comments under *C. chrysoides*.

***Colaptes chrysoides* (Malherbe). Gilded Flicker.**

Geopicus (Colaptes) chrysoides Malherbe, 1852, Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser 2, 4, p. 553. (l'Amérique; restricted to Cape San Lucas, Baja California, by Anthony, 1895, Auk, 12, p. 347.)

Habitat.—Stands of giant cactus (saguaro), Joshua tree, and riparian groves of cottonwoods and tree willows in warm desert lowlands and foothills.

Distribution.—from southeastern California (at least formerly), extreme northeastern Baja California (Colorado River) and central Arizona south to southern Baja California and through Sonora (including Isla Tiburón) to northern Sinaloa.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *C. auratus*. Interbreeding between *C. chrysoides* and *C. auratus* is extremely limited, especially compared to the massive, free interbreeding between the *auratus* subspecies-group and the *cafer* group in the Great Plains. In Arizona, *auratus* and *chrysoides* hybridize at a few sites, but most populations consist of pure parental types with no evidence of gene flow between them. Major differences exist between the two species in size, color, habitat, and clutch size despite their parapatric distributions (Johnson 1969, Koenig 1984).

***Colaptes fernandinae* Vigors. Fernandina's Flicker.**

Colaptes Fernandinae Vigors, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 445. (near Habana, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland and Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Cuba, primarily in the Zapata Swamp area. Formerly more widespread

Notes.—Also known as Fernandina's Woodpecker.

Genus **CELEUS** Boie

Celeus Boie, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 542. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. flavescens* (Gm.) = *Picus flavescens* Gmelin.

***Celeus loricatus* (Reichenbach). Cinnamon Woodpecker.**

Meiglyptes loricatus Reichenbach, 1854, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. xii, Scansoriae C. Picinae, p. 405, pl. DCLXXXI, fig. 4495, 4496. (Peru.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Nicaragua (one record, Eden) and Costa Rica, and from Panama (Caribbean slope throughout, and Pacific slope from the Canal area eastward) east through northern Colombia to the Magdalena Valley, and south along the Pacific coast to northwestern Ecuador.

***Celeus castaneus* (Wagler). Chestnut-colored Woodpecker.**

Picus castaneus Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 515. (No locality given = "Valle Real, Veracruz" [= Valle Nacional, Oaxaca; Binford, 1990, Wilson Bull. 102: 151].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–750 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Mexico (southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula) south to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—*Celeus castaneus* and the South American *C. elegans* (P. L. S. Müller, 1776), *C. lugubris* (Malherbe, 1851), and *C. flavescens* (Gmelin, 1788) may constitute a superspecies (Short 1972, 1982), but this treatment has been questioned (Koenig 1984).

Genus **DRYOCOPUS** Boie

Dryocopus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus martius* Linnaeus.

Hylatomus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xxviii, 107. Type, by monotypy, *Picus pileatus* Linnaeus.

***Dryocopus lineatus* (Linnaeus). Lineated Woodpecker.**

Picus lineatus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 174. Based on "Le Pic noir hupé de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 31, pl. 1, fig. 2. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, lowland pine savanna (0–1550 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from southern Sonora, southeastern Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Cancun), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—*Dryocopus lineatus*, *D. pileatus*, and the South American *D. schulzi* (Cabanis, 1883) may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970, Short 1982)

***Dryocopus pileatus* (Linnaeus). Pileated Woodpecker.**

Picus pileatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 113. Based mainly on “The larger red-crested Wood-pecker” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 17, pl. 17. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Deciduous and coniferous forest and woodland, swamps, also second growth and (locally) parks and wooded suburbs where tall trees present.

Distribution.—Resident from south-coastal and central interior British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Gaspé Peninsula), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island (formerly), and Nova Scotia south in the western North America through Washington and Oregon to northern and central California (the coast range to Santa Cruz County, and the Sierra Nevada to Kern County), through Alberta to south-central Idaho, western Montana, and Wyoming, and south in central and eastern North America (west to the eastern Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, eastern Kansas, and central Oklahoma) to central and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (Key Largo).

Casual in southeastern Alberta, northwestern Wyoming, and eastern Nebraska; sight reports from east-central Alaska, coastal southern California, and southwestern New Mexico.

Notes.—See comments under *D. lineatus*.

Genus **CAMPEPHILUS** Gray

Campephilus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 54. Type, by original designation, *Picus principalis* Linnaeus.

Phlæoceaestes Cabanis, 1862, J. Ornithol. 10: 175, 176. Type, by original designation, *Ph. robustus* (Ill. Licht.) = *Picus robustus* Lichtenstein.

***Campephilus haematogaster* (Tschudi). Crimson-bellied Woodpecker.**

Picus haematogaster Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 302. (Republica Peruana = Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones, in South America also to upper Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident [*splendens* group] in Panama (from Bocas del Toro on the Caribbean and eastern Panamá province on the Pacific slopes) and northwestern Colombia south to western Ecuador; and [*haematogaster* group] in South America, on the eastern slope of the Andes, from eastern Colombia south to central Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *C. splendens* Hargitt, 1889 [Splendid Woodpecker] and *C. haematogaster* [Crimson-bellied Woodpecker].

***Campephilus melanoleucos* (Gmelin). Crimson-crested Woodpecker.**

Picus melanoleucos Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 426. Based on the “Buff-crested Woodpecker” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 558, pl. 25. (in Surinamo = Surinam.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical, occasionally lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (from central Bocas del Toro and eastern Chiriquí eastward), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—*Campephilus melanoleucos*, *C. guatemalensis*, and the South American *C. gayquilensis* (Lesson, 1845) may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982).

***Campephilus guatemalensis* (Hartlaub). Pale-billed Woodpecker.**

Picus guatemalensis Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 214. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1550 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones, locally or occasionally to upper Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro and western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Also known as Flint-billed Woodpecker. See comments under *C. melanoleucos*.

***Campephilus principalis* (Linnaeus). Ivory-billed Woodpecker.**

Picus principalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 113. Based on “The Largest White-bill Woodpecker” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 16, pl. 16. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—[*principalis* group] Largely mature lowland deciduous forest, especially swamps, and less frequently in pines; [*bairdii* group] in both montane and lower forest (pine and deciduous). More recently both groups reported from secondary deciduous woodland and partially cleared pinelands.

Distribution.—*Resident* formerly [*principalis* group] from eastern Texas, southeastern Oklahoma, eastern Arkansas, eastern Missouri, southern Illinois, Kentucky, and southeastern North Carolina south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida; and [*bairdii* group] formerly Cuba.

Nearing extinction, if not already extinct, with unverified reports in recent years [*principalis* group] from eastern Texas (Big Thicket region), Louisiana (Atchafalaya basin), South Carolina, southern Georgia, central Florida; although recently rediscovered [*bairdii* group] in eastern Cuba (Sierra de Moa), probably now extinct (Lammertink and Estrada 1995).

Notes.—Groups: *C. principalis* [Northern Ivory-billed Woodpecker] and *C. bairdii* Cassin, 1863 [Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker]. *Campephilus principalis* and *C. imperialis* may constitute a superspecies (Short 1982).

***Campephilus imperialis* (Gould). Imperial Woodpecker.**

Picus imperialis Gould, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Comm. Sci. Corresp. 2: 140. (California, error = Jalisco.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (2200–3150 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* formerly from northeastern Sonora and western Chihuahua south through the Sierra Madre Occidental to western and western Durango, west-central Zacatecas (possibly), northeastern Nayarit (once), central Jalisco, and northern Michoacán.

Unreported since 1956–1957 (sight reports) and possibly extinct, but some may survive in remote areas of Chihuahua and western Durango.

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

Order **PASSERIFORMES**: Passerine Birds

Suborder **TYRANNI**: Suboscines

Family **FURNARIIDAE**: Ovenbirds

Notes.—See comments under Dendrocolaptidae.

Genus *SYNALLAXIS* Vieillot

Synallaxis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 24 (1817): 117 (generic characters only); 1819, 32: 310 (species added). Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Synallaxis ruficapilla* Vieillot.

Synallaxis albescens Temminck. Pale-breasted Spinetail.

Synallaxis albescens Temminck, 1823, *Planches Color.*, livr. 38, pl. 227, fig. 2. (Brazil = Cemeterio do Lambari, near Sorocaba, São Paulo.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba region and Osa Peninsula), on the Pacific slope of Panama (Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province), and in South America from northern Colombia east through Venezuela (including Margarita Island) and Trinidad to the Guianas and south, east of the Andes (except forested Amazonia), to central Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Synallaxis brachyura Lafresnaye. Slaty Spinetail.

Synallaxis [sic] *brachyurus* Lafresnaye, 1843, *Rev. Zool.* [Paris] 6: 290. (de Colombie = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–2000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (east of the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, and locally on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama (east to Darién), to western Colombia and the Magdalena Valley, western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru.

Synallaxis erythrothorax Sclater. Rufous-breasted Spinetail.

Synallaxis erythrothorax Sclater, 1855, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 75, pl. 86. (in America Centrali: Coban et Honduras = Honduras.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands from Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south through Guatemala and Belize to northern Honduras (east to Tela and south to Lake Yojoa); and in the Pacific lowlands from southwestern Chiapas south through Guatemala to El Salvador.

Genus *CRANIOLEUCA* Reichenbach

Cranioleuca Reichenbach, 1853, *Handb. Spec. Ornithol.*, cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae, p. 167. Type, by monotypy, *Synallaxis albiceps* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Acrorchilus Ridgway, 1909, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 22: 71. Type, by original designation, *Synallaxis erythroptis* Sclater.

Notes.—Vaurie (1980) merged *Cranioleuca* into *Certhiaxis* Lesson, 1844.

Cranioleuca erythroptis (Sclater). Red-faced Spinetail.

Synallaxis erythroptis Sclater, 1860, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 66. (In rep. Equatoriana = Pallatanga, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (700–2300 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (from the central highlands southward), Panama (recorded Chiriquí, Veraguas, and eastern Darién), and the western slope of the Western Andes in Colombia and Ecuador, western slope of the Central Andes of Colombia, and the coastal mountains of southwestern Ecuador.

Cranioleuca vulpina (Pelzeln). Rusty-backed Spinetail.

Synallaxis vulpina "Natterer" Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., 20, p. 162. (Brazil = Engehó do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Mato Grosso.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (on Isla Coiba); in South America in reedbeds, tangled undergrowth, brushy areas and savanna, often near watercourses (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*dissita* group] on Isla Coiba, Panama; and [*vulpina* group] in South America from eastern Colombia and Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia, and central Brazil.

Notes.—The two widely disjunct groups likely represent distinct species, *C. vulpina* [Rusty-backed Spinetail] and *C. dissita* Wetmore, 1957 [Coiba Spinetail], and were treated as separate species by Ridgely and Gwynne (1989) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

Genus *XENERPESTES* Berlepsch

Xenerpestes Berlepsch, 1886, Ibis, pp. 53, 54. Type, by monotypy, *Xenerpestes minlosi* Berlepsch.

Notes.—The relationships of this peculiar genus are uncertain.

Xenerpestes minlosi Berlepsch. Double-banded Graytail.

Xenerpestes minlosi Berlepsch, 1886, Ibis, pp. 53, 54, pl. 4. (near Bucaramanga, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Darién; one sight report from eastern Panamá province), and western and northern Colombia.

Notes.—Also known as Double-banded Softtail.

Genus *PREMNOPLEX* Cherrie

Premnoplex Cherrie, 1891, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 14: 339. Type, by original designation, *Margarornis brunnescens* "Lawr." = Sclater.

Notes.—Vaurie (1980) merged *Premnoplex* into *Margarornis*.

Premnoplex brunnescens (Sclater). Spotted Barbtail.

Margarornis brunnescens Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 27, pl. 116. (Bogotá [Colombia].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–2500 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (recorded Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, western Panamá province, western San Blas, and Darién), and in South America in the mountains of northern Venezuela (east to Miranda) and in the Andes of Colombia, on the western slope south to southern Ecuador, and on the eastern slope south to central Bolivia.

Notes.—*Premnoplex tatei* (Chapman, 1925) [White-throated Barbtail], of northeastern Venezuela (west to Anzoátegui), and *P. brunnescens* probably constitute a superspecies; they were treated as conspecific by Peters (1951) and Vaurie (1980).

Genus *MARGARORNIS* Reichenbach

Margarornis Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae, pp. 146, 179. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Sittasomus perlatus* Lesson.

Notes.—See comments under *Premnoplex*.

***Margarornis bellulus* Nelson. Beautiful Treerunner.**

Margarornis bellulus Nelson, 1912, *Smithson. Misc. Collect.* 60(3): 12. (Mount Pirri, at 4500 feet altitude, near head of Rio Limon, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest (1350–1600 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Cerro Pirre and Cerro Mali, eastern Darién).

Notes.—*Margarornis bellulus* and the South American *M. squamiger* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838) [Pearled Treerunner] constitute a superspecies. Some authors (e.g., Vaurie 1980) treat *bellulus* as a subspecies of *squamiger*, and others question whether *bellulus* should be maintained as a species. In the absence of an analysis, particularly of vocalizations, we reluctantly maintain the traditional treatment of *bellulus* as a species.

***Margarornis rubiginosus* Lawrence. Ruddy Treerunner.**

Margarornis rubiginosa Lawrence, 1865, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y.* 8: 128. (San Jose, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Guanacaste) and western Panama (eastern Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Genus ***PSEUDOCOLAPTES*** Reichenbach

Pseudocolaptes Reichenbach, 1853, *Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae*, pp. 148, 209. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Anabates auritus* "Lichtenstein" [= Tschudi] = *Anabates boissonneautii* Lafresnaye.

***Pseudocolaptes lawrencii* Ridgway. Buffy Tuftedcheek.**

Pseudocolaptes lawrencii Ridgway, 1878, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 1: 253, 254. (La Palma and Navarro, 3500–5000 feet, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest; epiphyte-laden forest (1200–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*lawrencii* group] in the highlands of Costa Rica (from the central highlands southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí, western Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas), and [*johnsoni* group] in the Western Andes of Colombia and Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *P. lawrencii* [Buffy Tuftedcheek] and *P. johnsoni* Lönnberg and Rendahl, 1922 [Pacific Tuftedcheek]. *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii* and the South American *P. boissonneautii* (Lafresnaye, 1840) constitute a superspecies, and *johnsoni* may merit species rank (Robbins and Ridgely 1990, Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Genus ***HYLOCTISTES*** Ridgway

Hyloctistes Ridgway, 1909, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 22: 72. Type, by original designation, *Philydor virgatus* Lawrence.

Notes.—See comments under *Philydor*.

***Hyloctistes subulatus* (Spix). Striped Woodhaunter.**

Sphenura subulata Spix, 1824, *Avium Spec. Nov. Bras.* 1: 26, pl. 36, fig. 1. (No locality given = Rio Solimões, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Nicaragua (Caribbean lowlands), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest), Panama (locally throughout), and in South America from Colombia and southern Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and central Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Ridgely and Tudor (1994) suggested that Central American and trans-Andean populations might be a separate species from cis-Andean populations based on vocal differences.

Genus *SYNDACTYLA* Reichenbach

Syndactyla Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae, p. 171. Type, by monotypy, *Xenops rufosuperciliatus* Lafresnaye.

Xenicopsis Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 32. Type, by original designation, *Xenops rufosuperciliatus* Lafresnaye.

Xenocistes Hellmayr, 1925, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. (Zool. Ser.) 13(4): 188. New name for *Syndactyla* Reichenbach.

Notes.—See comments under *Philydor*.

Syndactyla subalaris (Sclater). Lineated Foliage-gleaner.

Anabates subalaris Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 141. (Pallatanga, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–2300 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (central highlands southward) and western Panama (locally, recorded Chiriquí, Veraguas, and Darién), and in South America from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south in the Andes on the western slope to southern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to central Peru.

Genus *ANABACERTHIA* Lafresnaye

Anabacertitia Lafresnaye, 1842, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 1 (1840): 412. Type, by monotypy, *Anabacertitia striaticollis* Lafresnaye.

Xenicopsoides [subgenus] Cory, 1919, Auk 36: 273. Type, by original designation, *Anabazenops variegaticeps* Sclater.

Notes.—See comments under *Philydor*.

Anabacertitia variegaticeps (Sclater). Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner.

Anabazenops variegaticeps Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 289. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (400–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*variegaticeps* group] locally in the highlands of Guerrero, western Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, southern Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and western Panama (western Chiriquí); and [*temporalis* group] on the west slope of the Western Andes in Colombia and Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Spectacled Foliage-gleaner; see Remsen (1997) for use of Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner. Groups: *A. variegaticeps* [Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner] and *A. temporalis* (Sclater, 1859) [Spot-breasted Foliage-gleaner]. *Anabacertitia variegaticeps* and the South American *A. striaticollis* Lafresnaye, 1842, constitute a superspecies; they have been treated as conspecific by some authors (Cory and Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951).

Genus *PHILYDOR* Spix

Philydor Spix, 1824, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 1: 73. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Anabates atricapillus* Wied.

Notes.—Vaurie (1980) merged the genera *Hyloctistes*, *Syndactyla*, and *Anabacertitia* into *Philydor*.

Philydor fuscipennis (Salvin). Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner.

Philydor fuscipennis Salvin 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1865), p. 72 (Santiago de Veragua, Panama.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*fuscipennis* group] in Panama (Veraguas, Coclé, eastern Colón, Canal area); and [*erythronotus* group] in eastern Panama (west to San Blas and eastern Panamá province), western and central Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *P. fuscipennis* [Dusky-winged Foliage-gleaner] and *P. erythronotus* Sclater and Salvin, 1873 [Rufous-backed Foliage-gleaner]. Although *fuscipennis* and *erythronotus* were treated as species by Cory and Hellmayr (1925), Zimmer (1935) considered them subspecies of *P. erythrocerus* (Pelzeln, 1859) [Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner] because of similarities in plumage and measurements. That treatment has been followed by most authors (e.g., Peters 1951, Vaurie 1980, A.O.U. 1983). However, Hilty and Brown (1986) and Ridgely and Gwynne (1989) treated *fuscipennis* (including *erythronotus*) as a separate species, suggesting a closer relationship to *P. pyrrhodes* than to *erythrocerus* because of behavioral and ecological similarities. That treatment was followed by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994). We return to the earlier treatment of *fuscipennis* as a species although we consider the situation unresolved by a true analysis of data.

***Philydor rufus* (Vieillot).** Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner.

Dendrocopus rufus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 26: 119. (Brazil = Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (800–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (primarily the central highlands and Dota Mountains) and western Panama (western Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro), and disjunctly in South America in the coastal mountains of northern Venezuela, the tepui region of southern Venezuela, and locally in the foothills of the Andes on the west slope to southern Ecuador and on the east slope to central Bolivia, ranging into the lowlands in southeastern Peru, also in south-central and southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

Genus *AUTOMOLUS* Reichenbach

Automolus Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae, pp. 146, 173. Type, by monotypy, *Sphenura sulphurascens* Lichtenstein = *Anabates leucophthalmus* Wied.

***Automolus ochrolaemus* (Tschudi).** Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner.

Anabates ochrolaemus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 295. (Republica Peruana = Peru.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from central Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

***Automolus rubiginosus* (Sclater).** Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.

Anabates rubiginosus Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 288. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (500–2500 m; Subtropical and upper Tropical zones, in South America in Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Mexico (recorded Guerrero, southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, southwestern Costa Rica (Coto Brus Valley), and Panama (recorded Chiriquí, western San Blas, and eastern Darién); and in South America west of

the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador, and east of the Andes in southern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, and along the base of the Eastern Andes locally from Colombia to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—This species may consist of several separate species. Ridgway (1911), for example, recognized four species within Middle America alone. Descriptions of call notes from different parts of the Neotropics (Ridgely and Tudor 1994, Howell and Webb 1995) also suggest that more than one species is involved.

Genus *THRIPADECTES* Sclater

Thripadectes Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 157. Type, by monotypy, *Anabates flammulatus* Eyton.

Rhopoctites Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 17: 72. Type, by original designation, *Philydor rufobrunneus* Lawrence.

Thripadectes rufobrunneus (Lawrence). Streak-breasted Treehunter.

Philydor rufobrunneus Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 127. (San Jose, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, especially in deep ravines (700–3000 m; upper Tropical, Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (primarily on the Caribbean slope, also on the Pacific slope in the Dota Mountains and Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas).

Genus *XENOPS* Illiger

Xenops Illiger, 1811, Prodrömus, p. 213. Type, by monotypy, *Xenops genibarbis* Illiger = *Turdus minutus* Sparrman.

Xenops minutus (Sparrman). Plain Xenops.

Turdus minutus Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlson., fasc. 3, pl. 68.

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Mexico (southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo) south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil, and southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

Xenops rutilans Temminck. Streaked Xenops.

Xenops rutilans Temminck, 1821, Planches Color., livr. 12, pl. 72, fig. 2. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (540–1800 m; Subtropical Zone, in South America also Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (central highlands southward) and Panama (western Chiriquí and eastern Darién); and in South America in Trinidad, northern Venezuela, Andean foothills from northern Colombia to northwestern Argentina (ranging locally into lowlands, especially western Ecuador and northwestern Peru), and in lowlands of eastern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil south of the Amazon to Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southeastern Brazil.

Genus *SCLERURUS* Swainson

Sclerurus Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3, : 356. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1847), *Thamnophilus caudacutus* Vieillot.

Notes.—Members of this genus were formerly known by the group name Leafscraeper.

Sclerurus mexicanus Sclater. Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser.

Sclerurus mexicanus Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 290. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1850 m; Subtropical and Tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Hidalgo, eastern Puebla, Veracruz, northern and south-eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, and in South America from northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and southwestern Amazonian Brazil, and in Trinidad and Tobago, eastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and eastern Amazonian Brazil, and in coastal eastern Brazil.

Sclerurus albigularis Sclater and Salvin. Gray-throated Leaf-tosser.

Sclerurus albigularis Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1868), pp. 627, 630. (Venezuela = Cumbre de Valencia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (600–2100 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (cordilleras de Guanacaste, de Tilarán and Central) and western Panama (western Chiriquí); and in South America in northeastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad, in eastern Andean foothills from central Colombia south to central Bolivia, and in Amazonian lowlands of eastern Peru (Ucayali), extreme eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz), and western Brazil (Rondônia).

Sclerurus guatemalensis (Hartlaub). Scaly-throated Leaf-tosser.

Tinactor guatemalensis Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 370. (No locality given = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical, rarely lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Mexico (southeastern Veracruz, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo) south to Nicaragua, both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest), Panama, Colombia (east to the Magdalena Valley and south to the Baudó mountains), and western Ecuador.

Genus **LOCHMIAS** Swainson

Lochmias Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 355. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1836), *Lochmias squamulata* Swainson = *Myiothera nematura* Lichtenstein.

Lochmias nematura (Lichtenstein). Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper.

Myiothera nematura Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 43. (São Paulo, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest; stream edges (900–1580 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Locally in eastern Panama (eastern Darién), in the mountains of northern and extreme southern Venezuela, and from the Andes of Colombia south on the eastern slope to northwestern Argentina; and in lowlands of south-central and southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and Uruguay.

Notes.—Also known as Streamside Lochmias.

Family **DENDROCOLAPTIDAE**: Woodcreepers

Notes.—Sometimes treated as the subfamily Dendrocolaptinae of the Furnariidae (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990), but see Clench (1995). Monophyly of the Dendrocolaptidae is supported by genetic (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) and morphological characters (Feduccia

1973, Raikow 1994, Clench 1995). Raikow (1994) found that anatomical characters support the monophyly of genera in the A.O.U. Check-list area except *Deconychura*. The group name Woodhewer was formerly used for members of this family.

Genus *DENDROCINCLA* Gray

Dendrocincla G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 18. Type, by original designation, *D. turdinus* (Licht.) = *Dendrocopus fuliginosus* Vieillot.

Dendrocincla fuliginosa (Vieillot). Plain-brown Woodcreeper.

Dendrocopus fuliginosus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 26: 117.
Based on Levaillant, Hist. Nat. Promerops, pl. 28. (Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*meruloides* group] from southeastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (locally also on Pacific drainage in northwest), on both slopes of Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (except southeastern), Tobago, and Trinidad south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to Bolivia and western Amazonian Brazil; [*fuliginosa* group] in southeastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and central Amazonian Brazil; [*atrivostris* group] in northern and eastern Bolivia and extreme southwestern Brazil (Rondônia); and [*turdina* group] in eastern and southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *D. turdina* (Lichtenstein, 1820) [Plain-winged Woodcreeper], *D. meruloides* (Lafresnaye, 1851) [Plain-brown Woodcreeper], *D. fuliginosa* [Line-throated Woodcreeper], and *D. atrivostris* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838) [d'Orbigny's Woodcreeper]. Willis (1983a) treated *turdina* of southeastern South America as a separate species based on calls and plumage. This treatment was followed by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994). Because no analysis of the complex variation in this group of taxa has been published, especially with respect to vocal characters, we think that, although probably correct, acceptance of this taxonomy is premature.

Dendrocincla anabatina Sclater. Tawny-winged Woodcreeper.

Dendrocincla anabatina Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 54, pl. 150. (Omoa, Honduras.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southeastern Mexico (southeastern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula) south to Nicaragua; and on the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) and extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Dendrocincla homochroa (Sclater). Ruddy Woodcreeper.

Dendromanes homochrous Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 382. (In statu Oaxacensi reipubl. Mexicanae . . . Teotalcingo = Teotalcingo, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 340.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on both slopes from northern and southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel and Mujeres islands) south through Middle America to eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia (Chocó); also locally in extreme northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela

Genus *SITTASOMUS* Swainson

Sittasomus Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 355. Type, by original designation, *Dendrocolaptes sylviellus* Temminck = *Dendrocopus griseicapillus* Vieillot.

Sittasomus griseicapillus (Vieillot). Olivaceous Woodcreeper.

Dendrocopus griseicapillus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 26: 119.

Based on "Trepadore palido y roxo" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 282 (no. 244). (Paraguay = Concepción del Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*griseicapillus* group] from Jalisco, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America to Panama (where local, primarily on the Pacific drainage), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also Tobago), and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and central Brazil; [*aequatorialis* group] western Ecuador and northwestern Peru; [*reiseri* group] northeastern Brazil; and [*sylviellus* group] southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *S. griseicapillus* [Grayish Woodcreeper], *S. aequatorialis* Ridgway, 1891 [Pacific Woodcreeper], *S. reiseri* Hellmayr, 1917 [Reiser's Woodcreeper], and *S. sylviellus* (Temminck, 1821) [Olivaceous Woodcreeper]. Vocal differences among groups, as well as marked plumage differences, suggest that this species actually consists of several species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely and Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995).

Genus **DECONYCHURA** Cherrie

Deconychura Cherrie, 1891, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 14: 338. Type, by original designation, *Deconychura typica* Cherrie = *Dendrocincla longicauda* Pelzeln.

Deconychura longicauda (Pelzeln). Long-tailed Woodcreeper.

Dendrocincla longicauda "Natterer" Pelzeln, 1868, Ornithol. Bras. 1: 42, 60. (Borba, Marabitanas, Barre do Rio Negro = Manaus, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*typica* group] locally in southeastern Honduras (Olancho), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of Cordillera Central, and southwestern region from the Gulf of Nicoya southward) to Panama (Chiriquí, and from eastern Panamá province east through Darién) and northern Colombia, and [*longicauda* group] in South America from southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *D. typica* Cherrie, 1891 [Cherrie's Woodcreeper] and *D. longicauda* [Long-tailed Woodcreeper]. Vocal differences between Middle American and South American populations east of the Andes (see Hardy et al. 1991) suggest that at least two species are involved (Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Genus **GLYPHORYNCHUS** Wied

Glyphorynchus Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturgesch. Bras. 3(2): 1149. Type, by monotypy, *Glyphorynchus ruficaudus* Wied = *Dendrocolaptes cuneatus* Lichtenstein = *Neops spirurus* Vieillot.

Notes.—This genus has been misspelled frequently in the literature as "*Glyphorhynchus*" (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

Glyphorynchus spirurus (Vieillot). Wedge-billed Woodcreeper.

Neops spirurus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 31: 338. Based on Levaillant, Hist. Nat. Promerops, pl. 31, fig. 1. (South America = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from Veracruz,

northern Oaxaca, and Chiapas south to Nicaragua, in Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope, less commonly in the Pacific southwest) and Panama (mostly Caribbean slope, locally on Pacific), and in South America west of the Andes in western Colombia and Ecuador, and east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil, and in coastal eastern Brazil.

Genus *XIPHOCOLAPTES* Lesson

Xiphocolaptes Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 269. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Dendrocopus albicollis* Vieillot.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus (Lesson). Strong-billed Woodcreeper.

Dendrocolaptes promeropirhynchus Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 270. (No locality given = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (700–3100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, occasionally to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*promeropirhynchus* group] in the highlands of Guerrero, and from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south through northern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and northern Central America to north-central Nicaragua, locally in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of cordilleras Central and Talamanca) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas), and in South America from northern Colombia east across northern Venezuela to Guyana, and south in the Andes to northern Bolivia; and [*orenocensis* group] in South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Venezuela south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *X. promeropirhynchus* [Strong-billed Woodcreeper] and *X. orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902 [Great-billed Woodcreeper]. Cory and Hellmayr (1925) treated the two groups as separate species, and Ridgely and Tudor (1994) suspected that this treatment was correct. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *X. promeropirhynchus* and the South American *X. albicollis* (Vieillot, 1818) to constitute a superspecies.

Genus *DENDROCOLAPTES* Hermann

Dendrocolaptes Hermann, 1804, Observ. Zool., p. 135. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *D. cayanensis* (Gm.), Pl. enl. 621 = *Picus certhia* Boddaert.

Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae (Lafresnaye). Northern Barred-Woodcreeper.

Dendrocops Sancti-Thomae Lafresnaye, 1852, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2) 4, p. 466. (“In Sancti-Thomae Insula,” error = Santo Tomás, near Omoa, Honduras.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, northeastern Yucatán, and Quintana Roo south primarily on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (locally also on the Pacific slope of Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Central America) to Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and Pacific southwest, rare in dry northwest), Panama (absent from dry Pacific region), western and northern Colombia, western Venezuela, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—*D. sanctithomae* was previously treated as a subspecies of *D. certhia* (Boddaert, 1783) [Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper], but they differ in behavior and voice (Willis 1992) and plumage (Marantz 1997).

Dendrocolaptes picumnus Lichtenstein. Black-banded Woodcreeper.

Dendrocolaptes Picumnus Lichtenstein, 1820, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1818–19), p. 202. Based on Levaillant, Hist. Nat. Promerops, pl. 26. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, 900–3000 m; in South America to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*picumnus* group] in the highlands of Middle America from Chiapas south through Guatemala and Honduras, and locally in Costa Rica (primarily Cordillera Central, Cordillera Talamanca, and the Dota Mountains) and western Panama (western Chiriquí and Veraguas), and in South America from southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, primarily east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia and northern Amazonian Brazil; [*multistrigatus* group] highlands of Colombia and northern and western Venezuela; [*transfasciatus* group] in central Amazonian Brazil; and [*pallescens* group] in eastern Bolivia, southwestern Brazil, Paraguay, and northwestern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *D. multistrigatus* Eyton, 1851 [Cordilleran Woodcreeper], *D. picumnus* [Black-banded Woodcreeper], *D. transfasciatus* Todd, 1925 [Cross-barred Woodcreeper], and *D. pallescens* Pelzeln, 1868 [Pale-billed Woodcreeper]. *D. picumnus* and the South American *D. platyrostris* Spix, 1824, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990, Marantz 1997); Willis (1982) considered *D. platyrostris* to be a subspecies of *picumnus*.

Genus *XIPHORHYNCHUS* Swainson

Xiphorhynchus Swainson, June 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 440. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1905), *Xiphorhynchus flavigaster* Swainson.

Dendroplex Swainson, Dec. 1827, Zool. J. 3: 354. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1837), "*D. guttatus* Spix, 1, 91, f. 1" = *Dendrocolaptes ocellatus* Spix.

Xiphorhynchus picus (Gmelin). Straight-billed Woodcreeper.

Oriolus Picus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 384. Based on "Talapiot" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 605, and the "Climbing Oriole" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 453. (in Gujanae = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Mangrove Forest, Secondary Forest (0–300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (on the Pacific slope from the Azuero Peninsula eastward, locally on the Caribbean slope in the Canal area), and in South America from northern Colombia east to Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas, and south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia and Amazonian and coastal eastern Brazil.

Xiphorhynchus susurrans (Jardine). Cocoa Woodcreeper.

Dendrocolaptes susurrans Jardine, 1847, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 19, p. 81. (Tobago.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala (lower Río Motagua valley), Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in South America from northern Colombia east to northern Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Notes.—Formerly (A.O.U. 1983) treated as a subspecies of *X. guttatus* (Lichtenstein, 1822) [Buff-throated Woodcreeper]. Willis (1983b) considered the two as separate species based on song and body size differences; this treatment was followed by Ridgely and Tudor (1994). Although no quantitative, geographically comprehensive analysis has been published, no rationale was provided by Peters (1951) for the treatment of these taxa as one species.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster Swainson. Ivory-billed Woodcreeper.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 440. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (0–2400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Middle America from central and southern Sinaloa, western Durango, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south to Honduras, then largely confined to the Pacific slope in Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica (south to the Nicoya Peninsula).

Notes.—The unique type of *Xiphorhynchus striatigularis* (Richmond, 1900) [Stripe-throat-

ed Woodcreeper], from Tamaulipas, is regarded as an aberrant individual of *X. flavigaster* (Winker 1995).

***Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus* (Lawrence). Black-striped Woodcreeper.**

Dendromis lachrymosus Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 467. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Nicaragua south through Costa Rica (except dry northwest) and Panama (more widespread on Caribbean coast) to western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

***Xiphorhynchus erythropygius* (Sclater). Spotted Woodcreeper.**

Dendromis erythropygia Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 366. (In Stat. Veræ Crucis et Oaxaca reipubl. Mexicanæ = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (100–2200 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, from Nicaragua southward also in Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*erythropygius* group] in the highlands from Guerrero, Oaxaca, southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Veracruz, and Chiapas south through northern Central America to north-central Nicaragua; and [*aequatorialis* group] in lowlands as well as highlands from eastern Nicaragua south through Costa Rica, Panama, and western Colombia to western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *X. erythropygius* [Spotted Woodcreeper] and *X. aequatorialis* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884) [Spot-throated Woodcreeper]. Because *X. triangularis* (Lafresnaye, 1842) is very similar in plumage to *X. erythropygius*, they have been regarded as conspecific by some authors (e.g., Cory and Hellmayr 1925); however, they are separated by elevation in the Western Andes of Colombia and Ecuador, with *X. triangularis* occurring at higher elevations (Wetmore 1972, Hilty and Brown 1986), and no hybrids between the two taxa are known; they constitute a superspecies (Fjeldså and Krabbe 1990, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus **LEPIDOCOLAPTES** Reichenbach

Lepidocolaptes Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae, p. 183. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Dendrocolaptes squamatus* Lichtenstein.

***Lepidocolaptes leucogaster* (Swainson). White-striped Woodcreeper.**

Xiphorhynchus leucogaster Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 440. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (900–3500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, and western San Luis Potosí south to Oaxaca (west of Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and western Veracruz.

***Lepidocolaptes souleyetii* (Des Murs). Streak-headed Woodcreeper.**

Dendrocolaptes souleyetii (Lafresnaye MS) Des Murs, 1849, Iconogr. Ornithol., livr. 12, pl. 70 and text. (Perú = Payta, Peru.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and south-

ern Campeche south through Central America, and in South America in northern and eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad (locally also in southeastern Venezuela and northern Brazil), and west of the Andes from southwestern Colombia to northwestern Peru.

***Lepidocolaptes affinis* (Lafresnaye).** Spot-crowned Woodcreeper.

Dendrocolaptes affinis Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 100. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1000–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*affinis* group] in the highlands from Guerrero, México, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southwestern Tamaulipas south through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize) to northern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriquí); and [*lacrymiger* group] in South America from the mountains of Colombia and northern Venezuela south in the Andes on the western slope to southern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to central Bolivia.

Notes.—Although most recent authors have treated South American populations of *L. lacrymiger* (Des Murs, 1849) [Montane Woodcreeper] as conspecific with *L. affinis*, Cory and Hellmayr (1925), Eisenmann (1955), and Ridgely and Tudor (1994) treated South American populations as a species, separate from *L. affinis* [Spot-crowned Woodcreeper]. The plumage patterns of the two groups differ strongly, more so than do those of some other pairs of woodcreepers with similar distributions (e.g., *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius* and *X. triangularis*). Although Ridgely and Tudor (1994) stated that the vocalizations of the two groups differ strongly, no analysis of these characters has been published.

Genus **CAMPYLORHAMPHUS** Bertoni

Campylorhamphus Bertoni, 1901, An. Cien. Parag., ser. 1, no. 1, p. 70. Type, by monotypy, *Campylorhamphus longirostris* Bertoni = *Dendrocopus falcularius* Vieillot.

***Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* (Lichtenstein).** Red-billed Scythebill.

Dendrocolaptes trochilirostris Lichtenstein, 1820, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1818–19), p. 207, pl. 3. (Brazil = Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1050 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (from northern Coclé and eastern Panamá province eastward), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and central and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Peters (1951) considered *C. falcularius* (Vieillot, 1823) of southeastern South America to be a subspecies of *C. trochilirostris*; Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *C. falcularius* and *C. trochilirostris* to form a superspecies.

***Campylorhamphus pusillus* (Sclater).** Brown-billed Scythebill.

Xiphorhynchus pusillus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 278, footnote. (In Nov. Granada int. = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (600–17000 m; upper Tropical to Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of highlands from Cordillera de Tilarán southward, and in lowlands of Pacific southwest) and Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, eastern Darién), and in South America mainly in the Andes locally from northern Colombia and western Venezuela south to extreme northern Peru.

Family **THAMNOPHILIDAE**: Antbirds

Notes.—We follow Sibley and Monroe (1990), Harshman (1994), and Ridgely and Tudor (1994) in treating the antbirds as a separate family from the anthruses and antpittas (Formicariidae).

Genus **CYMBILAIMUS** Gray

Cymbilaimus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 36. Type, by original designation, *C. lineatus* (Leach) = *Lanius lineatus* Leach.

Cymbilaimus lineatus (Leach). Fasciated Antshrike.

Lanius lineatus Leach, 1814, Zool. Misc. 1: 20, pl. 6. (Berbice, British Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest; primarily dense vine tangles at mid-levels at forest edge (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of extreme southeastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, throughout Panama (except the Azuero Peninsula), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus **TARABA** Lesson

Taraba Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol., livr. 5 (1830), p. 375. Type, by subsequent designation (Sherborn, 1931), *Tamnophilus* [sic] *magnus* Wied = *Thamnophilus major* Vieillot.

Taraba major (Vieillot). Great Antshrike.

Thamnophilus major Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 3: 313. Based on “Batara major” Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag 2: 192 (no. 211). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub; primarily in very dense vegetation (0–1400 m; Tropical, rarely Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope through northern Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and south-central Brazil.

Genus **THAMNOPHILUS** Vieillot

Thamnophilus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 40. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1824), *Lanius doliatus* Linnaeus.

Erionotus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 15. Type, by original designation, *Thamnophilus caeruleus* Vieillot.

Abalius Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 9: 242. Type, by original designation, *Thamnophilus punctatus* Sclater = *Thamnophilus bridgesi* Sclater

Thamnophilus doliatus (Linnaeus). Barred Antshrike.

Lanius doliatus Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Adolphi Friderici 2 (Prodr.): 12. (No locality given = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, (Isla Coiba only) Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*doliatus* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, eastern Puebla, and northern and southeastern Oaxaca south on both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama (including Isla Coiba and the Pearl Islands), and in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela

(including Margarita Island), Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil; and [*zarumae* group] in southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *T. doliatus* [Barred Antshrike] and *T. zarumae* Chapman, 1921 [Chapman's Antshrike].

***Thamnophilus nigriceps* Sclater. Black Antshrike.**

Thamnophilus nigriceps Sclater, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1868), p. 571. (Bogotá, Colombia, error = probably Barranquilla.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and Darién) and northern and north-central Colombia (east to the Santa Marta Mountains).

Notes.—*Thamnophilus nigriceps* and *T. praecox* Zimmer, 1937, of eastern Ecuador, constitute a superspecies and may be conspecific (Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

***Thamnophilus bridgesi* Sclater. Black-hooded Antshrike.**

Thamnophilus bridgesi Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 141. (river David, in the vicinity of the Town of David in the Province of Chiriqui in the State of Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1150 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (locally north to southern Guanacaste) and western Panama (east to the Azuero Peninsula).

***Thamnophilus atrinucha* Salvin and Godman. Western Slaty-Antshrike.**

Thamnophilus atrinucha Salvin and Godman, 1892, Biol. Centrali-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 200. (Central America = Panamá.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope from southern Belize and eastern Guatemala south to Costa Rica, and in Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope from Coclé eastward), western Colombia (including Gorgona Island), and western Ecuador; and in northern Colombia in Cauca and Magdalena valleys.

Notes.—We follow Isler et al. (1997) in considering *atrinucha* as one of several species-level taxa, all differing in voice and plumage, that have been treated as subspecies of *T. punctatus* (Shaw, 1809).

Genus **XENORNIS** Chapman

Xenornis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 123, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Xenornis setifrons* Chapman.

***Xenornis setifrons* Chapman. Spiny-faced Antshrike.**

Xenornis setifrons Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 123, p. 1. (Tarcuna, 2050 feet, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–600 m; upper Tropical zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama in San Blas and eastern Darién (Cerro Tarcuna foothills), and in northwestern Colombia in Chocó (Río Baudó).

Notes.—Also known as Speckled Antshrike, Speckle-breasted Antshrike, or Gray-faced Antbird (but see Remsen 1997). Appears to be the ecological counterpart of, if not closely related to, South American species of the genus *Thamnomanes* (Whitney and Rosenberg 1993).

Genus *THAMNISTES* Sclater and Salvin

Thamnistes Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 299. Type, by original designation, *Thamnistes anabatinus* Sclater and Salvin.

Thamnistes anabatinus Sclater and Salvin. Russet Antshrike.

Thamnistes anabatinus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 299. (In prov. Veræ Pacis regionale calida = Choctum, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1700 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*anabatinus* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas south through northern Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama, and in Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador; and [*rufescens* group] in Andean foothills of Peru and Bolivia.

Notes.—Also known as Tawny Antshrike. Groups: *T. anabatinus* [Russet Antshrike] and *T. rufescens* Cabanis, 1873 [Peruvian Antshrike].

Genus *DYSITHAMNUS* Cabanis

Dysithamnus Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 223. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Myothera strictothorax* [sic] Temminck.

Dysithamnus mentalis (Temminck). Plain Antvireo.

Myothera mentalis Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 30, pl. 179, fig. 3. (Brazil = Curytiba, Paraná, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones). Elevational range shifts from lowlands at northern edge of range (e.g., 0–350 in Guatemala), to foothills in middle portion of range (e.g., 400–1200 m in Honduras), to foothill and lower montane forests at southern end (e.g., 700–2200 m, in Costa Rica).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Middle America locally from eastern Tabasco, Campeche, northern Guatemala, and Belize south, mostly on the Caribbean slope, through Honduras and Costa Rica (not recorded Nicaragua) to Panama (throughout on both slopes), and in South America west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, in lowlands of northern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad, along the eastern slope of the Andes to east-central Bolivia, in the tepuis of Venezuela, and in lowlands from central eastern Bolivia and central Brazil south to Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Dysithamnus striaticeps Lawrence. Streak-crowned Antvireo.

Dysithamnus striaticeps Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 130. (Angostura, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of extreme southeastern Honduras (Arrenal), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, occurring locally also on the Pacific slope along the Cordillera de Guanacaste in northwestern Costa Rica.

A report from western Panama (Río Sixaola) is erroneous, being based on a specimen of *D. puncticeps*.

Notes.—*Dysithamnus striaticeps* and *D. puncticeps* are closely related and appear to constitute a superspecies.

Dysithamnus puncticeps Salvin. Spot-crowned Antvireo.

Dysithamnus puncticeps Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72. (Veragua, Caribbean lowlands of Panamá.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme southeastern Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands), Panama (entire Caribbean lowlands, and the Pacific lowlands in Darién), northern and western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *D. striaticeps*.

Genus **MYRMOTHERULA** Sclater

Myrmotherula Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 234. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1890), *M[uscicapa]. pygmaea* Gmelin = *Muscicapa brachyura* Hermann.

Myrmopagis Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22: 69. Type, by original designation, *Myrmothera axillaris* Vieillot.

Notes.—Hackett and Rosenberg (1990) presented evidence that this genus is not a monophyletic group.

Myrmotherula brachyura (Hermann). Pygmy Antwren.

Muscic[apae] brachyurae [nom. pl.] Hermann, 1783, Tabula Affinit. Anim., p. 229.

Based on “Le petit Gobe-mouche tacheté, de Cayenne” Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 4: 554, and Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 831, fig. 2. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ignota* group] in central and eastern Panama (Canal area eastward on both slopes), and western Colombia; and [*brachyura* group] in South America from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—The two groups are distinctive and may prove to be separate species (Hilty and Brown 1986), *M. ignota* Griscom, 1929 [Griscom’s Antwren] and *M. brachyura* [Pygmy Antwren]. Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that *ignota* may be more closely related to *M. obscura* Zimmer, 1932 [Short-billed Antwren] than to *M. brachyura*.

Myrmotherula surinamensis (Gmelin). Streaked Antwren.

Sitta surinamensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 442. Based on the “Surinam Nut-hatch” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 654, pl. 28. (in Surinamo = Surinam.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific drainage west to western Panamá province) east across Colombia and southern Venezuela to the Guianas, and south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *M. pacifica* [Pacific Streaked-Antwren] and *M. surinamensis* [Amazonian Streaked-Antwren] (Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Myrmotherula fulviventris Lawrence. Checker-throated Antwren.

Myrmotherula [sic] *fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 468. (on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in Panama (both slopes, the Pacific from Veraguas eastward), and in South America from central and western Colombia south to southwestern Ecuador.

***Myrmotherula axillaris* (Vieillot). White-flanked Antwren.**

Myrmothera axillaris Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 12: 113. ("La Guyane" = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of southern Mexico (Chiapas; one record), northeastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in Panama (both slopes, the Pacific from western Panamá province eastward), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

A single specimen from Chiapas, Mexico, presumably represents a previously undetected population there (Marín 1993).

***Myrmotherula schisticolor* (Lawrence). Slaty Antwren.**

Formicivora schisticolor Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 172. (Turrialba, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (600–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Chiapas south through Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua; in lowlands and foothills of eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and northern Venezuela south to southern Peru.

Genus ***HERPSILOCHMUS*** Cabanis

Herpsilochmus Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch 12: 224. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Myiothera pileata* Lichtenstein.

***Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* (Temminck). Rufous-winged Antwren.**

Myiothera rufimarginata Temminck, 1822, Planches Color., livr. 22, pl. 132, figs. 1–2. (Brazil = Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest; primarily dense vine tangles at forest edge (0–1050 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in eastern Panama (recorded in eastern Panamá province and Darién), and in South America, west of the Andes from northern Colombia to north-western Ecuador, in foothills of Eastern Andes from Venezuela to central Bolivia, and locally in lowlands east of Andes, mainly in southern Venezuela, eastern Bolivia, and southwestern, eastern, and southeastern Brazil.

Genus ***MICRORHOPIAS*** Sclater

Microrhophias Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 182. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1890), *F. quixensis* = *Thamnophilus quixensis* Cornalia.

***Microrhophias quixensis* (Cornalia). Dot-winged Antwren.**

Thamnophilus quixensis Cornalia, 1849, Vertebr. Synop. Mus. Mediolanense Osculati, pp. 6, 12. (eastern Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Second-growth Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*boucardi* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south through northern Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (mainly Caribbean slope), and in western Colombia and western Ecuador; and [*quixensis* group] in South America, east of the Andes,

in southeastern Colombia, Peru, Amazonian Brazil (mainly south of Amazon), the Guianas, and northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Groups: *M. boucardi* (Sclater, 1858) [Boucard's Antwren] and *M. quixensis* [Amazonian Antwren]; there may be other recognizable groups within the latter (Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

Genus **FORMICIVORA** Swainson

Formicivora Swainson, 1824, Zool. J. 1: 301 (in text). Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Formicivora nigricollis* Swainson = *Turdus griseus* Boddaert. *Neorhophias* Hellmayr, 1920, Anz. Ornithol. Ges. Bayern 3: 20. Type, by original designation, *Formicivora iheringi* Hellmayr.

Formicivora grisea (Boddaert). White-fringed Antwren.

Turdus grieseus [sic] Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 39. Based on "Le Grisín, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 643, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pearl Islands, off Pacific Panama; and in South America in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela (also Margarita and Chacachacare islands, and Tobago) and the Guianas, Amazonian Brazil, and extreme eastern Bolivia; and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Black-breasted Antwren.

Genus **TERENURA** Cabanis and Heine

Terenura Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 11. Type, by monotypy, *Myioth-
era maculata* Wied.

Terenura callinota (Sclater). Rufous-rumped Antwren.

Formicivora callinota Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89, pl. 96. (Santa Fé di Bogota [Colombia].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (750–1200 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* (*callinota* group) locally in the highlands of Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of Cordillera Central) and Panama (recorded Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, and eastern Darién), and in South America in Guyana (Acary Mountains) and Surinam, and in the Andes from Colombia south on the western slope to southern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to southern Peru; and (*venezuelana* group) in northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá).

Notes.—Groups: *T. callinota* [Rufous-rumped Antwren] and *T. venezuelana* Phelps and Phelps 1954 [Perija Antwren]. *Terenura callinota* probably forms a superspecies with South American *T. spodiopitila* Sclater and Salvin, 1881 [Ash-winged Antwren], *T. humeralis* Sclater and Salvin [Chestnut-shouldered Antwren], 1881, and *T. sharpei* Berlepsch, 1901 [Yellow-rumped Antwren].

Genus **CERCOMACRA** Sclater

Cercomacra Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 244. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1890), *Cercomacra caeruleascens* Sclater = *Cercomacra brasiliana* Hellmayr.

Cercomacra tyrannina (Sclater). Dusky Antbird.

Pyriglena tyrannina Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 90, pl. 98. (Santa Fé di Bogota [Colombia].)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southeastern Veracruz, north-

ern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope to Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua (also in Pacific southwest), Costa Rica (rare in Pacific northwest), and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Amazonian and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Tyrannine Antbird.

Cercomacra nigricans Sclater. Jet Antbird.

Cercomacra nigricans Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 245. (New Grenada, S. Martha; Bogota = Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge; often near streams (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (on the Caribbean slope from western Colón east to western San Blas, on the Pacific from Veraguas east to Darién, and in the Pearl Islands), and in South America, west of the Andes south to southwestern Ecuador and in northern and eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Genus ***GYMNOCICHLA*** Sclater

Gymnocichla Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 274. Type, by monotypy, *Myiothera nudiceps* Cassin.

Notes.—Ridgely and Tudor (1994) suggested that this genus should be merged into *Myrmeciza*.

Gymnocichla nudiceps (Cassin). Bare-crowned Antbird.

Myiothera nudiceps Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 106, pl. 6. (Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones), 0–200 m in north (Guatemala, Honduras) to 0–1200 m in south (Costa Rica, Panama).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama, and in northern Colombia.

Genus ***MYRMECIZA*** Gray

Myrmeciza G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 34. Type, by original designation, *Dryophila longipes* Swainson.

Myrmeciza longipes (Swainson). White-bellied Antbird.

Dryophila longipes Swainson, 1825, Zool. J. 2: 152. (“some part of Brazil,” error = Trinidad.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and eastern Panama (from Coclé to Darién on the Pacific slope, and mainly near the Río Chagres on the Caribbean slope), and in South America east across northern Colombia to Venezuela, Trinidad, and Guyana, and northern Brazil (north of the Amazon).

Myrmeciza exsul Sclater. Chestnut-backed Antbird.

Myrmeciza exsul Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 540. (Panamá and Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Second-growth Forest; especially in dense thickets along streams, tree-fall gaps, bamboo (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*exsul* group] in Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest), Panama (both slopes, except southeastern Darién); and [*maculifer* group] in extreme eastern Panama (southeastern Darién), northern and western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *M. exsul* [Chestnut-backed Antbird] and *M. maculifer* (Hellmayr, 1906) [Wing-spotted Antbird]; intergradation between the two reportedly occurs in eastern Panamá province and western Darién (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Myrmeciza laemosticta Salvin. Dull-mantled Antbird.

Myrmeciza laemosticta Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 582. (Tucuriquí, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest; especially near streams and in shady ravines (300–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope, from the Cordillera de Guanacaste southward) and Panama (mainly on Caribbean slope, locally on Pacific slope), and in South America from northern Colombia east to northwestern Venezuela.

Notes.—Robbins and Ridgely (1991) provided evidence for elevation of the taxon *nigricauda* to species rank. This form, found in the Pacific lowlands of Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, was treated (A.O.U. 1983) as conspecific with *M. laemosticta*. Therefore, the South American distribution of the latter extends only from northern Colombia east to extreme western Venezuela.

Myrmeciza immaculata (Lafresnaye). Immaculate Antbird.

Thamnophilus immaculatus Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 8: 340. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–1700 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (Cordillera de Talamanca, Cordillera Central, and Dota Mountains), Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, and eastern Darién), and in South America from northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Colombia.

Genus **HYLOPHYLAX** Ridgway

Hylophylax Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22: 70. Type, by original designation, *Conopophaga naevioides* Lafresnaye.

Hylophylax naevioides (Lafresnaye). Spotted Antbird.

Conopophaga naevioides Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 10: 69. (No locality given = Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Honduras (west to La Ceiba), eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope), Panama (both slopes), northern and western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*Hylophylax naevioides* and the South American *H. naevia* (Gmelin, 1789), found east of the Andes, probably constitute a superspecies.

Genus **MYRMORNIS** Hermann

Myrmornis Hermann, 1783, Tabula Affinit. Anim., pp. 180, 210, 235. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr, 1924), “Fourmilier proprement dit” Buffon = *Formicarius torquatus* Boddaert.

Rhopoterpe Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 227, 337. Type, by original designation, *Turdus formicivorus* Gmelin = *Formicarius torquatus* Boddaert.

***Myrmornis torquata* (Boddaert). Wing-banded Antbird.**

Formicarius torquatus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 43. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 700, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*stictoptera* group] locally in eastern Nicaragua (Caribbean lowlands), Panama (Caribbean slope in the Canal area and San Blas; Pacific slope in eastern Panamá province and Darién), and northern and western Colombia; and [*torquata* group] in South America east of the Andes from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south locally to northeastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Wing-banded Antpitta or Wing-banded Antthrush. Groups: *M. stictoptera* (Salvin, 1893) [Buff-banded Antbird] and *M. torquata* [Wing-banded Antbird].

Genus ***GYMNOPITHYS*** Bonaparte

Gymnopathys Bonaparte, 1857, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie 2: 35. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnopathys pectoralis* “Schiff, ex Lath.” = *Turdus pectoralis* Latham = *Turdus rufigula* Boddaert.

Anoplops Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 9. Type, by original designation, *Turdus rufigula* Boddaert.

***Gymnopathys leucaspis* (Sclater). Bicolored Antbird.**

Myrmeciza leucaspis Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1854), p. 253, pl. 70. (In Peruvia Chamicurros; in Nova Grenada; at Rio Negro, Cobati = Villavicencio, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bicolor* group] in northern and eastern Honduras (west to the Sula Valley), Nicaragua (Caribbean lowlands), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest), Panama (both slopes), north-central and western Colombia, and western Ecuador; and [*leucaspis* group] in South America east of the Andes in eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and northwestern Brazil (east to Rio Negro).

Notes.—Some authors (e.g., Hilty and Brown 1986, Wetmore 1972, Sibley and Monroe 1990) recognize the two groups as distinct species, *G. bicolor* (Lawrence, 1863) [Bicolored Antbird] and *G. leucaspis* [White-cheeked Antbird]. This is based on Willis’ (1967) opinion that if South American *G. rufigula* [Rufous-throated Antbird] is ranked at the species level, then *bicolor* and *leucaspis* must also be ranked as species. Willis (1967), however, found no differences in ecology or vocalizations between *bicolor* and *leucaspis*, and Hackett (1993) found only weak genetic differentiation between them, despite their disjunct distributions; see also Zimmer (1937) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

Genus ***PHAENOSTICTUS*** Ridgway

Phaenostictus Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22: 70. Type, by original designation, *Phlegopsis macleannani* [sic] Lawrence.

***Phaenostictus mcleannani* (Lawrence). Ocellated Antbird.**

Phlogopsis MeLeannani [sic] Lawrence, 1860, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 285. (Isthmus of Panama, Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios), eastern Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope), Panama (both slopes, but local

west of eastern Panamá province on Pacific), north-central and western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Family **FORMICARIIDAE**: Anthruses and Antpittas

Notes.—See comments under Thamnophilidae.

Genus **FORMICARIUS** Boddaert

Formicarius Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., pp. 43, 44, 50. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Formicarius cayanensis* Boddaert = *Formicarius colma* Boddaert.

Formicarius analis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). Black-faced Anthrush.

Myothera analis d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): pl. 77–79, p. 14. (Yuracares et Chiquitos, Bolivia.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*moniliger* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and eastern and southern Yucatan Peninsula south to northern Honduras; [*hoffmanni* group] on the Caribbean slope of eastern Honduras (Olancho) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest) and Panama, and Colombia (except southeastern), northern Venezuela, and Trinidad; and [*analis* group] in South America from southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *F. moniliger* Sclater, 1857 [Mexican Anthrush], *F. hoffmanni* (Cabanis, 1861) [Hoffmann's Anthrush], and *F. analis* [Black-faced Anthrush]. The *moniliger* and *hoffmanni* groups differ in voice, plumage, and elevational distribution, and probably deserve to be considered as distinct species (Howell 1994). The relationships among populations farther south, including those in South America, are complex (Howell 1994, Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Formicarius nigricapillus Ridgway. Black-headed Anthrush.

Formicarius nigricapillus Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 16: 670, 675. (Buena Vista, Costa Rica.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (primarily on the Caribbean slope of the Guanacaste, Central and Talamanca cordilleras) and Panama (mainly Caribbean slope), and along the Pacific slope of northwestern South America south to western Ecuador.

Formicarius rufipectus Salvin. Rufous-breasted Anthrush.

Formicarius rufipectus Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 73, pl. 8. (Santiago de Veraguas, Panamá.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest; especially *Heliconia* thickets (750–1500 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the highlands of Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of Cordillera Tilarán south), Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, eastern Darién), and in South America on the western slope of the Andes from Colombia to southern Ecuador and the eastern slope (locally) in northwestern Venezuela and from northern Ecuador to southern Peru.

Genus **PITTASOMA** Cassin

Pittasoma Cassin, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 12: 189. Type, by monotypy, *Pittasoma michleri* Cassin.

***Pittasoma michleri* Cassin. Black-crowned Antpitta.**

Pittasoma Michleri Cassin, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 12: 189. (River Truando, New Grenada [= Colombia].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope from the Cordillera Tilarán southeastward), Panama (both slopes, but only locally on Pacific slope), and extreme northwestern Colombia (Chocó).

Genus **GRALLARIA** Vieillot

Grallaria Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 43. Type, by monotypy, “Roi des Fourmilliers” Buffon = *Formicarius varius* Boddaert.

Notes.—See comments under *Hyllopezus*.

***Grallaria guatemalensis* Prévost and Des Murs. Scaled Antpitta.**

Grallaria guatemalensis Prévost and Des Murs, 1846, Voy. Venus, Atlas, Zool., Ois. (1842), pl. 4. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (575–3000 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands and on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacán, México, Morelos, Hidalgo, Veracruz, and Tabasco south through Oaxaca, Chiapas, and northern Central America (except Belize) to north-central Nicaragua; in the highlands of Costa Rica (primarily on Caribbean drainage) and Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, and eastern Darién); and in Trinidad, South America in southern Venezuela and adjacent northern Brazil (Tepui region), and from northern Colombia south, on the western slope of the Andes to northwestern Peru and on the eastern slope to northern Bolivia.

Genus **HYLOPEZUS** Ridgway

Hyllopezus Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22: 71. Type, by original designation, *Grallaria perspicillata* Lawrence.

Notes.—For recognition of this genus as distinct from *Grallaria*, see Lowery and O’Neill (1969).

***Hyllopezus perspicillatus* (Lawrence). Streak-chested Antpitta.**

Grallaria perspicillata Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 303. (New Grenada, Isthmus of Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope in northeastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest), Panama (more local on Pacific slope), north-central and western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Spectacled Antpitta.

***Hyllopezus dives* (Salvin). Thicket Antpitta.**

Grallaria dives Salvin, 1864 (1865), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 582. (Tucurriquí, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest; especially in very dense undergrowth (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Olancho), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and in Panama (locally in Bocas del Toro and eastern Darién) and western Colombia.

Notes.—We follow Ridgely and Gwynne (1989) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994) in treating

H. dives as a separate species from *H. fulviventris* [White-lored Antpitta], but not in using the translation of the latter's scientific name for the English name of the former.

Genus **GRALLARICULA** Sclater

Grallaricula Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 283. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1890), *Grallaria flavirostris* Sclater.

Grallaricula flavirostris (Sclater). Ochre-breasted Antpitta.

Grallaria flavirostris Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 68. (Rio Napo in the Republic of Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest; especially in tree-fall gaps (750–1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the highlands of Costa Rica (in the Dota Mountains and on the Caribbean slope of the Cordillera Central) and Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, and eastern Darién), and in South America in the Andes from Colombia south, on the western slope to southern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to northern Bolivia.

Family **RHINOCRYPTIDAE**: Tapaculos

Genus **SCYTALOPUS** Gould

Scytalopus Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1836), p. 89. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Sylvia magellanicus* (Lath.) = *Motacilla magellanica* Gmelin.

Scytalopus panamensis Chapman. Tacarcuna Tapaculo.

Scytalopus panamensis Chapman, 1915, Auk 32: 420. (Tacarcuna, 3,600 ft., eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1020–1380 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Cerro Tacarcuna and Cerro Malí, eastern Darién).

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

Scytalopus chocoensis Krabbe and Schulenberg. Choco Tapaculo.

Scytalopus chocoensis Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997, Ornithol. Monogr., no. 48, p. 75. (El Placer, ca. 670 m, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1340–1465 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Cerro Pirre, eastern Darién), and in the Western Andes from Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Populations of this species were formerly treated under *Scytalopus viciniior* Zimmer, 1939 or *S. panamensis viciniior*, but Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997) found that *chocoensis* differs from *viciniior* in voice, measurements, and elevational distribution.

Scytalopus argentifrons Ridgway. Silvery-fronted Tapaculo.

Scytalopus argentifrons Ridgway, 1891, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 14: 475. (Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest; especially in dense, shady undergrowth along streams (1000–3100 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of [*argentifrons* group] Costa Rica (northwest to Cordillera de Guanacaste); and [*chiriquensis* group] western Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas).

Notes.—Groups: *S. argentifrons* [Silvery-fronted Tapaculo] and *S. chiriquensis* Griscom, 1924 [Chiriqui Tapaculo]; see Wetmore (1972) for treatment as one species.

Superfamily TYRANNOIDEA: Tyrant Flycatchers, Cotingas,
Manakins, and Allies

Family TYRANNIDAE: Tyrant Flycatchers

Notes.—Limits of the families and subfamilies in this superfamily are difficult to define. Sequence and placement of genera here are modified from those of Traylor (*in* Traylor 1979b), principally on the basis of morphological studies by W.E. Lanyon (1984, 1985, 1986, 1988a, 1988b), Prum and Lanyon (1989), Prum (1990, 1992), and McKittrick (1985). Many of the assemblages recognized here also are corroborated by DNA hybridization data of Sibley and Ahlquist (1990). However, we follow Lanyon (1988a) in not recognizing Sibley and Ahlquist's "Pipromorphinae" because of conflicts with morphological data and the absence of key genera from the DNA studies.

Subfamily ELAENIINAE: Tyrannulets, Elaenias and Allies

Genus *ORNITHION* Hartlaub

Ornithion Hartlaub, 1853, J. Ornithol. 1: 35. Type, by monotypy, *Ornithion inermis* Hartlaub.

Microtriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 210. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannulus semiflavus* Sclater and Salvin.

Ornithion semiflavum (Sclater and Salvin). Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet.

Tyrannulus semiflavus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 300. (In prov. Veræ Pacis regione calida = Choctum, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Middle America from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and northern Chiapas south to Nicaragua, and in Costa Rica (primarily Pacific slope southward, locally on Caribbean slope in Alajuela province).

Notes.—*O. semiflavum* and *O. brunneicapillum* are closely related and have been considered conspecific, but they are vocally distinct and apparently sympatric in northern Costa Rica (Stiles and Skutch 1989: 339); they constitute a superspecies.

Ornithion brunneicapillum (Lawrence). Brown-capped Tyrannulet.

Tyrannulus brunneicapillus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 12. (Isthmus of Panama = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope north to Alajuela province) and Panama (Caribbean slope throughout, Pacific from Canal area eastward), and in South America from northern Colombia south to western Ecuador and east to northern Venezuela.

Notes.—See comments under *O. semiflavum*.

Genus *CAMPTOSTOMA* Sclater

Camptostoma Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 203. Type, by monotypy, *Camptostoma imberbe* Sclater.

Camptostoma imberbe Sclater. Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet.

Camptostoma imberbe Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 203. (In vicinitate urbis S[an]. Andres Tuxtla, [Veracruz,] in rep. Mexicana.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Riparian Thickets (0–2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico (Guadalupe Canyon), Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, and southern Texas (north to Kenedy County) south along both slopes of Middle America (including Cozumel Island) to Nicaragua (primarily Pacific slope, also San Francisco on Río San Juan), and northern Costa Rica (primarily Guanacaste, locally on the Caribbean slope in the Río Frío region).

Winters from northern Mexico (casually southern Arizona) south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Migrates through the Tres Marias Islands, off Nayarit, where possibly also breeding.

Notes.—Also known as Northern Beardless Flycatcher. *C. imberbe* and *C. obsoletum* are closely related and have been considered conspecific, but both breed sympatrically in the Tempisque region of Costa Rica (Stiles and Skutch 1989: 337); they constitute a superspecies.

Camptostoma obsoletum (Temminck). Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet.

Muscicapa obsoleta (Natterer MS) Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 46, pl. 275, fig. 1. (Brazil = Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in southwestern Costa Rica (Pacific slope north to the Tempisque Valley) and Panama (Pacific slope throughout, including Coiba, Cébacó, and the Pearl islands, locally on the Caribbean slope in Colón, Canal area, and San Blas), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to central Peru, and east of the Andes throughout to central Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Southern Beardless Flycatcher. See comments under *C. imberbe*.

Genus **PHAEOMYIAS** Berlepsch

Phaeomyias Berlepsch, 1902, Novit. Zool. 9: 41. Type, by subsequent designation (Chubb, 1921), "*P. incompta*" = *Elainea incomta* Cabanis and Heine = *Platy-rhynchus murinus* Spix.

Phaeomyias murina (Spix). Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.

Platyrrhynchus murinus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 14, pl. 16, fig. 2. (Brazil = Rio São Francisco, northern Bahia.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Gallery Forest (0–1750 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in western and central Panama (Pacific slope from Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Monos Island), Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, Paraguay, and central and eastern Brazil.

Genus **NESOTRICCUS** Townsend

Nesotriccus C. H. Townsend, 1895, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 27: 124. Type, by original designation, *Nesotriccus ridgwayi* Townsend.

Nesotriccus ridgwayi Townsend. Cocos Flycatcher.

Nesotriccus Ridgwayi C. H. Townsend, 1895, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 27: 124. (Cocos Island.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident on Cocos Island, off Costa Rica.

Genus *CAPSIEMPIS* Cabanis and Heine

Capsiempis Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 56. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa flaveola* Lichtenstein.

Capsiempis flaveola (Lichtenstein). Yellow Tyrannulet.

Muscicapa flaveola Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 56. (Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, often associated with bamboo (0–1250 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Nicaragua (Caribbean slope north to Río Escondido), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and Pacific southwest) and Panama (locally east to eastern Colón and eastern Panamá province, also Isla Coiba), and in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador, and east of the Andes locally from southeastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to southeastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, central and southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina.

Genus *TYRANNULUS* Vieillot

Tyrannulus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 31. Type, by monotypy, “Roitelet-Mésange” Buffon = *Sylvia elata* Latham.

Tyrannulus elatus (Latham). Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet.

Sylvia elata Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 549. Based on “Le Roitelet Mesange” Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 5: 375, and “Mesange huppée de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 708, fig. 2. (in Cayanæ uliginosis = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (Golfo Dulce region) and Panama (Pacific slope throughout, Caribbean slope from Coclé eastward), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus *MYIOPAGIS* Salvin and Godman

Myiopagis Salvin and Godman, 1888, Biol. Cent.-Am. (Aves) 2: 26. Type, by original designation, *Elainea placens* Sclater = *Sylvia viridicata* Vieillot.

Myiopagis gaimardii (d'Orbigny). Forest Elaenia.

Muscicapara Gaimardii d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Am. Mérid. 4 (Ois.)(3): 326. (Yuracares, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Panama (west on the Caribbean slope to Coclé, on Pacific slope to the Canal area) east across northern Colombia, Venezuela (including Chacachacare Island), and Trinidad to the Guianas, and south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian and central Brazil.

Myiopagis caniceps (Swainson). Gray Elaenia.

Tyrannula caniceps Swainson, 1835, Ornithol. Drawings, pt. 4, pl. 49. (Brazil = Santo Amaro, Reconcavo de Baía, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in central and eastern Panama (Canal area, eastern Da-

rién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador; also in northwestern Venezuela, and from southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina, and central and eastern Brazil.

Myiopagis cotta (Gosse). Jamaican Elaenia.

Elaenia [sic] *cotta* Gosse, 1849, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (2)3: 257. (Jamaica.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—Known as Jamaican Yellow-crowned Elaenia in Bond (1971).

Myiopagis viridicata (Vieillot). Greenish Elaenia.

Sylvia viridicata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 11: 171. Based on “Contraestre Pardo verdoso corona amarilla” Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 57 (no. 156). (Paraguay.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from Sinaloa, Durango, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula, and Tres Marias and Cozumel islands, but a record from Isla Mujeres is unverified) and Central America (throughout, including Utila in the Bay Islands off Honduras, but in Costa Rica confined primarily to the Pacific slope) to Panama (Pacific slope throughout, including Coiba and the Pearl islands, locally on the Caribbean slope in Colón and the Canal area), and in South America from western Colombia south, west of the Andes, to western Ecuador (including Puna Island), and locally from Venezuela and southeastern Colombia south, east of the Andes, to southeastern Peru, central Bolivia, northern Argentina, Paraguay, and south-central and eastern Brazil.

Accidental in Texas (High Island; 1984, Amer. Birds 38:934).

Genus **ELAENIA** Sundevall

Elaenia Sundevall, 1836, Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. (1835), p. 89. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein = *Pipra flavogaster* Thunberg.

Elaenia martinica (Linnaeus). Caribbean Elaenia.

Muscicapa martinica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 325. Based on “Le Gobe-mouche hupé de la Martinique” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 362, pl. 36, fig. 2. (in Martinica = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*martinica* group] in the Cayman, Providencia and San Andrés islands in the Caribbean Sea, on islands off the Yucatan Peninsula (Cozumel, Mujeres and Cayo Culebra, probably also Holbox) and Belize (Ambergris Cay), and from Puerto Rico (including Vieques, Culebra and Culebrita islands), and the Virgin Islands south through the Lesser Antilles to Grenada (apparently absent from the Grenadines) and the Netherlands Antilles; and [*chinchorroensis* group] Banco Chinchorro (off Quintana Roo), and (formerly) Half Moon Cay, and Glover’s Reef (off Belize).

Ranges in winter [*martinica* group] to the Yucatan Peninsula.

Casual [*chinchorroensis* group] on the mainland of Belize (Belize City); a report from northwestern Florida (near Pensacola), based on photographs (not definitive) and descriptions of vocalizations, very likely pertains to this species [*martinica* group].

Notes.—Groups: *E. martinica* [Caribbean Elaenia] and *E. chinchorroensis* Griscom, 1926 [Chinchorro Elaenia].

Elaenia flavogaster (Thunberg). Yellow-bellied Elaenia.

Pipra flavogaster Thunberg, 1822, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 8, pp. 283, 286. (Brazil = probably Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, Secondary Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca and Chiapas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, islas Mujeres and Holbox off Quintana Roo, Ambergris Cay off Belize, and the Pearl, Taboga, Coiba and smaller islands off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also Margarita and Patos islands), and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes (absent from southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and central Amazonian Brazil) to southeastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, northwestern and northeastern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil; also the southern Lesser Antilles (Grenada, the Grenadines and St. Vincent), Tobago and Trinidad. Populations north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec migrate southward in winter.

Elaenia chiriquensis Lawrence. Lesser Elaenia.

Elainea Chiriquensis Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 176. (near David, Chiriquí, New Granada [= Panama].)

Habitat.— Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in northern (Volcan Miravalles), central (Cartago and Paraiso), and southwestern Costa Rica (El General-Térraba and Coto Brus valleys), in Panama (Caribbean slope in Colón and the Canal area, Pacific slope from Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province, and on Coiba, Cébaco and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes locally to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, central and eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, eastern Paraguay, and central and southeastern Brazil.

Accidental on Bonaire, in the Netherlands Antilles. Rare in Costa Rica between September and January, suggesting migration to Panama or South America (Stiles and Skutch 1989).

Elaenia frantzii Lawrence. Mountain Elaenia.

Elainea frantzii Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 172. (San Jose, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (900–3600 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of central Guatemala, northern and western El Salvador, Honduras, north-central and southwestern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas and western Herrera), Colombia, and western and northern Venezuela.

Elaenia fallax Sclater. Greater Antillean Elaenia.

Elainea fallax Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76 (footnote). (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest, upper elevations of Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (500–2000 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica (primarily in Blue Mountains, less frequently in hills of St. Ann and Trelawny) and Hispaniola (high elevations).

Genus **SERPOPHAGA** Gould

Serpophaga Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Voy. Beagle 3(9): 49. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Serpophaga albocoronatus* [sic] Gould = *Sylvia subcristata* Vieillot.

Serpophaga cinerea (Tschudi). Torrent Tyrannulet.

Leptopogon cinereus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 276. (Republica Peruana = vicinity of Tarma, depto. Junín, Peru.)

Habitat.—Along rocky torrents in humid montane regions (750–2000 m, to 3200 m in South America; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (Cordillera de Tilarán southward) and western Panama (east to Veraguas); and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south to Peru and northern Bolivia.

Genus **MIONECTES** Cabanis

Mionectes Cabanis, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 275. Type, by original designation, *M. poliocephalus* Tsch[udi]. = *Muscicapa striaticollis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Pipromorpha G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 146. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa oleagina* [sic] Lichtenstein.

Mionectes olivaceus Lawrence. Olive-striped Flycatcher.

Mionectes olivaceus Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 9: 111. (Barranca and Dota, Costa Rica = Barranca, Costa Rica.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (on both slopes of highlands, most descend below 1200 m during nonbreeding season) and Panama (both slopes), and in South America from Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia.

Mionectes oleagineus (Lichtenstein). Ochre-bellied Flycatcher.

Muscicapa oleaginea Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 55. (Bahía, Brazil.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Puebla, central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas and the Yucatan Peninsula (including Isla Mujeres, probably vagrant only) south along both slopes of Central America to Panama (including Coiba, Cébaco and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, Bolivia, and Amazonian and extreme eastern Brazil.

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

Genus **LEPTOPOGON** Cabanis

Leptopogon Cabanis, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch 10: 275. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Leptopogon superciliaris* Tsch[udi].

Leptopogon amaurocephalus Tschudi. Sepia-capped Flycatcher.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus (Cabanis MS) Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Fauna Peru, lief. 6, Ornithol., p. 162 (footnote). (São Paulo, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche and southern Quintana Roo south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare, mainly in northern foothills south to Cordillera Central, also in Terraba and Coto Brus region of southern Pacific slope), and in western and central Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province, including

Isla Coiba, several records from the Caribbean slope in the Canal area); in South America from northern and eastern Colombia east across Venezuela to French Guiana, and north-eastern Brazil, and from eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru and southern Amazonian Brazil south to central Bolivia, northern and northeastern Argentina, and Paraguay.

Leptopogon superciliaris Tschudi. Slaty-capped Flycatcher.

Leptopogon superciliaris Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 275. (Republica Peruana = Montaña de Vitoc, Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–2100 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward, and Pacific slope on Cordillera de Tilamanca and coastal ranges) and Panama (western Chiriquí east to western Coclé, and in eastern Darién), and in South America from the Andes of Colombia east across northern Venezuela to Trinidad, south on the western Andean slope to northwestern Peru, and on the eastern slope to eastern Peru and northern Bolivia; a record from extreme southern Venezuela (Amazonas) was from a misidentified specimen.

Genus **PHYLLOSCARTES** Cabanis and Heine

Phylloscartes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 52. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa ventralis* Temminck.

Phylloscartes flavovirens (Lawrence). Yellow-green Tyrannulet.

Leptopogon flavovirens Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 472. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Atlantic slope, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Panama (Pacific lowlands from the Canal area east to eastern Darién, Caribbean slope in the Canal area).

Phylloscartes superciliaris (Sclater and Salvin). Rufous-browed Tyrannulet.

Leptotriccus superciliaris Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1868), p. 389. (Chitrá, Veragua, Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–1200 m, to 1700 in South America; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (Cordillera de Guanacaste south at least to Cordillera Central), Panama (Bocas del Toro and Chiriquí east to Coclé, and in eastern Darién), Colombia (Rio Virolin), northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perija), southeastern Ecuador (Cordillera de Cutucu, Cordillera del Condor), and extreme northern Peru (Cordillera del Condor).

Genus **PHYLLOMYIAS** Cabanis and Heine

Phyllomyias Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 57. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888), "*P. brevirostris*" = *Platyrrhynchus brevirostris* Spix = *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg.

Tyranniscus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 57. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannulus nigricapillus* [sic] Lafresnaye.

Acrochordopus Berlepsch and Hellmayr, 1905, J. Ornithol. 53: 26. Type, by monotypy, *Phyllomyias subviridis* Pelzeln = *Phyllomyias burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri Cabanis and Heine. Rough-legged Tyrannulet.

Phyllomyias Burmeisteri Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 57. (Brasilien = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (900–1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*zeledoni* group] in the highlands of central Costa Rica (Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward, and Pacific slope of Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (Chiriquí); [*leucogonys* group] locally in the mountains from eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela south along the eastern slope of the Andes to southeastern Peru; and [*burmeisteri* group] in eastern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina, and from eastern Paraguay across extreme northeastern Argentina to southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—The *zeledoni* and *leucogonys* groups are treated by many authors together as a separate species, *P. zeledoni* (Lawrence, 1869) [White-fronted Tyrannulet] (e.g., Wetmore 1972, Ridgley and Tudor 1994), but careful study is lacking. Formerly treated in the genus *Acrochordopus* but merged into *Phyllomyias* by Traylor (1977).

Phyllomyias griseiceps (Sclater and Salvin). Sooty-headed Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus griseiceps Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1870), pp. 841, 843. (Babahoyo and Pallatanga, Ecuador, and Lake of Valencia, Venezuela = Babahoyo, Ecuador.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién, also a single report from eastern Panamá province), and in South America from Colombia and Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to central Peru, and locally along the lower Amazon River in Brazil.

Notes.— Also known as Crested Tyrannulet (e.g., Wetmore 1972).

Genus **ZIMMERIUS** Traylor

Zimmerius Traylor, 1977, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 148: 147. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannulus chrysops* Sclater = *Elaenia viridiflavus* Tschudi.

Zimmerius vilissimus (Sclater and Salvin). Paltry Tyrannulet.

Elaenia vilissima Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 122, pl. 4, fig. 1. (Central America = Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–3000 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*vilissimus* group] in the highlands of eastern Chiapas, Guatemala (rare in Petén) and central El Salvador (Sierra de Balsamo); and [*parvus* group] in the lowlands of Honduras, Nicaragua (except Pacific slope), Costa Rica (throughout, except dry northwest), Panama and northwestern Colombia; and [*improbus* group] northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Tyranniscus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859. The two Middle American groups, *Z. vilissimus* [Paltry Tyrannulet] and *Z. parvus* (Lawrence, 1862) [Mistletoe Tyrannulet] differ in habitat (especially elevation) and in size, and may represent distinct species. Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgley and Tudor (1994) recognize *Z. improbus* (Sclater and Salvin, 1871) [Venezuelan Tyrannulet], of the highlands of north-eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela, as a distinct species.

Genus **SUBLEGATUS** Sclater and Salvin

Sublegatus Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1868), p. 923. Type, by monotypy, *Sublegatus glaber* Sclater and Salvin = *Elaenia arenarum* Salvin.

Sublegatus arenarum (Salvin). Northern Scrub-Flycatcher.

Elaenia arenarum Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190. (Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–250 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*arenarum* group] in the Pacific lowlands of south-central Costa Rica (around Gulf of Nicoya) and Panama (including Coiba, Cébaco, Taboga and the Pearl islands); and [*glaber* group] in South America from northern Colombia eastward through northern Venezuela (including islands from Netherlands Antilles east to Trinidad) to French Guiana.

Notes.—Species limits confusing. We follow Traylor (1982) in excluding the wide-ranging interior South American form *S. modestus* (Wied, 1831) [Southern Scrub-Flycatcher] from this species. The two groups recognized here may constitute two species: *S. arenarum* [Northern Scrub-Flycatcher], and *S. glaber* Sclater and Salvin, 1868 [Smooth Scrub-Flycatcher]. Ridgley and Tudor (1994) also treated the Amazonian form, *S. obscurior* Todd, 1920, as a distinct species [Amazonian Scrub-Flycatcher].

Genus *PSEUDOTRICCUS* Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Pseudotriccus Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 88. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudotriccus pelzelni* Taczanowski and Berlepsch.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni Taczanowski and Berlepsch. Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 88. (Machay and [Hacienda] Mapoto, Tungurahua, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (700–2000 m; Subtropical, less frequently upper Tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of extreme eastern Panama (cerros Pirre and Tacarcuna, eastern Darién), and in South America from Colombia south, in the western Andes to southwestern Ecuador, and in the eastern Andes to central Peru.

Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE: Tody-Tyrants and Flatbills

Genus *MYIORNIS* Bertoni

Myiornis Bertoni, 1901, Aves Nuev. Parag., p. 129. Type, by monotypy, *Euscarthmus minutus* Bertoni = *Platyrhynchus auricularis* Vieillot.

Perissotriccus Oberholser, 1902, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 25: 64. Type, by original designation, *Todirostrum ecaudatum* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Notes.—This genus was merged with *Hemitriccus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, by W. E. Lanyon (1988b), on the basis of syringeal characters. We retain the genus because of the unique external morphology and flight behavior of its species (Traylor and Fitzpatrick 1982).

Myiornis atricapillus (Lawrence). Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant.

Orchilus atricapillus Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 385. (Angostura and Volcan de Irazu, Costa Rica = Talamanca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands), Panama (Caribbean slope, locally also on Pacific slope in eastern Panamá province and eastern Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*M. atricapillus* and the South American *M. ecaudatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) are closely related and constitute a superspecies.

Genus *LOPHOTRICCUS* Berlepsch

Lophotriccus Berlepsch, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1883), p. 533. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1884), *Lophotriccus squamicristatus* (Lafr.) = *Todi-rostrum squamaecrista* Lafresnaye = *Euscarthmus pileatus* Tschudi.

Atalotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 208. Type, by original designation, *Colopterus pilaris* Cabanis.

Lophotriccus pileatus (Tschudi). Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant.

Euscarthmus pileatus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 273. (Republica Peruana = valley of Vitoc, depto. Junín, Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (750–1700 m; to 2100 m in South America; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the foothills and highlands on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in South America from Colombia and northern Venezuela south, in the western Andes to western Ecuador, and in the eastern Andes to southeastern Peru.

Sight report exists for eastern Honduras.

Lophotriccus pilaris (Cabanis). Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant.

Colopterus pilaris Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 253, pl. 5, fig. 4. (environs of Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical, occasionally lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of western and central Panama (western Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province), and in South America in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Guyana.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Atalotriccus*, which was merged with *Lophotriccus* by Lanyon (1988b).

Genus **ONCOSTOMA** Sclater

Oncostoma Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 208. Type, by monotypy, *Todirostrum cinereigulare* Sclater.

Oncostoma cinereigulare (Sclater). Northern Bentbill.

Todirostrum cinereigulare Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 295. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and northern and southeastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama (western Bocas del Toro and western Chiriquí; an old specimen from “Canal Zone” is probably mislabeled).

Notes.—*O. cinereigulare* and *O. olivaceum* constitute a superspecies. With treatment as a single species, the English name would be Bentbill.

Oncostoma olivaceum (Lawrence). Southern Bentbill.

Todirostrum olivaceum Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 12. (Isthmus of Panama = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (west on the Caribbean slope to Coclé and west on the Pacific slope to the Canal area) and northern Colombia.

Notes.—See comments under *O. cinereigulare*.

Genus **POECILOTRICCUS** Berlepsch

Poecilotriccus Berlepsch, 1884, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 298. Type by monotypy *Todirostrum lenzi* Berlepsch = *Todirhamphus ruficeps* Kaup.

***Poecilotriccus sylvia* (Desmarest).** Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher.

Todus sylvia Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, Manakins, Todiers, livr. 10, pl. 71.
(No locality given = probably Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, southern Campeche and Quintana Roo south through northern Central America to Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (most common on Pacific slope from Gulf of Nicoya southward), and Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province, on Caribbean slope east to the Canal area), and in South America from northern Colombia locally across northwestern and southern Venezuela, and Guyana to French Guiana, and in extreme northern and northeastern Brazil.

Notes. Long placed in the genus *Todirostrum*, but transferred to *Poecilotriccus* by Lanyon (1988b).

Genus **TODIROSTRUM** Lesson

Todirostrum Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol., livr. 5 (1830), p. 384. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *T. cinereum* = *Todus cinereus* Linnaeus.

***Todirostrum cinereum* (Linnaeus).** Common Tody-Flycatcher.

Todus cinereus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 178. Based on “The Grey and Yellow Flycatcher” Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 110, pl. 262, fig. 1. (in Surinam = Surinam.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Middle America from central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern and southeastern Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula (a specimen from Isla Mujeres is suspect) south to Panama (including Isla Coiba), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—*T. cinereum* and the distinct form from northwestern Venezuela, *T. viridanum* Hellmayr, 1927, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Todirostrum nigriceps* Sclater.** Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher.

Todirostrum nigriceps Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 66, pl. 84, fig. 1.
(Santa Martha in Nov. Grenada = Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean lowlands, locally on Pacific drainage of Cordillera de Guanacaste) and Panama (Caribbean slope generally throughout, Pacific slope from the Canal area eastward), and in South America in northern and eastern Andean Colombia, northwestern Venezuela, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*T. nigriceps* and the South American *T. chrysocrotaphum* Strickland, 1850 [Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher] constitute a superspecies.

Genus **CNIPODECTES** Sclater and Salvin

Cnipodectes Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 281. Type, by monotypy, *Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus* Sclater.

***Cnipodectes subbrunneus* (Sclater).** Brownish Flycatcher.

Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 282. (In rep. Equator = Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (eastward from the Valiente Peninsula, Bocas del Toro, on the Caribbean slope, and from the Canal area on the Pacific slope), and in South America from Colombia south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northeastern Peru and western Brazil.

Notes.— Also known as Brownish Twistwing (Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Genus *RHYNCHOCYCLUS* Cabanis and Heine

Cyclorhynchus (not *Cyclorrhynchus* Kaup, 1829) Sundevall, 1836, Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. (1835), p. 83. Type, by monotypy, *Platyrrhynchus olivaceus* Temminck. *Nomen oblitum*.

Rhynchocyclus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 56. New name for *Cyclorhynchus* Sundevall.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris (Cabanis). Eye-ringed Flatbill.

Cyclorhynchus brevirostris Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 249. (Xalapa, Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1800, rarely to 2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Middle America from Guerrero, Puebla, central Veracruz, Chiapas and the Yucatan Peninsula (north to central Campeche and northern Quintana Roo) south to Nicaragua (not recorded Pacific slope of Guatemala or Nicaragua), both slopes of Costa Rica (locally on northern cordilleras) and Panama (locally on both slopes to Darién).

Notes.—*R. brevirostris* and *R. pacificus* (Chapman, 1914), of northwestern South America, constitute a superspecies.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus (Temminck). Olivaceous Flatbill.

Platyrrhynchus olivaceus Temminck, 1820, Planches Color., livr. 2, pl. 12, fig. 1. (Brésil = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest (0–600 m, to 1000 m in South America; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (on Caribbean slope west to western Colón, on Pacific slope west to the Canal area, one old record from “Veragua” in western Panama), and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Genus *TOLMOMYIAS* Hellmayr

Tolmomyias Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. (Zool. Ser) 13(5): 273. Type, by original designation, *Platyrrhynchus sulphurescens* Spix.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens (Spix). Yellow-olive Flycatcher.

Platyrrhynchus sulphurescens Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 10, pl. 12, fig. 1. (Rio de Janeiro and Piauí, Brazil = Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1650 m, to 2100 m in South America; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.— *Resident* from northern and southeastern Oaxaca and central Veracruz south through Middle America (both slopes, including the Yucatan Peninsula) to eastern Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and southern Brazil (not recorded Uruguay).

Notes.— Considerable geographic variation in plumage and vocalizations suggest that this widespread taxon contains more than one species.

Tolmomyias assimilis (Pelzeln). Yellow-margined Flycatcher.

Rhynchocyclus assimilis Pelzeln, 1868, Ornithol. Bras. 2: 110, 181. (Engenho do Gama, S. Vicente, Borba, Rio Negro, and Barra do Rio Negro, n. Brazil = Borba, Rio Madeira.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope throughout) and Panama (both slopes, but seemingly absent on the Pacific slope between western Chiriquí and the Canal area), and in South America from Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus **PLATYRINCHUS** Desmarest

Platyrrinchus Desmarest, 1805, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, Manakins, Todiers, livr. 4, p. [2] of text to pl. [72]. Type, by tautonymy, *Platyrrinchus fuscus* Desmarest = *Todus platyrrhynchus* Gmelin.

Platyrrinchus cancrominus Sclater and Salvin. Stub-tailed Spadebill.

Platyrrhynchus cancrominus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 299. (In prov. Veræ Pacis regione calida, et in Mexico Merid. statu Veræ Crucis = Chocutum, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche and Quintana Roo south along both slopes of Central America to Nicaragua, in northwestern Costa Rica (Pacific slope south to Parrita), and in Panama (known only from numerous islands off Bocas del Torro, and from one specimen on the nearby mainland).

Notes.—*P. cancrominus* and *P. mystaceus* are closely related, and constitute a superspecies. Olson (1993a) discussed the apparently relict population of *cancrominus* in Panama.

Platyrrinchus mystaceus Vieillot. White-throated Spadebill.

Platyrrhynchus mystaceus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 27: 14. Based on "Tachuri Bigotillos" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 93 (no. 173). (Paraguay = San Ignacio Guazú, southern Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (700–2150 m, rarely to sea level; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albogularis* group] in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope throughout, and Pacific slope of central highlands from the Dota Mountains eastward) and highlands of Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, the Guianas and adjacent northern Brazil south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and on eastern Andean slopes to northern Bolivia; and [*mystaceus* group] in southern and eastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—The two groups differ considerably from one another ecologically and in plumage and soft-part coloration, and have been treated as separate species (e.g., Olson 1993a): *P. albogularis* Sclater, 1860 [White-throated Spadebill] and *P. mystaceus* [Yellow-crested Spadebill]. See comments under *P. cancrominus*.

Platyrrinchus coronatus Sclater. Golden-crowned Spadebill.

Platyrrhynchus coronatus (Verreaux MS) Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 71. (Rio Napo in the Republic of Ecuador.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (west to the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope, southern Pacific slope, and in northern Pacific on the Cordillera de Guanacaste) and Panama (both slopes, but rare and local on Pacific slope), and in South America west of the Andes in western Colombia and western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus *ONYCHORHYNCHUS* Fischer von Waldheim

Onychorhynchus Fischer von Waldheim, 1810, Descr. Obj. Rares Mus. Hist. Nat. Univ. Imp. Moscou 1: 1, pl. 1. Type, by monotypy, *Todus regius* "Linn. Gmel." = *Muscicapa coronata* Müller.

Onychorhynchus coronatus (Müller). Royal Flycatcher.

Muscicapa coronata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 168. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 289. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*mexicanus* group] from southern Veracruz and northern and southeastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula north to northern Campeche and northern Quintana Roo), most common on the Gulf-Caribbean slope south through Nicaragua to northern Costa Rica (east to Rio Frio region), and on the Pacific slope in Costa Rica and Panama west of Azuero Peninsula, to northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; [*occidentalis* group] in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru; [*coronatus* group] in South America east of the Andes from eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil; and [*swainsoni* group] in southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups may represent separate species: *O. mexicanus* (Sclater, 1857) [Northern Royal-Flycatcher], *O. occidentalis* (Sclater, 1860) [Western Royal-Flycatcher], *O. coronatus* [Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher] and *O. swainsoni* (Pelzeln, 1858) [Swainson's Royal-Flycatcher].

Subfamily FLUVICOLINAE: Fluvicoline Flycatchers

Genus *TERENOTRICCUS* Ridgway

Terenotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 207. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius fulvicularis* Salvin and Godman = *Myiobius erythrurus* Cabanis.

Notes.—Mobely and Prum (1995) followed Lanyon (1988c) in merging the monotypic genus *Terenotriccus* into *Myiobius*, but we consider the numerous structural, behavioral, and plumage differences between *T. erythrurus* and the otherwise homogeneous *Myiobius* species to be recognizable at the generic level.

Terenotriccus erythrurus (Cabanis). Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher.

Myiobius erythrurus Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 249, pl. 5, fig. 1. (Guiana, Cayenne = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Chiapas, Tabasco, southern Campeche, Guatemala, southern Belize, Honduras and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Amazonian and central Brazil.

Genus *MYIOBIUS* Darwin

Tyrannula (not *Tyrannulus* Vieillot, 1816) Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 358. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa barbata* Gmelin.

Myiobius (Gray MS) Darwin, 1839, Zool. Voy. Beagle 3(9): 46. New name for *Tyrannula* Swainson, preoccupied.

Myiobius villosus Sclater. Tawny-breasted Flycatcher.

Myiobius villosus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 93. (in rep. Ecuat., part. = Nanegal, Pichincha, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–1440 m in Panama, 800–2100 m in South America; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama (two specimens from Cerro Tarcuna in eastern Darién), Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, in the western Andes to northwestern Ecuador, and in the eastern Andes to eastern Peru and northern Bolivia.

Myiobius sulphureipygius (Sclater). Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher.

Tyrannula sulphureipygia Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 296. (Cordova [= Córdoba] in the State of Vera Cruz, Southern Mexico.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, southern Campeche and Quintana Roo south on the Caribbean slope of northern Central America to Nicaragua, both slopes of Costa Rica (south of Carara on the Pacific slope) and Panama (local on Pacific slope), and in South America in the Pacific lowlands of western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—*M. sulphureipygius* and the South American *M. barbatus* (Gmelin, 1789) were treated as conspecific by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994). We treat the two as members of a superspecies.

Myiobius atricaudus Lawrence. Black-tailed Flycatcher.

Myiobius atricaudus Lawrence, 1863, Ibis, p. 183. (Isthmus of Panama = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*atricaudus* group] in Costa Rica (local on the Pacific slope south of the Tempisque Basin), Panama (both slopes, but local in the west and absent between Azuero Peninsula and western Panama province), northern and western Colombia, western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru; also in South America east of the Andes in eastern Venezuela, and from southeastern Ecuador and eastern Peru east through Amazonian and eastern Brazil; and [*ridgwayi* group] in southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *M. atricaudus* [Black-tailed Flycatcher] and *M. ridgwayi* Berlepsch, 1888 [Buff-rumped Flycatcher].

Genus *MYIOPHOBUS* Reichenbach

Myiophobus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Muscicapa ferruginea* Swainson = *Muscicapa fasciata* Müller.

Myiophobus fasciatus (Müller). Bran-colored Flycatcher.

Muscicapa fasciata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 172. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 574, fig. 3. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, River-edge Forest (0–1200 m, to 2000 m in South America; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*fasciatus* group] in southwestern Costa Rica (El General-Térraba region), western and central Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province, Caribbean slope in the Canal area and adjacent Colón, and in the Pearl Islands), and in South America from northern Colombia south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in northern Venezuela (including Chacachacare Island), Trinidad and the Guianas, and from central and eastern Peru east across central and eastern Brazil (but absent from much of the Amazon basin), thence southward through Paraguay and Uruguay to central Argentina; and [*rufescens* group] western Peru south from La Libertad to northern Chile.

Notes.—Groups: *M. fasciatus* [Bran-colored Flycatcher] and *M. rufescens* (Salvadori, 1864) [Rufescent Flycatcher].

Genus *LATHROTRICCUS* Lanyon and Lanyon

Lathrotriccus Lanyon and Lanyon, 1986, Auk 103: 347. Type, by original designation, *Empidochanes euleri* Cabanis.

Notes.—For evidence that the species *euleri* should not be placed in the genus *Empidonax*, see Zink and Johnson (1984). For recognition of *Lathrotriccus* for *euleri*, and its placement within the Tyrannidae, see Lanyon and Lanyon (1986) and Lanyon (1986).

Lathrotriccus euleri (Cabanis). Euler's Flycatcher.

Empidochanes Euleri Cabanis, 1868, J. Ornithol. 16: 195. (Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*flaviventris* group] in the southern Lesser Antilles (on Grenada, where possibly extirpated), and in South America from eastern Colombia across northern Venezuela and Trinidad to Surinam, and south, east of the Andes, to Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil; and [*euleri* group] in South America in southeastern Bolivia, eastern and southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, northern Argentina and Uruguay. Southernmost breeding populations [*euleri* group] migrate northward to Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

Notes.—Species limits within this form are not clear, and at least two species may be involved. Groups: *L. flaviventris* (Lawrence, 1887) [Lawrence's Flycatcher], and *L. euleri* [Euler's Flycatcher]. With treatment of *euleri* in *Lathrotriccus*, *Blacicus flaviventris* Lawrence, 1887 is no longer preoccupied by *Tyrannula flaviventris* Baird, 1843 [= *Empidonax flaviventris*], and the name *flaviventris* antedates *L. lawrencei* (Allen, 1889).

Genus *APHANOTRICCUS* Ridgway

Aphanotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 207. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius capitalis* Salvin.

Praedo Nelson, 1912, Smithsonian. Misc. Collect. 60(3): 14. Type, by original designation, *Praedo audax* Nelson.

Aphanotriccus capitalis (Salvin). Tawny-chested Flycatcher.

Myiobius capitalis Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 583. (Tucurrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica south to Turrialba and Puerto Limón.

***Aphanotriccus audax* (Nelson). Black-billed Flycatcher.**

Prædo audax Nelson, 1912, *Smithson. Misc. Collect.* 60(3): 15. (Cana, at 2,000 feet altitude, eastern Panamá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in eastern Panama (near Puerto San Antonio and Majé in eastern Panamá province, and near Cana and on Cerro Pirre in eastern Darién), and locally in northwestern and northern Colombia.

Genus ***XENOTRICCUS*** Dwight and Griscom

Xenotriccus Dwight and Griscom, 1927, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 254, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Xenotriccus callizonus* Dwight and Griscom.

Aechmolophus Zimmer, 1938, *Auk* 55: 663. Type, by original designation, *Aechmolophus mexicanus* Zimmer.

***Xenotriccus callizonus* Dwight and Griscom. Belted Flycatcher.**

Xenotriccus callizonus Dwight and Griscom, 1927, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 254, p. 2. (Panajachel, 5,500 ft., Lake Atitlán, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, especially with oaks (1200–2000 m; Subtropical Zone.)

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Chiapas (El Sumidero, Ocozocoatla, Chichimá), Guatemala (Lake Atitlán, Baja Verapaz), and El Salvador (south to El Encinal).

***Xenotriccus mexicanus* (Zimmer). Pileated Flycatcher.**

Aechmolophus mexicanus Zimmer, 1938, *Auk* 55: 664. (Cuernavaca, altitude 5000 feet, [Guerrero,] Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, especially mesquite or oak-thorn (900–2000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Michoacán south through the interior of Guerrero, Morelos and southwestern Puebla to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Aechmolophus*, which was merged with *Xenotriccus* by Traylor (1977).

Genus ***MITREPHANES*** Coues

Mitrephorus (not Schönherr, 1837) Sclater, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 44. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888), *Mitrephorus phaeocercus* Sclater.

Mitrephanes Coues, 1882, *Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club* 7: 55. New name for *Mitrephorus* Sclater, preoccupied.

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus* (Sclater). Tufted Flycatcher.**

Mitrephorus phaeocercus Sclater, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 44. (In Mexico merid. et in Guatemala = Córdoba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (600–3600 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*phaeocercus* group] in the highlands from northeastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, western Zacatecas, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua, both slopes of Costa Rica south locally through Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé and eastern Darién), and western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador; and [*olivaceus* group] in South America from northern Peru south along the Andes to northern Bolivia.

Accidental in Texas (Big Bend; Zimmer and Bryan 1993; DeBenedictis 1994a).

Notes.—Many authors, including Wetmore (1972), Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely

and Tudor (1994), treat the two groups as separate species: *M. olivaceus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894 [Olive Tufted-Flycatcher] and *M. phaeocercus* (Sclater, 1859) [Common Tufted-Flycatcher].

Genus *CONTOPUS* Cabanis

- Syrichtha* (not *Syrichthus* Boissudval, 1833) Bonaparte, 1854, Ann. Sci. Nat. (4)1: 133. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannula ardosiacae* Lafresnaye. *Nomen nudum*.
Contopus Cabanis, 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 479. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus.
Blacicus Cabanis, 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 480. Type, by original designation, *Muscipeta caribaea* d'Orbigny.
Syrichtha Bonaparte, 1857, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie 2: 36. Type, by monotypy, *Syrichtha curtipes* Bonaparte ex Swainson = *Platyrhynchus cinereus* Spix.
Myiochanes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 71. New name for *Syrichtha* Bonaparte.
Syrichtha G. R. Gray, 1869, Handl. Genera Spec. Birds 1: 362. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannula ardosiacae* Lafresnaye = *Tyrannus fumigatus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.
Nuttallornis Ridgway, 1887, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 337. Type, by monotypy, *C. borealis* (Swainson) = *Tyrannus borealis* Swainson.

Contopus cooperi (Nuttall). Olive-sided Flycatcher.

- Muscicapa cooperi* Nuttall, 1831, Man. Ornithol. U. S. and Canada, p. 282. (Mount Auburn, near Boston, Massachusetts.)
Tyrannus borealis Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 141, pl. 35. (Cumberland House [= Carlton House], lat. 54°, banks of the Saskatchewan [Canada].)

Habitat.— Taiga, subalpine coniferous forest, spruce bogs, burns, and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest with standing dead trees; in migration and winter in a variety of forest habitats, especially with emergent dead limbs.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, south-central Labrador and central Newfoundland south along humid coast to central California, and in interior mountains to northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico and western Texas, and, east of the Rocky Mountains, to central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio (formerly) and western Massachusetts, also locally in the Appalachians south through New York, Pennsylvania, eastern West Virginia, and southwestern Virginia to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Winters mainly in mountains of South America from Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad south through Ecuador and Peru to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil, rarely in Middle America as far north as southern Mexico in Jalisco, Oaxaca and Chiapas; casual in southern California.

Migrates regularly through most of the western United States and Middle America, less commonly throughout eastern United States south to the Gulf coast, and casually along the southern Atlantic coast to peninsular Florida.

Casual or accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow), St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, Greenland, Bermuda, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Nuttallornis*. For the use of *cooperi* rather than *borealis*, see Banks and Browning (1995: 636).

Contopus pertinax Cabanis and Heine. Greater Pewee.

- Contopus pertinax* (Lichtenstein MS) Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 72. (Xalapa = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (900–3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, central Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, and southern Tamaulipas south in the highlands of Mexico and northern Central America (including Belize) to north-central Nicaragua.

Winters from northern Mexico (casually southern Arizona and southern Texas) south through the breeding range in Middle America.

Migrates casually through western and south-central Texas.

Casual (primarily in winter) in central coastal and southern California (north to Alameda County); a record from Colorado is erroneous.

Notes.—Formerly known as Coues's Flycatcher. *C. pertinax*, *C. lugubris* and the South American *C. fumigatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) are closely related and constitute a superspecies. *C. pertinax* is sometimes replaced with *C. musicus* (Swainson), based on *Tyrannula musica* Swainson, 1827, a name generally regarded as unidentifiable (see Banks and Browning 1995: 636).

Contopus lugubris Lawrence. Dark Pewee.

Contopus lugubris Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 134. (Barranca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (1200–2200 m; Subtropical zone).

Distribution.—Resident in the mountains of Costa Rica (from the Cordillera de Tilarán southward) and extreme western Panama (western and central Chiriquí).

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

Contopus ochraceus Sclater and Salvin. Ochraceous Pewee.

Contopus ochraceus Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 419. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (2100–3000 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—Resident locally at high elevations in Costa Rica (Irazú and Turrialba volcanoes, and Cordillera de Talamanca) and extreme western Panama in Chiriquí (one nineteenth century specimen known from "Chiriquí", plus sight records and photographs from Cerro Punta).

Contopus sordidulus Sclater. Western Wood-Pewee.

Contopus sordidulus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 43. (In Mexico meridionali et Guatemala = Orizaba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, riparian woodland (Subtropical and Temperate zones, in nonbreeding season also Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Breeds from east-central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, south-central Manitoba, and northwestern Minnesota (Roseau County) south to southern Baja California, and in the interior highlands of Mexico and Guatemala to Honduras and (possibly) north-central Nicaragua, and east to central North Dakota, western South Dakota, western Nebraska, western Kansas, western Texas, and southern Tamaulipas. Breeding reports from Costa Rica and Panama are unverified; one from Colombia is erroneous (pertaining to *C. cinereus*).

Winters in forested mountains from Colombia and Venezuela south to Peru and Bolivia, and (possibly) northern Argentina, casually north to Costa Rica. One record (specimen) for southern Texas.

Migrates regularly east to western Kansas, and south through Middle America, occurring in lowlands on both slopes as well as in highlands.

Casual or accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow, Umiat), central Ontario, Massachusetts, Maryland, southern and southeastern Texas, southwestern Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida (one verified record, following late spring hurricane), Cuba and Jamaica, with reports

of vagrants (based on identification by call) from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and southern Ontario; a report from Belize is considered uncertain.

Notes.— See comments under *C. virens*. This species was formerly known as *C. richardsonii*, based on *Tyrannula richardsonii* Swainson, 1832, now regarded as a synonym of *Sayornis phoebe* (see Phillips and Parkes 1955). Called Western Pewee in Howell and Webb (1995).

***Contopus virens* (Linnaeus). Eastern Wood-Pewee.**

Muscicapa virens Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 327. Based on "Le Gobe-mouche cendré de la Caroline" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 368. (in Carolina ad ripas = South Carolina.)

Habitat.— Deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous forest, forest edge, open woodland, and parks; in migration and winter, a variety of open forest and forest edge habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, northern Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island) south to Texas, the Gulf coast and central Florida, and west to central North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, western Nebraska, eastern Kansas, central Oklahoma, and south-central Texas.

Winters from Colombia and Venezuela south to Bolivia and western Brazil, casually north to Costa Rica.

Migrates through the eastern United States, Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Mexico, and along both slopes from southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala and Belize south through Middle America (more abundantly on the Caribbean slope, including most offshore islands), casually through the western Bahamas (New Providence, Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Mayaguana), western Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, and islands of the western Caribbean (Swan, Providencia and San Andrés islands, and Albuquerque Cay).

Casual or accidental off Labrador (200 miles at sea), and in Clipperton Island, California, Arizona, eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Newfoundland, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Bermuda and Barbados.

Notes.—*C. virens*, *C. sordidulus*, and *C. cinereus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Contopus cinereus* (Spix). Tropical Pewee.**

Platyrrhynchus cinereus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 11, pl. 13, fig. 2. ("in sylvis flum. Amazonum," error = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m, to 2200 m in South America; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones, locally in South America to lower Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*brachytarsus* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, southern Chiapas, and southwestern Guatemala south along both slopes of Middle America (including the entire Yucatan Peninsula, Cozumel and Cancun islands) to Panama (including Isla Coiba); and [*cinereus* group] in South America from northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south in the Andes to Peru, locally in arid southwestern Ecuador, extreme southern Venezuela, and adjacent northern Brazil, and from central and eastern Brazil south to eastern Bolivia, northern and northeastern Argentina, Paraguay and southern Brazil. Populations in southern Mexico migrate southward in the winter.

Notes.—Groups: *C. brachytarsus* (Sclater, 1859) [Short-legged Pewee] and *C. cinereus* [Tropical Pewee].

***Contopus caribaeus* (d'Orbigny). Cuban Pewee.**

Muscipeta caribaea d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 92. (Cuba = Holguín, Oriente Prov., Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and Upper Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, New Providence, Eleuthera and Cat islands) and Cuba (including cays off the coast of both Cuba and the Isle of Pines).

Notes.—*C. pallidus*, *C. hispaniolensis* and *C. caribaeus* formerly were considered a single species, *C. caribaeus* [Greater Antillean Pewee], but differ in vocalization, plumage, and measurements (Reynard et al. 1993). They are treated here as members of a superspecies.

***Contopus pallidus* (Gosse). Jamaican Pewee.**

Myiobius pallidus Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 166. (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and Upper Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Jamaica

Notes.—See notes under *C. caribaeus*.

***Contopus hispaniolensis* (Bryant). Hispaniolan Pewee.**

Tyrannula cariboea [sic] var. *hispaniolensis* Bryant, 1867, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 11, p. 91. (Santo Domingo = mountains near Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, Hispaniola; Deignan, 1961, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 221, p. 283.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

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

Accidental on Mona Island (off Puerto Rico); a sight report for the Caicos Islands.

Notes.—See notes under *C. caribaeus*.

***Contopus latirostris* (Verreaux). Lesser Antillean Pewee.**

Myiobius latirostris Verreaux, 1866, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris] 2: 22, pl. 3, fig. 2. (Sainte Lucie, dans la Nouvelle Grenade = St. Lucia, in the Lesser Antilles.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (primarily western and central portions) and in the northern Lesser Antilles (St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and Guadeloupe).

Genus ***EMPIDONAX*** Cabanis

Empidonax Cabanis. 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 480. Type, by monotypy, *Empidonax pusillus* Cabanis = *Platyrhynchos virescens* Vieillot.

***Empidonax flaviventris* (Baird and Baird). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.**

Tyrannula flaviventris W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1: 283. ([near Carlisle,] Cumberland Co., Pa.)

Habitat.—Breeds in boreal coniferous forest, especially spruce bogs, but also fir, jack pine and tamarack; winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, and forest edges.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and northeastern British Columbia, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, south-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Pennsylvania, north-central New York, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, with isolated breeding also in West Virginia, and western Virginia (Mt. Rogers, at least formerly).

Winters in Middle America from southern Tamaulipas, southeastern San Luis Potosí and Puebla on the Gulf-Caribbean slope and southern Oaxaca on the Pacific slope south to western Panama (casually east to the Canal area and Darién).

Migrates regularly through the eastern United States west to the central Great Plains and central Texas, uncommonly through the Gulf and South Atlantic states from South Carolina and Florida to eastern Louisiana, and casually through eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

Casual in east-central Alaska, California and Montana. Accidental in Arizona (Tucson), Nayarit (San Blas), Cuba and Greenland; a sight report from the Bahama Islands (Eleuthera).

***Empidonax virescens* (Vieillot). Acadian Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa querula (not Vieillot, 1807) Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 77, pl. 13, fig. 3. (No locality given = near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Platyrrhynchos virescens Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 27: 22. New name for *Muscicapa querula* Wilson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Breeds in humid deciduous forest; northerly populations prefer moist ravines, often with hemlocks; winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, and Tropical Deciduous Forest.

Distribution.—Breeds from southeastern South Dakota, southern and eastern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, extreme southern Ontario, north-eastern Pennsylvania, central New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and (probably) southern New Hampshire south to central and southern Texas (west to Tom Greene County), the Gulf coast and central Florida, and west to eastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and central Oklahoma.

Winters on the Caribbean slope of Nicaragua, on both slopes (more commonly on the Caribbean) of Costa Rica and Panama (including Taboguilla and the Pearl islands), and in northern and western Colombia, northwestern Venezuela, and western Ecuador.

Migrates regularly (but uncommonly recorded) on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from northeastern Mexico south to Costa Rica, casually west to western South Dakota (at least formerly) and western Nebraska, and through the Bahamas (recorded from Grand Bahama, New Providence, Eleuthera and Cay Lobos), and western Cuba.

Casual or accidental in southeastern British Columbia, Arizona, North Dakota, Quebec and New Brunswick.

***Empidonax alnorum* Brewster. Alder Flycatcher.**

Empidonax traillii alnorum Brewster, 1895, Auk 12: 161. (Upton, Maine.)

Habitat.—Breeds in damp, brushy thickets, alder swamps, open second growth, forested swamps, and brushy margins of lakes and streams; winters in Riparian Thickets, Second Growth Forest, and Second Growth Scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds from central Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central and eastern Quebec, southern Labrador and southern Newfoundland south to southern Alaska, south-central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota, south-central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Ohio, western Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey and Connecticut; and in the Appalachians south to eastern Tennessee, western Virginia and western North Carolina. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in northern Indiana.

Winters apparently exclusively in South America, where definitely recorded on the basis of call in eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru and northern and eastern Bolivia; individuals of the "traillii complex" reported in South America from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, Bolivia and northern Argentina probably belong to this species.

Migrates through the eastern United States, west to central Montana (casually to south-central Oregon and eastern Colorado), and through Middle America (mostly Caribbean slope, reported from southern Mexico, where found on both slopes, southward); few records of the complex exist for the West Indies.

Casual or accidental in northern Alaska, California, Cuba, the Isles of Pines (possibly referable to *E. traillii*) and Bermuda.

Notes.—Formerly recognized as a single species, *E. traillii* [Traill's Flycatcher], *E. alnorum* and *E. traillii* are closely related and nearly indistinguishable morphologically, but differ in vocalizations, ecology (Stein 1958, 1963), and winter distribution.

***Empidonax traillii* (Audubon). Willow Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa Traillii Audubon, 1828, Birds Amer. (folio) 1: pl. 45 (1831, Ornithol. Biogr. 1: 236). (woods along the prairie lands of the Arkansas River = Fort of Arkansas [Arkansas Post], Arkansas.)

Habitat.—Breeds in moist, brushy thickets, open second growth, and riparian woodland, especially with willow and buttonbush; winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second Growth Forest, and Second Growth Scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, northern North Dakota, western and southern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, central Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (possibly) south to southern California (local, formerly widespread), northern Baja California and northern Sonora (at least formerly), southern Arizona (locally), southern New Mexico, northeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas (rarely), northeastern Louisiana, central Tennessee, northern Georgia, western South Carolina, western North Carolina, and central and eastern Virginia.

Winters in Middle America from Nayarit and southwestern Oaxaca south to Panama and possibly extreme northwestern Colombia.

Migrates widely through the southern United States, presumably occurring as a regular migrant through Middle America south to the limits of the wintering range.

Casual north to western, south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, and to central Ontario.

Notes.—Sometimes treated as *E. brewsteri* Oberholser, 1918, but *traillii* clearly pertains to this species and has priority (Eisenmann 1970). See comments under *E. alnorum*.

***Empidonax albigularis* Sclater and Salvin. White-throated Flycatcher.**

Empidonax albigularis Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 122. (Dueñas [Sacatepéquez, Guatemala].)

Habitat.—Breeds in Riparian Thickets and Second-growth Scrub (900–1800 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, in winter also to Tropical Zone); winters mainly in marshes with scrubby edges.

Distribution.—Breeds in the highlands from southwestern Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through interior Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua; and in central Costa Rica (vicinity of Cartago) and western Panama (Chiriquí).

Winters from Jalisco, Guanajuato and Hidalgo south through the breeding range, descending mostly to lowlands (recorded near sea level in Nayarit, Colima, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Campeche, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras), casually to Costa Rica and central Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro and the Canal area).

***Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird). Least Flycatcher.**

Tyrannula minima W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1: 284. ([near Carlisle.] Cumberland Co., Pa.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open deciduous woodland, poplar stands, forest edge, and parks; winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, and Arid Montane Scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds from southern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to western Washington, eastern Oregon, northeastern California, Montana, northeastern Colorado, central and southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska (formerly), Missouri, central Illinois, northern Indiana, central Ohio, Pennsylvania, central New Jersey, and in the Appalachians, through

West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northwestern Georgia. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in east-central and southeastern Alaska, northern Utah, and eastern Kentucky.

Winters from southern Sonora (at least casually) and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America to Honduras and northern Nicaragua, casually to Costa Rica and central Panama (east to the Canal area); also casually in central and southern California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Florida.

Migrates commonly through the south-central United States from the Rockies east to the Mississippi Valley and Gulf states, and through most of Mexico (except the northwestern portion), casually, primarily in the fall, from southwestern British Columbia south through California (including the Farallon Islands), southern Nevada, Arizona, Baja California and Sonora, and in the southeastern United States.

Casual in south-coastal Alaska (Anchorage, Middleton Island), Newfoundland and St. Pierre et Miquelon; accidental in Cuba and the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman).

Notes.—For comments on the preferable use of the name *E. minimus* over *E. pusillus* (Swainson, 1827), see Banks and Browning (1995: 637).

Empidonax hammondii (Xántus de Vesey). Hammond's Flycatcher.

Tyrannula hammondii Xántus de Vesey, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 10, p. 117. (Fort Tejon, California.)

Habitat.—Breeds primarily in dense fir forest and associated coniferous woodland; winters primarily in Pine-oak Forest, Pine Forest, and Arid Montane Scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central Alaska, southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, western and south-central Montana, and northwestern Wyoming south to southeastern Alaska, and through British Columbia and the Pacific states to east-central California (south to Tulare County), east-central Nevada, central Utah, northeastern Arizona, western Colorado, and north-central New Mexico.

Winters from southeastern Arizona (casually central and southern California), southwestern New Mexico, western Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, central Nuevo León and central Tamaulipas south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador to Honduras, and (probably) north-central Nicaragua; reports from Peru are unfounded.

Migrates regularly through the southwestern United States (east to western Texas) and northern Mexico, casually east to western Nebraska, west-central Kansas, western Oklahoma and central Texas.

Casual on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and in northern Alaska, central Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Delaware; a photograph from Panama (western Chiriquí), although not absolutely definitive, is probably of this species.

Empidonax wrightii Baird. Gray Flycatcher.

Empidonax wrightii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, p. 200 (in text). (El Paso, Texas.)

Habitat.—Breeds in arid habitats, especially sagebrush, pinyon-juniper woodland and, less frequently, open pine-oak association; winters in Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, and Riparian Thickets.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southern British Columbia, central and eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, south-central Idaho, southern Wyoming and central Colorado south to south-central California (San Bernardino County), southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (Davis Mountains).

Winters from southern California (rarely), central Arizona, southern Coahuila, western Texas and central Tamaulipas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, northern Michoacán, Mexico, Puebla and northwestern Oaxaca.

Migrates regularly through the southwestern United States east to eastern New Mexico (casually to southwestern Kansas), and through northern Mexico.

Casual in northern Wyoming, western Washington, western Oregon and central Texas. Accidental in Ontario (Toronto), Ohio (Lucas County), and Massachusetts (Littleton).

Notes.—Formerly known as *E. griseus* Brewster, 1889. See comments under *E. oberholseri*. For comments on the preferable use of the name *E. wrightii* over *E. obscurus* (Swainson, 1827), see Banks and Browning (1995: 636).

***Empidonax oberholseri* Phillips. Dusky Flycatcher.**

Empidonax oberholseri Phillips, 1939, Auk 56: 311. (Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Breeds in aspen groves, willow thickets, scrub, open coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, and mountain chaparral; winters in similar habitats, also Pine-oak Forest and Gallery Forest.

Distribution.—Breeds from southwestern Yukon south through northeastern and central British Columbia to north-central Washington, thence eastward through south-central Alberta to southwestern Saskatchewan, and south (except in coastal areas of Washington and Oregon) to mountains of southern California, northern Baja California (probably), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, and central and northeastern New Mexico, and east to eastern Montana, western South Dakota (Black Hills), and central Colorado.

Winters from southern California (casually), southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, Sonora, northwestern Durango, southern Coahuila, western Texas, central Nuevo León and central Tamaulipas south, mostly in the highlands, to Guerrero and Oaxaca; a report from northwestern Guatemala is unverified.

Migrates regularly through the southwestern United States (east to southwestern Kansas and western Texas), casually through the coastal areas of Washington and Oregon, to northern Baja California, and east to central and southern Texas.

Accidental in northern and southeastern Alaska (Icy Cape, Sergief Island), southern Ontario and Pennsylvania (Kutztown); a sight report for Delaware.

Notes.—Formerly known as *E. wrightii* [Wright's Flycatcher]; all records of *E. wrightii* prior to 1939 and most prior to 1957 pertain to *E. oberholseri* (Johnson 1963).

***Empidonax affinis* (Swainson). Pine Flycatcher.**

Empidonax affinis Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 367. (Maritime parts of Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1600–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident from northern Sinaloa, central Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí south in the Mexican highlands to central Oaxaca, Puebla and west-central Veracruz, also (apparently resident) in Chiapas, and Guatemala.

Notes.—Vocal differences on either side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec suggest that two species may be involved (Howell and Webb 1995: 500).

***Empidonax difficilis* Baird. Pacific-slope Flycatcher.**

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

Habitat.—Breeds in humid coniferous forest (mostly coastal), pine-oak forest, and dense second-growth woodland; winters in Montane Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, and Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—Breeds [*difficilis* group] from southeastern Alaska and central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south to southwestern California (generally west of the Sierra Nevada), and the mountains of northern Baja California; and in southern Baja California (Victoria Mountains in the Sierra de la Laguna); and [*insulicola* group] in the Channel Islands, off southern California.

Winters [*difficilis* group] from southern California (rarely), southern Baja California, and northwestern Mexico (casually north to northern California) south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Oaxaca); winter range of the *insulicola* group is unknown.

Migrates through Arizona, western and southern New Mexico, and western Texas.

Casual [*difficilis* group] in southern Louisiana and accidental [*difficilis* group] in Pennsylvania (southern Lancaster County).

Notes.—*E. difficilis* and *E. occidentalis* until recently were considered conspecific [Western Flycatcher], but they differ in vocalizations and allozymes and are sympatric in the Siskiyou region of northern California (Johnson 1980, Johnson and Marten 1988, Johnson 1994). The form *insulicola* Oberholser, 1897 [Channel Islands Flycatcher] may also be a distinct species but is currently regarded as a race of *difficilis*. *E. difficilis*, *E. occidentalis* and *E. flavescens* are all closely related and constitute a superspecies.

***Empidonax occidentalis* Nelson. Cordilleran Flycatcher.**

Empidonax bairdi occidentalis Nelson, 1897, Auk 14: 53. (Pluma, Oaxaca, Mexico = Pluma Hidalgo, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 341.)

Habitat.—Breeds in humid coniferous forest, dense second-growth woodland, and pine-oak forest (1000–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones); winters in Pine-oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, Deciduous Forest, and Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge.

Distribution.—Breeds from west-central Alberta, northern Idaho, central Montana, Wyoming and western South Dakota south to northeastern California, central Nevada, and central and southeastern Arizona, in the mountains of Mexico to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla and west-central Veracruz, and east to northwestern Nebraska, central Colorado, central New Mexico, and western Texas.

Winters in the mountains of Mexico south to Oaxaca; reports from Chiapas, Guatemala and Honduras are based on *E. flavescens*.

Migrates casually through eastern New Mexico, southwestern Kansas, South Dakota, and the Tres Marias Islands (off Nayarit).

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

***Empidonax flavescens* Lawrence. Yellowish Flycatcher.**

Empidonax flavescens Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 133. (Barranca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (900–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of southeastern Veracruz (Sierra de los Tuxtlas), southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

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

***Empidonax fulvifrons* (Giraud). Buff-breasted Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa fulvifrons Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Spec. N. Amer. Birds, pl. 4, fig. 2. (Texas, error = Miquiahua, Tamaulipas.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Montane Scrub (1000–3500 m, descends to 600 m in winter; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, in winter casually to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Breeds from east-central and southeastern Arizona (formerly north to Prescott and the White Mountains), west-central and southwestern New Mexico (formerly), northeastern Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, and western Nuevo León south locally through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to central Honduras.

Winters from Sonora and Chihuahua south through the breeding range, occurring also in adjacent lowlands.

***Empidonax atriceps* Salvin. Black-capped Flycatcher.**

Empidonax atriceps Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 198. (Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (2100–3300 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

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

Genus *SAYORNIS* Bonaparte

Sayornis Bonaparte, 1854, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 38: 657. Type, by monotypy, *Sayornis nigricans* Bonaparte = *Tyrannula nigricans* Swainson.

Sayornis nigricans (Swainson). Black Phoebe.

Tyrannula nigricans Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 367. (Table land of Mexico = Valley of Mexico.)

Habitat.—Usually along streams or lake margins in open to wooded country; nests in rocky canyon walls, in coastal cliffs, and under bridges or on other man-made structures (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*nigricans* group] from southwestern Oregon, California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, northern Arizona, southeastern Colorado, central New Mexico, and western and west-central Texas (east to Crockett, Val Verde and Uvalde counties) south to southern Baja California and, mostly in the highlands, through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro); and [*latirostris* group] in highlands from central and eastern Panama (west to eastern Colón and eastern Panamá province) east to northern Venezuela, and south in the Andes from Colombia to northwestern Argentina.

Partially migratory, northern populations [*nigricans* group] wandering after the breeding season and tropical ones [*nigricans* and *latirostris* groups] descending locally to lower elevations.

Casual [*nigricans* group] north to southern British Columbia (Vancouver) and western Washington, and east to southeastern Texas and Florida; sight reports for Idaho and Minnesota.

Notes.—Groups: *S. nigricans* [Black Phoebe] and *S. latirostris* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) [White-winged Phoebe].

Sayornis phoebe (Latham). Eastern Phoebe.

Muscicapa Phoebe Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 489. Based on the “Dusky Flycatcher” Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 389, and the “Phoebe Flycatcher” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 173. (in America septentrionali, Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open deciduous woodland and farmland with scattered trees; nests on cliffs, under bridges and eaves, and sometimes inside buildings. Winters in a variety of open forest habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, western and central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, central New Brunswick and southern Nova Scotia south to southern Alberta, northeastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, central and northeastern Texas, northwestern Louisiana, Arkansas, southwestern Tennessee, northeastern Mississippi, central Alabama, northwestern Florida, northern Georgia, and western and northeastern South Carolina.

Winters from California (rarely), southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, central Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia (casually from Oklahoma, southern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, southern Ontario and New England) south to southern Florida, northern Oaxaca, and southern Veracruz.

Casual in northern Alaska, west to the Pacific region from southeastern Alaska, southwestern Yukon, southern British Columbia and Montana south to Baja California, and to Quintana Roo, Florida keys, Cuba, the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Bimini, Eleuthera) and

Bermuda; accidental in the British Isles; sight reports for Sonora, Sinaloa, Newfoundland, and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Sayornis saya (Bonaparte). Say's Phoebe.

Muscicapa saya Bonaparte, 1825, Amer. Ornithol. 1: 20, pl. 11, fig. 3. (Arkansaw River, about twenty miles from the Rocky Mountains = near Pueblo, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Breeds in arid scrub and desert; nests frequently on cliffs and in abandoned mine and ranch buildings; winters in similar habitats, and in more humid open country.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba south to southern California (absent or very rare west of the coastal ranges from southern Alaska to central California), northern Baja California, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and northwestern Oaxaca (possibly), and east to North Dakota, central South Dakota, northwestern Iowa, east-central Nebraska, central Kansas, western Oklahoma, western and northern Texas, Nuevo León, and San Luis Potosí.

Winters from southern Oregon, California, southern Utah, central (rarely northern) New Mexico and central Texas south (including islands off southern California) to southern Baja California and Veracruz.

Migrates rarely through the coastal areas of southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, and casually east to western Minnesota, western Iowa, western Missouri, Arkansas and eastern Texas.

Casual or accidental in south-coastal Alaska and the Queen Charlotte Islands; east across the northern United States (south to Illinois and Tennessee), central and southern Ontario, and southern Quebec to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; east along the Gulf states to east-central Florida and Georgia; and in Chiapas.

Genus *PYROCEPHALUS* Gould

Pyrocephalus Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Voy. Beagle 3(9): 44. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), "*P. coronatus* (L) Gould" = *Pyrocephalus major* Pelzeln = *Muscicapa rubinus* Boddaert.

Pyrocephalus rubinus (Boddaert). Vermilion Flycatcher.

Muscicapa rubinus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 42. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 675, fig. 2. (riviere des Amazones = Teffé, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Open country, often near water; Pastures and Agricultural Lands, Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub, Gallery Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, and lowland pine savanna (0–2600 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*rubinus* group] from southern California (north to Santa Barbara and Kern counties), southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, central (rarely northeastern) New Mexico, northeastern Colorado (once), western Oklahoma, and western and central Texas south through Mexico (including Baja California and the Yucatan Peninsula) to northern Guatemala (Petén) and Belize, in the Mosquitia of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua, and in South America from northern Colombia east across northern Venezuela to Guyana and south, west of the Andes, to extreme northern Chile, and east of the Andes in north-central Brazil, and from eastern Bolivia and east-central Brazil south to central Argentina and Uruguay.

Winters [*rubinus* group] from southern California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, central Texas, southern Arkansas (rarely) and the Gulf coast (east to southern Florida) south through the breeding range in Middle America, casually to central Guatemala and northern Honduras; and in South America, where more northern populations are essentially resident while the southern ones migrate northward, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, eastern Colombia, and Amazonian Brazil.

Resident [*nanus* group] in the Galapagos Islands.

Casual [*rubinus* group] in North America north and east to west-central Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, southern Ontario, New York (in-

cluding Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, also in Panama (western Panamá province and the Canal area); sight reports for Oregon, North Dakota, northern Michigan and Nova Scotia.

Notes.—Groups: *P. rubinus* [Vermilion Flycatcher] and *P. nanus* Gould, 1839 [Galapagos Flycatcher].

Genus *FLUVICOLA* Swainson

Fluvicola Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 172. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1831), *Fluvicola cursoria* Swainson = *Lanius nengeta* Linnaeus.

Fluvicola pica (Boddaert). Pied Water-Tyrant.

Muscicapa Pica Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 42. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 675, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Riparian Thickets (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*pica* group] locally in Panama (eastern Panamá province and Canal area), and in South America from northern and eastern Colombia east across northern and central Venezuela to Trinidad and extreme northern Brazil; and [*albiventer* group] from eastern Bolivia east to eastern Brazil, and south to central Argentina and Uruguay; *migrant* [*albiventer* group] in austral winter north to eastern Peru and western Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—The two groups, *F. pica* and the South American *F. albiventer* (Spix, 1825) [Black-backed Water-Tyrant] were treated as separate species by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

Genus *COLONIA* Gray

Colonia J. E. Gray, 1827, in Cuvier and Griffith, Anim. Kingdom 6: 336. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa colonus* Vieillot.

Colonia colonus (Vieillot). Long-tailed Tyrant.

Muscicapa colonus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 21: 448. Based on “Suiriri El Colón” Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 114 (no. 180). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–900 m, to 1800 m in South America; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on both slopes of Panama (local on Pacific slope), and in South America from Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, central Bolivia, Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil (absent from central Amazonia).

Genus *MACHETORNIS* Gray

Chrysolophus (not Gray, 1834) Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 225. Type, by monotypy, *C. ambulans* Spix, II, pl. 23 = *Tyrannus rixosus* Vieillot.

Machetornis G. R. Gray, 1841, List. Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 41. New name for *Chrysolophus* Swainson.

Machetornis rixosus (Vieillot). Cattle Tyrant.

Tyrannus rixosus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 35, p. 85. Based on “Suiriri” Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2, p. 148 (no. 197). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub (0–1000 m in South America, Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in northern and eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and from central Bolivia, Paraguay and central Brazil south to northern Argentina and Uruguay, with the southernmost populations migratory northward in winter.

Accidental in Panama near Colón, Panamá (16 September 1991, D. Engleman, photographs deposited in VIREO) and at Cana, Darién (sight report, 18 June 1981; Ridgely and Gwynne 1989: 307).

Subfamily TYRANNINAE: Tyrannine Flycatchers

Genus *ATTILA* Lesson

Attila Lesson, 1831, *Traité Ornithol.*, livr. 5 (1830), p. 360. Type, by monotypy, *Attila brasiliensis* Lesson = *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin.

Notes.—The genus *Attila* was formerly placed in the Cotingidae, but cranial and syringeal morphology confirm its position within the Tyrannidae and suggest a close relationship to the genus *Myiarchus* (Lanyon 1985).

Attila spadiceus (Gmelin). Bright-rumped Attila.

Muscicapa spadicea Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 937. Based on the “Yellow-rumped Flycatcher” Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2(1): 354. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme southern Sonora, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, México and southern Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America to Panama (including the Yucatan Peninsula, Cozumel and other islands off Quintana Roo, and Coiba and Parida islands off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Genus *SIRYSTES* Cabanis and Heine

Sirystes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, *Mus. Heineanum* 2: 75. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa sibilator* Vieillot.

Notes.—Relationships of this genus to *Rhytipterna* and the *Myiarchus* assemblage are discussed in Lanyon and Fitzpatrick (1983) and Lanyon (1985).

Sirystes sibilator (Vieillot). Sirystes.

Muscicapa sibilator Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 21: 457. Based on “Suiriri Pitador” Azara, *Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag.* 2: 135 (no. 191). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albogriseus* group] in Panama (eastern Panama province, and from the Canal area eastward; early specimens from “Veragua” may be mislabeled), and in South America in northwestern Colombia, western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from southeastern Colombia, western Venezuela, and Surinam south to northern Bolivia and southern Amazonian Brazil; and [*sibilator* group] from central and eastern Brazil south to eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *S. albogriseus* (Lawrence, 1863) [White-rumped Sirystes] and *S. sibilator* [Sibilant Sirystes].

Genus *RHYTIPTERNA* Reichenbach

Rhytipterna Reichenbach, 1850, *Avium Syst. Nat.*, pl. 65. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Tyrannus calcaratus* Swainson = *Muscicapa simplex* Lichtenstein.

Notes.—See comments under *Attila* and *Sirystes*.

Rhytipterna holerythra (Sclater and Salvin). Rufous Mourner.

Lipaugus holerythra Sclater and Salvin, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 300. (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

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

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

Genus ***MYIARCHUS*** Cabanis

Myiarchus Cabanis, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 272. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin.

Hylonax Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 210. Type, by original designation, *Myiarchus validus* Cabanis.

Notes.—We follow Lanyon (1967, 1978; literature summarized in Lanyon 1985) for specific and generic limits in *Myiarchus* and its relatives.

Myiarchus yucatanensis Lawrence. Yucatan Flycatcher.

Myiarchus yucatanensis Lawrence, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 22: 235. (Yucatan = Merida, Yucatán.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–250 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Yucatan Peninsula (Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo), Cozumel Island, northern Guatemala (Petén), and northern Belize (Gallon Jug, Ambergris Cay).

Myiarchus barbirostris (Swainson). Sad Flycatcher.

Tyrannula barbirostris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n. s.) 1: 367. (Mexico, error = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

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

Myiarchus tuberculifer (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). Dusky-capped Flycatcher.

Tyrannus tuberculifer d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): pl. 77–79, p. 43. (Guarayos, [Santa Cruz], Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (0–3400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*tuberculifer* group] from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, northern Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, western Texas (possibly), central Nuevo León and central Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Tres Marias Islands off Nayarit, the Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel Island, and most islands off the Pacific coast of Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to southern Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Winters [*tuberculifer* group] from southern Sonora, Durango, southern Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas south through the breeding range; the populations in the southwestern United States, extreme northern Mexico, and the Yucatan Peninsula migrate southward in

winter; southernmost populations in South America range somewhat northward in austral winter.

Resident [*atriceps* group] along eastern slope of the Andes from southern Ecuador south through Peru and Bolivia to northwestern Argentina.

Casual or accidental [*tuberculifer* group] in California (north to Humboldt County), central Arizona (north to Gila County and west to Yuma County), southeastern Colorado, Baja California (Sierra Laguna), and on Isla Isabela (off Nayarit).

Notes.—Also known as Olivaceous Flycatcher. Groups: *M. tuberculifer* [Dusky-capped Flycatcher] and *M. atriceps* Cabanis, 1883 [Dark-capped Flycatcher]. *M. tuberculifer* and *M. barbirostris* are closely related and constitute a superspecies.

Myiarchus panamensis Lawrence. Panama Flycatcher.

Myiarchus panamensis Lawrence, 1860, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 284. (Isthmus of Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Pacific coast only, from the Gulf of Nicoya southward, primarily in mangroves), Panama (both slopes, including Coiba, Taboga and the Pearl islands), northern and northwestern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela.

Notes.—Closely related to the widespread South American *M. ferox* (Gmelin, 1789), from which it differs primarily in vocalizations. *M. panamensis* and *M. ferox* constitute a superspecies.

Myiarchus cinerascens (Lawrence). Ash-throated Flycatcher.

Tyrannula cinerascens Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 5: 121. (Western Texas.)

Habitat.—Breeds in desert scrub, pinyon-juniper and oak woodland, chaparral, thorn scrub, and riparian woodland; winters in similar habitats, also open deciduous woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern Oregon, eastern Washington, southern Idaho, southern Wyoming, western and southern Colorado, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northern and central Texas south to southern Baja California, southern Sonora, and in the Mexican highlands to northern Jalisco, northern Michoacán (at least formerly), northern Guanajuato, southern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas.

Winters from southern California (rarely), central Arizona, Chihuahua, Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas (casually farther north in the breeding range) south throughout most of western and interior Mexico and interior Guatemala, and on the Pacific slope to Honduras, casually to Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica (San Carlos).

Casual north to southern British Columbia and Montana; east to Minnesota, Illinois, West Virginia and the northeastern Atlantic region (recorded southern Ontario, New York, Massachusetts, and New Brunswick south to Maryland and South Carolina; sight reports for Quebec, Maine, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Bermuda); and southeast along the Gulf coast to southern Alabama and Florida.

Notes.—*M. cinerascens* and *M. nuttingi* constitute a superspecies.

Myiarchus nuttingi Ridgway. Nutting's Flycatcher.

Myiarchus nuttingi Ridgway, 1883, in Nutting, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 5 (1882): 394. ([Hacienda] La Palma[, Golfo] de Nicoya, W[estern]. Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south along the Pacific slope of Mexico (also through the interior in México, Morelos and Puebla, and to the Gulf drainage in southern San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo), and in the Pacific lowlands and interior valleys of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica (arid zone, south to Canas).

Casual in Arizona (Roosevelt Lake, Elgin); a report from Baja California pertains to *M. cinerascens*.

Notes.—Also known as Pale-throated Flycatcher. See comments under *M. cinerascens*.

***Myiarchus crinitus* (Linnaeus). Great Crested Flycatcher.**

Turdus crinitus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 170. Based on "The Crested Flycatcher" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 52, pl. 52. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Breeds in deciduous and evergreen broadleaf forest, including open woodland, parks and orchards; winters in lowland forest and woodland.

Distribution.—Breeds from east-central Alberta, central and southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern Maine, central New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and southern Nova Scotia south to north-eastern Coahuila (probably), central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast and the Florida Keys, and west to central North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, northeastern Colorado, western Kansas, and west-central Oklahoma.

Winters in central and southern Florida, and from southern Veracruz, southwestern Oaxaca and the Yucatan Peninsula south along both slopes of Middle America (more commonly on the Gulf-Caribbean) to Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Migrates through eastern New Mexico (rarely) and eastern Mexico (west at least to Nuevo León and Guanajuato), casually west to Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona.

Casual or accidental in south-central Alaska (Middleton Island), northern Mackenzie (Coppermine), California (primarily coastal areas), southern Arizona (Huachuca Mountains), Montana, Newfoundland and Cuba; sight reports from the Bahamas (New Providence, Eleuthera), Puerto Rico and Ecuador (Napo).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus* (Müller). Brown-crested Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa tyrannulus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 571, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Mangrove Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*magister* group] from southeastern California (north to San Bernardino and Kern counties), extreme southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south along the Pacific slope of Mexico (including the Tres Marias Islands) to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), and east to western Durango, Zacatecas, Morelos and southwestern Puebla, and from eastern Coahuila and southern Texas (north to Bexar County) south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel and Cancun islands) to northern Honduras (also the Bay Islands), thence across the Sula Valley of Honduras to the Pacific lowlands of El Salvador and Honduras.

Winters [*magister* group] from northern Mexico south through the breeding range (wandering outside this range in Mexico and Guatemala), and casually in southern Florida.

Resident [*brachyurus* group] on the Pacific slope of Nicaragua (including Isla Ometepe in Lago de Nicaragua) and northwestern Costa Rica; and [*tyrannulus* group] in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela (including islands from Aruba east to Tobago and Trinidad) and the Guianas southeast to the lower Amazon basin and eastern Brazil, thence south and west across central and southeastern Brazil to southeastern Peru, Bolivia and northern Argentina.

Casual or accidental [*magister* group] in British Columbia (Vancouver), coastal California (north to the Farallon Islands), coastal Texas and southern Louisiana.

Notes.—Also known as Wied's Crested Flycatcher. The Middle American group may represent a species, *M. magister* Ridgway, 1884 [Wied's Flycatcher], distinct from the South American *M. tyrannulus* [Brown-crested Flycatcher]; populations from the Pacific slope of northern Central America have sometimes been regarded as a species, *M. brachyurus* Ridgway, 1887 [Ometepe Flycatcher], but intergradation with *tyrannulus* occurs in El Salvador and Honduras. The Lesser Antillean *M. nugarator* and *M. tyrannulus* [sensu lato] constitute a superspecies.

Myiarchus nugator Riley. Grenada Flycatcher.

Myiarchus oberi nugator Riley, 1904, *Smithson. Misc. Collect.* 47: 275. (Grenada, West Indies.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the southern Lesser Antilles (Grenada, the Grenadines, and St. Vincent).

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

Myiarchus validus Cabanis. Rufous-tailed Flycatcher.

Myiarchus validus Cabanis, 1847, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 13: 351. (“one of the West Indian islands” = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Myiarchus sagrae (Gundlach). La Sagra’s Flycatcher.

Muscicapa sagrae Gundlach, 1852, *J. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 6: 313. (Cuba.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Bahama Islands (common throughout the northern islands, irregularly in the southern ones, absent from Turks and Caicos), and on Cuba (including offshore cays), the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman.

Casual in southern Florida (north to Boca Raton), accidental in Alabama (Oroville, Dallas County).

Notes.—*M. stolidus*, *M. sagrae*, *M. antillarum* and *M. oberi* constitute a superspecies.

Myiarchus stolidus (Gosse). Stolid Flycatcher.

Myiobius stolidus Gosse, 1847, *Birds Jamaica*, p. 168 (footnote). (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Mangrove Forest (0–1800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica and Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, Grande Cayemite and Beata islands).

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

Myiarchus antillarum (Bryant). Puerto Rican Flycatcher.

Tyrannus antillarum Bryant, 1866, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 10: 249. (Porto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Mangrove Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (including Vieques and Culebra islands), and in the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola and Virgin Gorda).

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

Myiarchus oberi Lawrence. Lesser Antillean Flycatcher.

Myiarchus oberi Lawrence, 1878, *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 1 (1877): 48. (Dominica.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique and St. Lucia).

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

Genus *DELTARHYNCHUS* Ridgway

Deltarhynchus Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 16: 606. Type, by original designation, *Myiarchus flammulatus* Lawrence.

Notes.— See comments under *Myiarchus*.

Deltarhynchus flammulatus (Lawrence). Flammulated Flycatcher.

Myiarchus flammulatus Lawrence, 1875, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 11: 71. ([Rancho de] Cacoprieto, Tehuantepec [= Oaxaca], Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of Mexico from Sinaloa south to western Chiapas.

Genus *PITANGUS* Swainson

Pitangus Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 165. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* Vieillot = *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

Philohydor Lanyon, 1984, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2797. p. 23. Type, by original designation, *Lanius lictor* Lichtenstein.

Pitangus lictor (Lichtenstein). Lesser Kiskadee.

Lanius Lictor Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 49. (Pará [= Belém], Brazil.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Freshwater Marshes (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (west to the Canal area), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

Notes.— Placed in a new, monotypic genus, *Philohydor*, by Lanyon (1984) on the basis of differences in the syrinx and nest structure between *lictor* and *P. sulphuratus*. Lanyon showed that the two species are closely related, however, and we recognize their close relationship by maintaining them in a single genus.

Pitangus sulphuratus (Linnaeus). Great Kiskadee.

Lanius sulphuratus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 137. Based on "La Pie-griesche jaune de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 176, pl. 16, fig. 4. (in Cayania = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Riparian Thickets, Gallery Forest, Second-growth Scrub, most common near water (0–1600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo León and southern Texas (north to Webb County and the Corpus Christi area) south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Cancun), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Argentina.

Introduced and established (from Trinidad stock) on Bermuda.

Casual north to southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, west-central, central and southeastern Texas, western Oklahoma and southern Louisiana, also in Chile; sight reports for Baja California and New Jersey, which may be escaped individuals; a bird remaining from 1957 to 1959 in northern California is regarded as an escape; the single Florida record (Fort Lauderdale, winter of 1960–61) was photographed, but its origin was suspect.

Notes.—Also known as Kiskadee Flycatcher.

Genus *MEGARYNCHUS* Thunberg

Megarynchus Thunberg, 1824, Dissert. Megaryncho Schaerstrom, p. 2. Type, by subsequent designation (Heine, 1859), *Lanius pitangua* Linnaeus.

Notes.— This genus is often misspelled; “*Megarhynchus*” is incorrect.

***Megarynchus pitangua* (Linnaeus). Boat-billed Flycatcher.**

Lanius Pitangva [sic] Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 136. Based in part on “La Tyran du Brésil” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 401, pl. 36, fig. 5. (in Brasilia = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sinaloa, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Cébaco, off Panama), and in South America west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south to eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Casual on Isla Cancun, off Quintana Roo.

Genus ***MYIOZETETES*** Sclater

Myiozetetes Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 46. Type, by original designation, *Elainia cayennensis* Auct. = *Muscicapa cayanensis* Linnaeus.

***Myiozetetes cayanensis* (Linnaeus). Rusty-margined Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa cayanensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 327. Based on “Le Gobe-mouche de Cayenne” Brisson, Ornithologie, 2, p. 404, pl. 38, fig. 4. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, usually near water (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (west on the Caribbean slope to the Canal area, and on the Pacific to eastern Chiriquí), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes across eastern and southern Amazonian Brazil to eastern Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

***Myiozetetes similis* (Spix). Social Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa similis Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 18. (Amazon Valley = mouth of the Rio Madeira, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest; abundant around settlements (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*texensis* group] from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, western Durango, Zacatecas, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Cancun) to Costa Rica (except southwestern portion); and [*similis* group] from southwestern Costa Rica (Golfo Dulce region southward) to central Panama (east to eastern Colón and eastern Panamá province), and in South America from Colombia and Venezuela south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil; the southernmost populations in South America migrate northward in nonbreeding season.

Notes.— The two groups differ somewhat in vocalizations and may be distinct species, *M. texensis* (Giraud, 1841) [Vermilion-crowned Flycatcher] and *M. similis* [Social Flycatcher].

***Myiozetetes granadensis* Lawrence. Gray-capped Flycatcher.**

Myiozetetes granadensis Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 11. (Isthmus of Panama = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1650 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of eastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (on Pacific slope south of the Central Highlands) and Panama (more commonly on the Caribbean), and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes from southern Colombia, and southern Venezuela south to eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and western Amazonian Brazil.

Genus *CONOPIAS* Cabanis and Heine

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

Coryphotriccus Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19: 115. Type, by original designation, *Pitangus albobittatus* Lawrence.

Conopias albobittata (Lawrence). White-ringed Flycatcher.

Pitangus albobittatus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 11. (Isthmus of Panama = Canal Zone.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albobittata* group] in eastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope), central and eastern Panama (west to the Canal area and eastern Panamá province), western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador; and [*parva* group] in South America locally east of the Andes in southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, southern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northern and western Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Called *C. parva* by Traylor (*in* Traylor 1979b), but *albobittata* has priority; this also overlooked by other authors (e.g. Wetmore 1972) who placed this species in the genus *Coryphotriccus* Ridgway, 1906. *Coryphotriccus* was merged into *Conopias* without comment by Traylor (1977) and by Lanyon (1984). The groups, *C. albobittata* [White-ringed Flycatcher] and *C. parva* (Pelzeln, 1868) [Yellow-throated Flycatcher], are recognized as two species by Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994).

Genus *MYIODYNASTES* Bonaparte

Myiodynastes Bonaparte, 1857, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie 2: 35. Type, by monotypy, *Myiodynastes audax* Bp. ex Gm. = *Muscicapa audax* Gmelin = *Muscicapa maculata* Müller.

Myiodynastes hemichrysus (Cabanis). Golden-bellied Flycatcher.

Hypermitres hemichrysus Cabanis, 1862, J. Ornithol. 9 (1861): 247. (Los Frailes, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (700–1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes in the highlands of Costa Rica (from Cordillera de Guanacaste southward, more common on Caribbean slope) and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Notes.—*M. hemichrysus* and *M. chrysocephalus* constitute a superspecies.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus (Tschudi). Golden-crowned Flycatcher.

Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 272. (Republica Peruana = Chanchamayo, depto. de Junín, Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (800–2400 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (cerros Pirre, Tacarcuna, and Malí in

eastern Darién), and in South America from Colombia and northern Venezuela south, in the western Andes to western Ecuador, and in the eastern Andes to eastern Peru and northern Bolivia (also a sight report in northern Argentina).

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

***Myiodynastes maculatus* (Müller). Streaked Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa maculata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 169. Based on “Gobe-mouche tachetée de Cayenne” Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 453, fig. 2. (Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*maculatus* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, the Yucatan Peninsula (except the northwest), northern Guatemala, and Belize to northern Honduras, and in Costa Rica (Pacific slope from Gulf of Nicoya southward) and Panama (both slopes, and Coiba, Cébacó and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Tobago, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes to northeastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil; and [*solitarius* group] in central Bolivia, central and southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina.

Winters [*maculatus* group] from northern Costa Rica and Panama south through the breeding range in South America to Peru, Bolivia and southern Brazil; the southernmost breeding populations [*solitarius* group] migrate north to northern South America.

Accidental [*solitarius* group] in Chile.

Notes.—Groups: *M. maculatus* [Streaked Flycatcher] and *M. solitarius* (Vieillot, 1819) [Solitary Flycatcher].

***Myiodynastes luteiventris* Sclater. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.**

Myiodynastes luteiventris Sclater, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 42. (In Mexico merid., Guatemala, et America centrali = Orizaba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1850 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona, eastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to central Costa Rica (south to the Central Valley and Reventazon drainage).

Winters in South America east of the Andes from eastern Ecuador to northern Bolivia and (probably) extreme western Amazonian Brazil.

Migrates regularly through all of Middle America and northern and eastern Colombia.

Casual north to southern California (north to Santa Barbara County), central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, and the Gulf coast of Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama. Accidental in Ontario and New Brunswick.

Genus **LEGATUS** Sclater

Legatus Sclater, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 46. Type, by original designation, *Legatus albicollis* (Vieillot) = *Tyrannus albicollis* Vieillot = *Platyrhynchus leucophauius* Vieillot.

***Legatus leucophauius* (Vieillot). Piratic Flycatcher.**

Platyrhynchus leucophauius Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 27: 11. (l'Amérique méridionale = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern

San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas (also Pacific slope) and southern Quintana Roo south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay and southern Brazil.

Winters generally throughout the breeding range in South America, recorded only casually anywhere in Middle America between October and March. Movements of populations within South America are poorly understood.

Possibly accidental in southern Florida (Dry Tortugas; see *Empidonomus varius*).

Genus *EMPIDONOMUS* Cabanis and Heine

Empidonomus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum 2: 76. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa varia* Vieillot.

Empidonomus varius (Vieillot). Variegated Flycatcher.

Muscicapa varia Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 21: 458. Based on "Suiriri Chorreado debaxo" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 125 (no. 187). (Paraguay.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout most of South America east of the Andes, the southernmost populations migrating northward in winter as far as the northern South American coast and Trinidad.

Accidental in Maine (Biddeford Pool, 5–11 November 1977, photograph; Abbott and Finch 1978), Tennessee (Reelfoot Lake, May 1983, photograph; Nicholson and Steadman 1988: 3), and southern Florida (Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, 15 March 1991; Bradbury 1992); the Florida record is debated, and may represent *Legatus leucophaeus*.

Genus *TYRANNUS* Lacépède

Tyrannus Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 5. Type, by tautonymy, *Lanius tyrannus* Linnaeus.

Muscivora Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 5. Type, by subsequent designation (Fischer, 1831), *Muscicapa forficata* Gmelin.

Tolmarchus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 209. Type, by original designation, *Pitangus taylori* Sclater = *Tyrannus caudifasciatus* d'Orbigny.

Tyrannus melancholicus Vieillot. Tropical Kingbird.

Tyrannus melancholicus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 35: 84. Based on "Suiriri-guazú" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 152 (no. 198). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub, River-edge Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge; common around settlements with scattered trees (0–1800 m, to 2200 m in winter; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern (rarely central) Arizona, Sonora, eastern San Luis Potosí and rarely southern Texas (Brownsville) south on both slopes of Middle America (including the Tres Marias Islands, Yucatan Peninsula, and most islands off the Middle American coast), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago, Trinidad and probably Grenada), and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to central Peru, and east of the Andes to central Argentina.

Winters from Baja California, Sonora, and northeastern Mexico (north at least to central Tamaulipas) south through the Middle American and South American breeding range; southernmost populations in South America migrate north to Amazonia.

Casual (mostly in fall and winter) along the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) south through California, and in Cuba; accidental in Maine (Scarborough), Connecticut (New Haven), North Carolina (Fairfield) and Louisiana. Sight

reports or photographic records for southern Nevada, southwestern New Mexico, the Gulf coast east to southern Florida, the Florida Keys, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Massachusetts cannot be verified as to species, and may represent *T. couchii*.

Notes.—Populations in Arizona and western Mexico (south to Guerrero) were formerly regarded as a separate species, *T. occidentalis* Hartert and Goodson, 1917 [West Mexican Kingbird]. *T. melancholicus* and *T. couchii* long were believed to be conspecific, but these forms are widely sympatric (possibly with limited hybridization) in eastern and southern Mexico (Traylor 1979a).

***Tyrannus couchii* Baird. Couch's Kingbird.**

Tyrannus couchii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xxx, 170, 175. (Northeastern Mexico to Rio Grande = New Leon and San Diego, [Nuevo León,] Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Riparian Thickets (0–800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Texas (north to Val Verde, Webb, Jim Wells and southern Nueces counties), Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of eastern and southeastern Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula and most islands off the coast) to northern Guatemala (Petén) and Belize. Populations in southern Texas and northern Mexico migrate casually southward, but seasonal movements within central and southern Mexico unclear.

Casual in central New Mexico, central and southeastern Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Notes.—See comments under *T. melancholicus*.

***Tyrannus vociferans* Swainson. Cassin's Kingbird.**

Tyrannus vociferans Swainson, 1826, Q. J. Sci. Lit. Arts R. Inst. 20: 273. (Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Breeds in dry savanna, scrub, riparian woodland, and pinyon-juniper-oak woodland; winters in similar habitats, and in highland pine-oak woodland (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern Utah, central and eastern Wyoming, southeastern Montana, southwestern South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska (probably), extreme western Oklahoma, and western Texas south to northwestern Baja California, and through the Mexican highlands to Michoacán, Oaxaca, Puebla, and central Tamaulipas.

Winters from central California (irregularly), southern Baja California, southern Arizona (casually) and northern Mexico south to central Guatemala, casually to Honduras (Comayagüela).

Migrates casually east to western South Dakota, southwestern Kansas, Arkansas and southwestern Louisiana.

Accidental in Oregon, northern California, Ontario, Massachusetts and Florida; sight reports for Idaho, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Virginia.

***Tyrannus crassirostris* Swainson. Thick-billed Kingbird.**

Tyrannus crassirostris Swainson, 1826, Q. J. Sci. Lit. Arts R. Inst. 20: 273. (Mexico = Acapulco, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona (Patagonia, Guadalupe Mountains), southwestern New Mexico (Guadalupe Canyon), Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, western Texas (Big Bend), Sinaloa, and western Durango south to Guerrero, México, Morelos, southern Puebla and western Oaxaca.

Winters from Sonora south through the breeding range to Chiapas, casually to south-central Guatemala (Escuintla).

Casual or accidental in southwestern British Columbia (Vancouver Island), California (north to San Francisco), Baja California and south-central and southern Arizona (north to Pinal County); a sight report for central Colorado (Jefferson County).

***Tyrannus verticalis* Say.** Western Kingbird.

Tyrannus verticalis Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 2: 60. (Ash River, near Rocky Mts. = near La Junta, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open country with scattered trees, especially savanna and agricultural lands. Winters in similar habitats, also Tropical Deciduous Forest and Second Growth Scrub, often flocking at fruiting trees (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—Breeds from western Washington, southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and western Minnesota south to northern Baja California, Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, southern New Mexico, and southern and south-central Texas, rarely or sporadically eastward to east-central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Illinois, southern Michigan, western and southern Ontario, western Missouri, and southwestern Louisiana.

Winters from Guerrero and southern Mexico (except the Yucatan Peninsula) south, primarily along the Pacific slope, through Middle America (except Belize and northern Guatemala) to central and southwestern Costa Rica, and in small numbers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from South Carolina to southern Florida and west to southern Louisiana.

Migrates regularly in small numbers (chiefly in fall) through northeastern North America from the Great Lakes region, southern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia south to North Carolina, casually in the Bahamas, Swan Islands (western Caribbean Sea) and Cuba (sight report).

Casual in summer north to central Alaska and the northern portions of the Canadian provinces (east to Ontario and Newfoundland). Accidental on Bathurst Island. In winter, casual north to central California, northern Mexico and southern Texas; a sight report for central Panama.

***Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linnaeus).** Eastern Kingbird.

Lanius Tyrannus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 94. Based mainly on "The Tyrant" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 55, pl. 55. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open country with scattered trees and shrubs, including cultivated land with hedgerows; winters in tropical forest and forest-edge habitats, where large flocks visit fruiting trees.

Distribution.—Breeds from southwestern and northeastern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central (casually northern) Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to western Washington, Oregon (east of the Cascades), northeastern California (casually), northern Nevada (at least formerly), northern Utah, Colorado, northwestern and central New Mexico, west-central and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida. Occurs rarely in summer (and possibly has bred) in southeastern Alaska.

Winters primarily in western Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to western Brazil, but moves southward casually through winter to northern Chile and northern Argentina.

Migrates through northeastern Mexico, and from Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and the Yucatan Peninsula south on both slopes of Middle America (including most islands) to northwestern South America, rarely through California, and casually to southern Baja California, Arizona, Chihuahua, Clipperton Island, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Swan, Providencia and San Andrés islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Casual north to northern and western Alaska (including Nunivak and the Pribilof islands), southern Yukon, the northern Hudson Bay region, central Quebec, Labrador, Newfoundland

and southern Greenland, and in South America to eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, central Brazil, and northeastern Argentina. Accidental on South Georgia Island.

Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmelin). Gray Kingbird.

Lanius Tyrannus β *dominicensis* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 302. Based largely on "Le Tyran de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 394, pl. 38, fig. 2. (in insula S. Dominici et Jamaica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Breeds along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from South Carolina (formerly) south to the Florida Keys, and west to southern Alabama and islands off the coast of Mississippi; rare but increasing as a breeder in interior Florida peninsula; throughout the West Indies, and on islands off South America from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad; and locally in northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Winters from Hispaniola and Puerto Rico (casually from southern Florida) south through the Lesser Antilles and on islands off northern Venezuela, and from central Panama east across Colombia and Venezuela to the Guianas, and extreme northern Brazil.

Migrates throughout the West Indies, and rarely but regularly through the Swan Islands, islands off the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize, and along the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Casual along the Atlantic coast north to Massachusetts (sight reports to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), west along the Gulf coast to southeastern Texas. Accidental in British Columbia (Vancouver Island), southern Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York and Bermuda.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus d'Orbigny. Loggerhead Kingbird.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 70 [p. 82 in French ed.], pl. 12. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros and New Providence) and Greater Antilles (east to Puerto Rico, including Vieques and the Cayman islands).

Casual winter visitant to southern Florida (Monroe and Dade counties, also sight reports for Merritt and Hypoluxo islands); a sight report for the central Bahamas (Long Island).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Tolmarchus*.

Tyrannus cubensis Richmond. Giant Kingbird.

Tyrannus magnirostris (not Swainson, 1831) d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 69 [p. 80 in French ed.], pl. 13. (Cuba.)

Tyrannus cubensis Richmond, 1898, Auk 15: 330. New name for *Tyrannus magnirostris* d'Orbigny, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Pine Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones)

Distribution.—Resident on Cuba and the Isle of Pines, formerly in the southern Bahamas (Great Inagua and Caicos islands).

A nineteenth century record from Isla Mujeres (off Quintana Roo) is questionable.

Tyrannus forficatus (Gmelin). Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

Muscicapa forficata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 931. Based mainly on the "Swallow-tailed Flycatcher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 356. (in nova Hispania = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open country, especially dry grasslands, cultivated lands, scrub and

savanna; winters in similar habitats, but often roosts in large flocks in trees in marshes, mangroves, and towns.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, central Missouri, central Arkansas, and western Louisiana south to northern Nuevo León and southern Texas; also isolated breeding reports from southeastern California (San Bernardino County), central Iowa (Ames), southwestern Indiana (Davies County), Mississippi (three locations), central Tennessee (Murfreesboro), northwestern Alabama (Florence), Georgia (Cartersville) and South Carolina (Laurens County).

Winters in central and southern Florida, and in Middle America from southern Veracruz and Oaxaca south (primarily on the Pacific slope) to central Costa Rica, rarely to western Panama (east to the Canal area); casual in winter north to central California and southern Louisiana.

Migrates through most of Mexico (mainly in the east, rare or absent in the northwest and Baja California) and sparingly along the Gulf coast from Louisiana to southern Florida.

Casual throughout most of North America outside the breeding range from central British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, central Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Baja California, Arizona, the Gulf states, Bahamas (Grand Bahama, San Salvador, Great Abaco), Cuba and Puerto Rico; sight reports for southeastern Alaska.

Notes.—This and the following species were formerly placed in the genus *Muscivora*.

Tyrannus savana Vieillot. Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

Muscivora Tyrannus (not *Lanius tyrannus* Linnaeus, 1758) Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 325. Based on "Le Tyran a queue fourchue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 395, pl. 39, fig. 3. (in Canada, Surinamo = SurinAmer.)

Tyrannus savana Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 8): 72, pl. 43. New name for *Muscivora tyrannus* Linnaeus, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Low, Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, and lowland pine savanna (0–1600 m, to 2400 in nonbreeding season; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (but nomadic) locally, mostly on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from Veracruz and Tabasco (possibly also northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas, Campeche and Quintana Roo), central Belize, northern and central Guatemala, and central Honduras south to central Panama (eastern Panamá province and the Canal area). Also breeds in South America in northern and central Colombia and northern Venezuela, and locally from Surinam, eastern Amazonia and central Brazil, and eastern Bolivia south to southern Argentina and Uruguay, and in the Falkland Islands.

Winters widely in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Curaçao), Tobago, Trinidad and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to Peru, Bolivia, northern Argentina and southern Brazil; and casually in the southern Lesser Antilles (Barbados, Grenada and the Grenadines).

Patterns of migration and local movement across entire range, including within Middle America, are poorly understood.

Casual in North America north to California, Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (with most reports from the east); also in central and southern Texas, Florida, Bermuda, Cuba, and, in the Lesser Antilles, in St. Martin and St. Lucia (sight report), and elsewhere in Panama (Taboga and Coiba islands, and San Blas); a sight report from southern Alabama.

Notes.—Formerly known as *Muscivora tyrannus* (Linnaeus, 1766). One New Jersey specimen (possibly mislabeled) has been referred to the race breeding in Venezuela and Colombia, *T. s. sanctaemartae* (Zimmer, 1937); all other specimens taken north of Mexico, as well as those in the southern Lesser Antilles, have been referred to *T. s. savana*, the subspecies breeding in southern South America, whereas photographs of two individuals from southern Texas have been identified as the Middle American race, *T. s. monachus* Hartlaub, 1844.