

Updates to the ebird/Clements taxonomy

relevant for

Mexico 2016-2021

Only species relevant to Mexico will be treated in this document. Changes to species relevant to Mexico that do not affect the populations present in Mexico, e.g. a change to a South American subspecies, or a split or a lump with no effect on the taxa present in Mexico, are not included.

First version of the document is created in 2016, and will therefore not include updates to earlier versions. As I recall it, in versions 2016-2019 I only included significant changes to the list, such as splits and lumps, as well as name, group and range changes and changes to sequence if these were significant enough. In the 2021 (2020-2021) version I've included all changes (or at least intended to), though for sequence changes are still only mentioned on genus and family level.

To get a complete overview of the changes made to the whole taxonomy please checkout with the official information from the ebird/Clements [site](#).

2016

Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)

Split into 3 species.

New monotypic species **Townsend's Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma socorroensis*) with range: summer breeder on islets off Guadalupe I. (western Mexico); ranges in eastern Pacific north to southern California and south to ca 10° N".

New monotypic species **Ainley's Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma cheimomnestes*) with range: winter breeder on islets off Guadalupe I. (western Mexico); nonbreeding range poorly known, but apparently disperses south in eastern Pacific, to at least as far as the Galapagos Islands.

The rest of the subspecies stay with Leach's Storm-Petrel without relevant changes.

Gray-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajaneus*)

Split into 2 species.

New monotypic species **Russet-naped Wood-Rail** (*Aramides albiventris*) with range: Mexico (north to southern Oaxaca and southern Tamaulipas) south on both slopes to Nicaragua and northeastern Costa Rica.

The other species [not relevant to Mexico] becomes **Gray-cowled Wood-Rail** (*Aramides cajaneus*) with subspecies *cajaneus* and *avicenniae* with range from Costa Rica and south.

Green Violetear (Colibri thalassinus)

Split into 2 species.

New monotypic species **Mexican Violetear (Colibri thalassinus)** with range: Open mountain slopes of s Mexico to n-central Nicaragua.

The other new species [not relevant to Mexico] becomes **Lesser Violetear (Colibri cyanotus)** includes the rest of the subspecies present from Costa Rica and south.

Blue-crowned Motmot (Momotus coeruliceps)

Split into 2 species. Adding one extra species to the Mexican list. Is also endemic.

New monotypic endemic species **Blue-capped Motmot (Momotus coeruliceps)** with range: NE Mexico (Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to n Veracruz).

New polytypic species **Lesson's Motmot (Momotus lessonii)** with old subspecies *lessonii*, *goldmani* and *exiguus*. Ranges are unchanged meaning that this species is the one you are expected to find in the south and southeastern parts of Mexico (south from central Veracruz).

Vermilion Flycatcher (Pyrocephalus rubinus)

New group added.

The subspecies *flammeus*, *mexicanus*, *blatteus* and *pinicola* are grouped in a new group called Northern. They include all subspecies relevant for Mexico, and the species should therefore best be referred to as **Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern)**.

Western Scrub-Jay (Aphelocoma californica)

Split into 2 species.

One polytypic species **California Scrub-Jay (Aphelocoma californica)** with subspecies *immanis*, *caurina*, *oocleptica*, *californica*, *cana*, *obscura*, *cactophila* and *hypoleuca*, Occurs in Mexico in the Californian Peninsula.

One polytypic species **Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay (Aphelocoma woodhouseii)** with two groups consisting of subspecies *nevadae*, *woodhouseii*, *texana*, *grisea*, *cyanotis*, *sumichrasti* and *remota*. Occurs from Sonora to Oaxaca, but apparently also some birds moving into the area of California Scrub-Jay in Baja California.

Adding one extra species to the Mexican list.

Plain Wren (Cantorchilus modestus)

Split into 3 species.

The split only affects Mexico by change of common name since the two new species are created based on subspecies from further south.

The new name for Plain Wren is **Cabanis's Wren (Cantorchilus modestus)**.

White-bellied Wren (Uropsila leucogastra)

Adding and deleting subspecies. Range changes.

Under the group Middle American several new subspecies have been added:

grisescens: northeastern Mexico (southern Tamaulipas south at least to eastern San Luis Potosí).

centralis: south central Mexico (northern Puebla to central Veracruz).

restricta: northwestern Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

Subspecies *musica* is deleted, being synonym of *leucogastra*.

New range for *leucogastra*: southeastern Mexico (southeastern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and northern Chiapas).

Range change of *brachyuran*: central and southern Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

Deletion of subspecies *hawkinsi*.

Range change of *australis*: southeastern Mexico (southern Quintana Roo) and Belize; also local in northern Honduras.

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

Adding subspecies. Range changes.

Adding *nidificans*: Mexico (southwestern Tamaulipas to central Veracruz).

Range change *guatemalae*: southern Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*)

Deleting subspecies. Range change.

Deleting *cinereus*.

Range change *occidentalis*: mountains of western Mexico (Sonora south to Oaxaca).

Range change *oberholseri*: mountains from northeastern Mexico south to Guatemala, El Salvador and central Honduras.

2017

There have been several re-orderings within different genera or families but these changes are not commented in this list.

Genus *Chen*

Genus change.

Snow Goose and Ross's Goose are moved to the genus *Anser*, becoming *Anser caerulescens* and *Anser rossii*.

Genus *Anas*

Genus split into 4 different genera with 2 new relevant to Mexico:

Garganey => *Spatula querquedula*

Blue-winged Teal => *Spatula discors*

Cinnamon Teal => *Spatula cyanoptera*
Northern Shoveler => *Spatula clypeata*
Gadwall => *Mareca strepera*
Eurasian Wigeon => *Mareca Penelope*
American Wigeon => *Mareca americana*

New World Vultures (Cathartidae)

New order.

All the new world vultures are moved to a new order Cathartiformes positioned after Ibises and Spoonbills.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

Split into two species.

American birds becoming the monotypic Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipter striatus madrensis*)

New group.

Subspecies *madrensis* from western Mexico is elevated to a monotypic group *madrensis* (Madrean). (by ebirds own group definition this means that these birds must be field identifiable!).

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*)

Lumping.

This species is lumped with Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) why this species is now on the Mexican list instead of Thayer's Gull. Thayer's Gull becomes a field identifiable group *thayeri* (Thayer's).

Striped Owl (*Pseudocops clamator*)

Genus change.

Striped Owl becomes *Asio clamator*.

Magnificent Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*)

Split.

Magnificent Hummingbird in Mexico becomes the monotypic Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*).

Berylline Hummingbird (*Amazilia beryllina*)

New groups.

Two groups recognized: Polytypic *beryllina/viola* (Northern) including subspecies north of the Isthmus, and *devillei* (Sumichrast's) subspecies occurring south of the Isthmus.

Emerald Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*)

Split. Into two species. Northern Emerald-Toucanet and Southern Emerald-Toucanet.

Mexican birds become Northern Emerald-Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*). Groups and subspecies remain unchanged.

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*)

New groups.

Mexican birds now all belong to *lineatus* (Lineated).

Mealy Parrot (*Amazona farinosa*)

New groups.

Mexican birds all belong to *guatemalae/virenticeps* (Northern).

Dusky Antbird (*Cercomacroides tyrannina*)

New groups.

Two groups created. Only one of them is relevant to Mexico: *tyrannina/crepera* (*tyrannina/crepera*).

Spot-crowned Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes affinis*)

New groups.

Mexican birds all belong to *affinis/lignicida* (Northern).

Greater Pewee (*Contopus pertinax*)

New groups.

Mexican birds belong to new monotypic group *pertinax* (Mexican).

However, the other group *minor* (Central American) is present in highlands of Belize, thus close to Mexico, with theoretical presence possible.

Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*)

New groups.

Two groups present in Mexico: Monotypic *uropygialis* (Western) with range from Sonora south to Michoacán, and polytypic group *major* (Southern) with overall range from Nuevo León to the Yucatan peninsula and Chiapas (and south through Guatemala to Nicaragua).

Wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)

Subspecies change.

Birds present in Mexico now belong to subspecies *henshawi*.

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)

Group change.

Two groups relevant for Mexico. The north-eastern changes name to *mexicanus* (*mexicanus*), from *eremophilus* Group. North-western group *spilurus* (*spilurus*) keeps its name. Several subspecies changes within the groups.

Spotted Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus dryas*)

New groups.

Mexican birds all belong to *dryas/ovandensis* (Gould's).

Le Conte's Thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*)

Name change.

The common name is changed to LeConte's Thrasher, without space between Le and Conte's.

Red Warbler (*Cardellina rubra*)

Range change.

The range description of the two subspecies in the white-cheeked group have been changed. Subspecies *rubra*: South central Mexico (transvolcanic belt, from Jalisco and Michoacán to Veracruz and northern Oaxaca).

Subspecies *rowleyi*: southern Mexico (mountains of Guerrero and southern Oaxaca).

Slaty finch (*Haplospiza rustica*)

Scientific name changed.

The scientific name of Slaty Finch is now *Spodiornis rusticus*.

Common Chlorospingus (*Chlorospingus flavopectus*)

Range change.

Range of subspecies *dwighti* is changed to:

Caribbean slope of southern Mexico (Chiapas) and eastern Guatemala; population in Belize presumably also this subspecies.

Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*)

Name change.

The common name is changed to LeConte's Sparrow, without space between Le and Conte's.

Orange-billed Sparrow (*Arremon aurantiirostris*)

New groups.

Mexican birds all belong to the new group *aurantiirostris* (*aurantiirostris* Group).

Yellow-eyed Junco (*Junco phaeonotus*)

Split.

Baird's Junco is split from Yellow-eyed Junco as monotypic Baird's Junco (*Junco bairdi*) with range: Mts. of s Baja California (Sierra de la Laguna).

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

Range change.

The range of subspecies *fallax* is changed to: Southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah south to southeastern California, northeastern Baja California, and northeastern Sonora.

White-eared Ground-Sparrow (*Melospiza leucotis*)

New groups.

Mexicans birds all belong to the group *occipitalis* (Gray-crowned).

Prevost's Ground-Sparrow (*Melospiza biarcuata*)

Split.

This species is split into two species where the Mexican birds now become the monotypic White-faced Ground-Sparrow (*Melospiza biarcuata*) with range: Highlands of southern Mexico (Chiapas) Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras.

The other species now being monotypic Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow (*Melospiza cabanisi*) with range: Highlands of central Costa Rica.

Rosy Thrush-Tanager (*Rhodinocichla rosea*)

New Family.

This species is moved from the tanagers to its own new family: Thrush-Tanager (*Rhodinocichlidae*), positioned after the Longspurs and Snow Buntings.

Western Spindalis (*Spindalis zena*)

New Family.

The Spindalis are moved to their own new family Spindalises (*Spindalidae*) positioned after several other new families not relevant to Mexico and after the family, now re-named, Old World Buntings.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

New family.

Yellow-breasted Chat is removed from New World Warblers and placed in its own new family Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteriidae) positioned before another new family, Mitrospingid Tanagers (Mitrospingidae) and the Mexico-relevant family Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae).

2018

Listing all changes relevant to the bird of Mexico. However, changes of sequence of species within a genus, or genera within a family are not included here.

This year there has been a larger revision of the sequence of orders among the non-passerines, and among the families of the passerines that were positioned after the Olive Warbler family (Peucedramidae) in the previous taxonomy. The result of these two changes can be seen at the end of this year's list.

There have been a few splits involving species on the Mexican list, e.g. Blue-Black Grosbeak, that are not listed here, because the changes have not affected the birds present in this country - the changes have merely resulted in split-offs from the form present in Mexico.

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)

Name change of subspecies and range change.

The subspecies *frontalis* changes name to *sponsa*, and the Western group therefore changes name to *gambelli/sponsa* (Western).

The subspecies *gambelli*, relevant to Mexico, changes range description to:

Breeds from interior and northern Alaska east across arctic Canada to the Hudson Bay region; winters in the south central United States and in northeastern Mexico.

The other subspecies relevant to Mexico, *sponsa*, retains its range description.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Split.

The subspecies *diazi* is split from Mallard and becomes **Mexican Duck** (*Anas diazi*) with range description: "Southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (Trans-Pecos region) south to central Mexico".

This adds a new species to the official Mexican species list.

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

Change of group name.

The group Graysoni changes name to graysoni/nigripectus (graysoni/nigripectus).
The group pectoralis changes name to pectoralis (pectoralis Group).

Gray-chested Dove (*Leptotila cassinii*)

Change of range description.

Range description of subspecies *cerviniventris*, the one present in Mexico, is changed to: Caribbean lowlands from southeastern Mexico (Chiapas) south to western Panama (Chiriquí and Ngäbe-Buglé).

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

Addition of group.

The subspecies *hirundo*, relevant to Mexico, is added to the polytypic group hirundo/tibetana (hirundo/tibetana) together with non-relevant subspecies *tibetana*.

Storm-Petrels sp.

New families.

The storm-petrels are being split into two families, a southern and a northern.

All the storm-petrels on the official Mexican list now belong to the new family, Northern Storm-Petrels (Hydrobatidae), except for one species, Wilson's Storm-petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) which now belong to the new family, Southern Storm-Petrels (Oceanitidae).

Roadside Hawk (*Rupornis magnirostris*)

Group change.

Birds of the mainland subspecies, *griseocauda* and *conspectus*, now belong to the new group magnirostris (Northern). The Cozumel group, *gracilis* (Cozumel I.), remains.

Vermiculated Screech-Owl (*Megascops guatemalae*)

Split and range change.

This species is split into three new screech-owls: Middle American Screech-Owl, Choco Screech-Owl and Foot-hill Screech-Owl.

The Mexican birds now belong to the **Middle American Screech-Owl** (*Megascops guatemalae*). All subspecies relevant to Mexico remain unchanged except for *tomlini* which is considered a synonym of the subspecies *hastatus*, and therefore lumped with this one. The new range description for *hastatus* is: Western Mexico (southeastern Sonora to Oaxaca).

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

New group.

All Mexican birds now belong to the Western group: hypugaea/rostrata (Western).

Picoides Woodpeckers (Picoides sp.)

All Mexican species of this genus are moved to the genus *Dryobates*.

Dot-winged Antwren (Microrhopias quixensis)

Adding group.

The Mexican birds now belong to the group *boucardi* (Boucard's).

Paltry Tyrannulet (Zimmerius vilissimus)

Split.

Paltry Tyrannulet is split into 4 new species: Guatemalan Tyrannulet, Mistletoe Tyrannulet, Spectacled Tyrannulet and Venezuelan Tyrannulet.

The Mexican birds now all belong to monotypic **Guatemalan Tyrannulet** (*Zimmerius vilissimus*) with the range: "Highlands of southern Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, and western El Salvador".

Notice that Mistletoe Tyrannulet (*Zimmerius parvus*) is not far from Mexico with range: "Lowlands from eastern Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras south to Panama and extreme northwestern Colombia (Chocó)".

LeConte's Sparrow (Ammodramus leconteii), Seaside Sparrow (Ammodramus maritimus) and Nelson's Sparrow (Ammodramus nelsoni)

Change of genus.

The three species have their genus name changed to *Ammospiza*.

Baird's Sparrow (Ammodramus bairdii)

Change of genus.

The species has its genus name changed to *Centronyx*.

Passerini's Tanager (Ramphocelus passerinii)

Lump. Name change.

Passerini's Tanager is lumped with Cherrie's Tanager (*Ramphocelus costaricensis*) and changes name to Scarlet-rumped Tanager (*Ramphocelus passerinii*). All Mexican birds now belong to the subspecies *passerinii* and monotypic group *passerinii* (Passerini's).

White-collared Seedeater (Sporophila torqueola)

Split into two new species.

Morelet's Seedeater (*Sporophila moreletii*) with two subspecies:

sharpei with range: S Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley) to e Mexico (Veracruz).

moreletti with range: Caribbean slope of Mexico (north to Veracruz) south to western Panama (Ngäbe-Buglé); Pacific slope from southern Mexico (Chiapas) south to western Panama (Chiriquí).

Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater (*Sporophila torqueola*) with two subspecies:

atriceps with range: Western Mexico (Central Sinaloa south to northern Jalisco; feral population of Baja California Sur derived from atriceps, torqueola or a mix of both taxa).

torqueola with range: SW Mexico (Jalisco to Guanajuato, w Puebla and s Oaxaca).

This adds a new species to the official Mexican list.

Change of orders among non-passerines.

The complete list of non-passerine orders:

Ostriches (Struthioniformes)

Rheas (Rheiformes)

Tinamous (tinamiformes)

Cassowaries and Emus (casuariiformes)

Kiwis (Apterygiformes)

Waterfowl (Anseriformes)

Gamebirds (Galliformes)

Flamingos (Phoenicopteriformes)

Grebes (Podicipediformes)

Pigeons and Doves (Columbiformes)

Mesites (Mositornithiformes)

Sandgrouse (Pterocliiformes)

Bustards (Otidiformes)

Turacos (Musophagiformes)

Cuckoos (Cuculiformes)

Nightjars and Relatives (Caprimulgiformes)

Hoatzin (Opisthocomiformes)

Cranes and Relatives (Gruiformes)

Shorebirds and Relatives (Charadriiformes)

Kagu and Sunbittern (Eurypygiformes)

Tropicbirds (Phaethontiformes)

Loons (Gaviiformes)

Penguins (Sphenisciformes)

Tubenoses (Procellariiformes)

Storks and Relatives (Ciconiiformes)

Boobies, Gannets and Relatives (Suliformes)

Steganopodes (Pelecaniformes)

New World Vultures (Cathartiformes)

Hawks, Eagles and Relatives (Accipitriformes)

Owls (Strigiformes)
 Mousebirds (Coliiformes)
 Cuckoo-roller (Leptosomiformes)
 Trogons (Trogoniformes)
 Hoopoes, Hornbills and Allies (Bucerotiformes)
 Kingfishers and Relatives (Coraciiformes)
 Puffbirds and Jacamars (Galbuliformes)
 Woodpeckers and Allies (Piciformes)
 Seriemas (Cariamiformes)
 Falcons and Caracaras (Falconiformes)
 Cockatoos and Parrots (Psittaciformes)

Passerines - Families of the nine-primaried oscines

Re-order.

Listing all families following Oliver Warbler (Peucedramidae):

Finches, Euphonias and Allies (Fringillidae)
 Longspurs and Snow Buntings (Calcariidae)
 Rosy Thrush-Tanager (Rhodinocichlidae)
 Old World Buntings (Emberizidae)
 New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)
 Chat-Tanagers (Calyptophilidae)
 Hispaniolan Tanagers (Phaenicophilidae)
 Puerto Rican Tanager (Nesospingidae)
 Spindalises (Spindalidae)
 Wrenthrush (Zeledoniidae)
 Cuban Warblers (Teretistridae)
 Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteriidae)
 Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)
 New World Warblers (Parulidae)
 Mitrospingid Tanagers (Mitrospingidae)
 Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae)
 Tanagers and Allies (Thraupidae)
 Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)
 Weavers and Allies (Ploceidae)
 Waxbills and Allies (Estrildidae)
 Indigobirds (Viduidae)

2019

There has been a larger re-ordering of families in the Passerines order. Most significant is it that Tyrant Flycatcher are now positioned after Cotingas and Tityras and Allies.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*)

Split.

White-winged Scoter is split into two species, American birds remaining White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) and Siberian birds becoming Stejnegeri's Scoter (*Melanitta stejnegeri*). The birds recorded in Mexico are likely to have been White-winged, why there will be no effect on the Mexican species list.

Ground-doves (*Columbina* sp.)

Change of common name.

The hyphen of common names is removed, meaning that Ground-dove is now spelled Ground Dove. Example Common Ground Dove (*Columbina passerina*).

Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*) and Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis clemenciae*)

Change of common name.

To have all *Lampornis* species follow the same naming, the names are changed to Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem and Blue-throated Mountain-gem.

Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)

Change group name.

The name of the group representing the Pacific birds is changed to *rodgersii* (Pacific).

Great Black Hawk (*Buteogallus urubitinga*)

Group added.

The species is split into two subspecies groups, northern and southern, and the Mexican birds now belong to *ridgwayi* (Northern).

Pacific Screech-Owl (*Megascops cooperi*)

Groups added. Subspecies deletion.

The subspecies *chiapensis* has been deleted and the birds from that part of Mexico now belong to subspecies *cooperi*. Two groups have been added, one for each subspecies, both affecting Mexican birds:

lambi (*lambi*) with range: Coastal s Mexico (Pacific slope of Oaxaca).

cooperi (cooperi) with range: Pacific slope of southern Mexico (extreme eastern Oaxaca and Chiapas) south to northwestern Costa Rica.

Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)

Group added.

The Mexican birds now belong to the group acadicus (academicus), which practically constitute the entire distribution range of the species.

Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*)

Change of group name.

In combination with Orange-bellied Trogon being lumped with Collared Trogon the polytypic group containing the Mexican birds is changed to puella (Xalapa).

Green Parakeet (*Psittacara holochlorus*)

Split.

The birds on Socorro island in the Revillagigedos archipelago have been split off as a new species, Socorro Parakeet (*Psittacara brevipes*).

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Scaled Antpitta (*Grallaria guatimalensis*)

Group and subspecies addition.

The Mexican birds now belong to the group guatimalensis (guatimalensis) distributed between three subspecies after new subspecies binfordi has been added:

ochraceiventris: Southwestern Mexico (Jalisco to Hidalgo, Guerrero and Oaxaca).

binfordi: South central Mexico (México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, and north central Oaxaca).

Guatimalensis: S Mexico (nw Veracruz and Oaxaca) to n Nicaragua.

Black-faced Antthrush (*Formicarius analis*)

Range changes.

The subspecies occurring in Mexico under the group moniliger (Mexican) have had their range description changed, now being:

moniliger: Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico (except the Yucatán Peninsula), north to southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca.

pallidus: Southeastern Mexico (Yucatán Peninsula).

intermedius: Eastern Guatemala and Belize south to central Honduras.

Northern Barred-Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae*)

Group added.

The Mexican birds now belong to the group *sanctithomae* (Western).

Manakins (Pipridae), Cotingas (Cotingidae), Tityras (Tityridae), Sharpbill, Royal Flycatcher and Allies (Oxyruncidae) and Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae).

Change of sequence.

The mentioned passerine families have been re-ordered as is shown in the head. Manakins now follow Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers (Furnariidae).

White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*)

Range description change.

The Mexican birds belong to the subspecies *similis* with range: Extreme southern Mexico (eastern Chiapas), Belize, and Caribbean slope of Guatemala south to Costa Rica and Panama (both slopes), and to extreme northwestern Colombia (northern Chocó).

Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus*), Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius sulphureipygius*) and Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher (*Terenotriccus erythrurus*)

Family change.

These flycatcher are not closely related to other Tyrant Flycatchers and are moved to a new composite family: Sharpbill, Royal Flycatcher and Allies.

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum cinereum*)

Group added.

The Mexican birds with subspecies *virididorsale* and *finitimum* are now part of the polytypic group *cinereum* (*cinereum*).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

Group change. Range changes.

Subspecies *stuarti* has been moved to the group *ridgwayi/stuarti* (Ridgway's) with subspecies *ridgwayi* (both have dark undertail coverts).

All subspecies have revised ranges:

serripennis: Breeds from southeastern Alaska east to southern Quebec, south to central California and Florida; winters from Mexico and Florida south to central Panama.

psammochrous: Breeds from southwestern United States (southern California east to southeastern Texas) and northern Baja California south to southwestern Mexico and perhaps El Salvador; winters from southernmost United States south to Panama, although southernmost breeding populations possibly resident.

fulvipennis: Breeds southern Mexico (except Yucatán Peninsula), north to central Veracruz, and south to central Costa Rica; mainly resident, but some migrate south to central Panama.

burleighi: Resident in the southern Yucatán Peninsula (northern Guatemala and Belize).

ridgwayi: Resident in the northern Yucatán Peninsula (southeastern Mexico in northern Campeche, Yucatán, and central Quintana Roo).

stuarti: Resident in southern Mexico (southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and Chiapas), northern Guatemala, and northern Belize.

White-lored Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila albiloris*)

Split. Group deletion.

The subspecies *albiventris* is elevated to species rank as Yucatan Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila albiventris*), becoming a new true endemic to Mexico. All previous groups are being deleted from both species involved.

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*), Orange-crowned Warbler (*Oreothlypis celata*), Colima Warbler (*Oreothlypis crissalis*), Lucy's Warbler (*Oreothlypis luciae*), Nashville Warbler (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*) and Virginia's Warbler (*Oreothlypis virginiae*)

Genus change.

These species are transferred to a new genus *Leiothlypis*. Tennessee Warbler becoming (*Leiothlypis peregrina*), etc.

Azure-rumped Tanager (*Tangara cabanisi*)

Genus change.

Azure-rumped Tanager is moved to a new genus and becomes *Poecilostreptus cabanisi*.

Golden-hooded Tanager (*Tangara larvata*)

Genus change.

Golden-hooded Tanager is moved to a new genus and becomes *Stilpnia larvata*.

2021

A surprisingly 'quiet' update taking that an extra year has passed by since the last one. Orders and families have remained the same, and the larger rearrangements have been of genera and species within certain families.

There have been several splits resulting in 4 new species added to the Mexican list: Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird, Grass Wren (by name), West Mexican Euphonia and Chestnut-capped Warbler.

And due to other splits some well-known Mexican species change names: Barred Owl becoming Cinereous Owl, Black-face Antthrush becomes Mayan Antthrush, Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser becomes Middle American Leaf-tosser, Tropical Gnatcatcher becomes White-browed Gnatcatcher, Spotted Nightingale-Thrush becomes Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush and Grayish Saltator becomes Cinnamon-bellied Saltator.

There have also been quite a few changes to genus names throughout the list, and otherwise mostly changes to range descriptions, error corrections and other minor cases.

Sequence changes:

- The three *Dendrortyx* Wood-partridges within.
- Genera and species of Pheasants, Grouses and allies.
- Swifts of the genus *Chaetura*.
- Hummingbirds of the genera *Selasphorus*, *Colibri*, *Anthracothorax*, *Chlorostilbon* and more.
- Cormorants.
- Ara parrots.

Changes per species:

Elegant Quail (*Callipepla douglasii*)

Adding a new subspecies.

Subspecies *vanderbilti* with range: Tres Mariás Islands (off Nayarit, western Mexico).

Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*)

Deleting subspecies.

The two subspecies *sana* and *friedmanni* are deleted; leaving 5 all relevant to Mexico.

Singing Quail (*Dactylortyx thoracicus*)

Deleting subspecies.

The three subspecies *ginetenis*, *calophonus* and *rufescens* are deleted; leaving 8 relevant for Mexico.

Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem (*Lampornis amethystinus*)

Adding a new subspecies.

Subspecies *circumventus* with range:

Southern Mexico (western Sierra de Miahuatlán, in southwestern Oaxaca).

Range change.

Subspecies *amethystinus* changes range:

Mountains of eastern Mexico (southern Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas to Veracruz and northern Oaxaca).

Blue-throated Mountain-gem (*Lampornis clemenciae*)

Adding a new subspecies.

Subspecies *phasmorus* with range:

Breeds southwestern United States (Chisos Mountains, Texas); populations in central western Nuevo Leon (Mexico) possibly also this subspecies. Migratory, but nonbreeding range unknown)

Range change.

Subspecies *bessophilus* is assigned a new range description:

Mountains of southwestern United States (southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico) and northwestern Mexico (south to Durango).

Subspecies *clemenciae* is assigned a new range description:

Mountains of eastern and central Mexico (Central Plateau and Sierra Madre Oriental, south to Oaxaca).

Bumblebee Hummingbird (*Atthis heloisa*)

Change genus.

Is moved to genus *Selasphorus*, becoming *Selasphorus heloisa*.

Wine-throated Hummingbird (*Atthis ellioti*)

Change genus.

Is moved to genus *Selasphorus*, becoming *Selasphorus ellioti*.

Dusky Hummingbird (*Cynanthus sordidus*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Phaeoptila sordida*. Making it the only species in this genus.

Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cynanthus latirostris*)

Split. Into two species.

The subspecies *doubledayi* is being split off as a new monotypic species Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird (*Cynanthus doubledayi*) with range: S Mexico (Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas).

Adding one species to the Mexican list.

Golden-crowned Emerald (*Chlorostilbon auriceps*), Cozumel Emerald (*Chlorostilbon forficatus*), Canivet's Emerald (*Chlorostilbon canivetii*)

Change genus.

All changes genus to *Cynanthus*, indicating the closer relationship with Broad-billed Hummingbird than with other *Chlorostilbon*. As a consequence there are no *Chlorostilbon* species left in Mexico.

White-eared Hummingbird (*Hylocharis leucotis*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Basilinna leucotis*.

Xantus Hummingbird (*Hylocharis xantusii*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Basilinna xantusii*.

Wedge-tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus curvipennis*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Pampa curvipennis*.

Long-tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus excellens*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Pampa excellens*.

Wedge-tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus rufus*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Pampa rufus*.

Mexican Woodnymph (*Thalurania ridgwayi*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Eupherusa ridgwayi*.

Violet-crowned Hummingbird (*Amazilia violiceps*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Leucolia violiceps*.

Green-fronted Hummingbird (*Amazilia viridifrons*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Leucolia viridifrons*.

Azure-crowned Hummingbird (*Amazilia cyanocephala*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Saucerottia cyanocephala*.

Berylline Hummingbird (*Amazilia beryllina*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Saucerottia beryllina*.

Blue-tailed Hummingbird (*Amazilia cyanura*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Saucerottia cyanura*.

White-bellied Emerald (*Amazilia candida*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Chlorestes candida*.

Blue-throated Goldentail (*Hylocharis eliciae*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Chlorestes eliciae*.

All Oceanodroma Northern Storm-Petrels (*Hydrobatidae* sp.)

Change genus.

Genus is now: *Hydrobates*.

Brandt's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pencillatus*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Urile penicillatus*.

Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Urile pelagicus*.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritum*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Nannopterum auritum*.

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianum*)

Change genus.

Scientific name is now: *Nannopterum brasilianum*.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Adding subspecies.

Now two subspecies recognized:

albus with range:

Coastal and lowlands areas of western Mexico and the southeastern United States south to Costa Rica and the Greater Antilles.

ramobustorum with range:

Panama and northern South America: Pacific coast from Colombia, south to extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes); coastal northern Colombia and northern Venezuela; and llanos of eastern Colombia and western Venezuela.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

Split. Into two species.

The subspecies *sartorii* has been split off as new monotypic species Cinereous Owl (*Strix sartorii*).

Assuming that Barred Owl therefore no longer belongs to the Mexican list.

Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Dryobates scalaris*)

New subspecies.

Adding subspecies *soulei* with range: Cerralvo Island, southern Baja California.

Crested Caracara (*Caracara cheriway*)

Lump. Name change. Adding groups.

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) is lumped with Crested Caracara, becoming Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*).

New groups are added: The polytypic *cheriway* (Northern), to which all Mexican birds belong, containing the three subspecies, *pallidus*, *audubonii* and *cheriway*, and the monotypic *plancus* (Southern).

Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)

Subspecies changes.

The species now only consists of two subspecies:

cachinnans with range:

Northern Mexico (south from southern Sonora and San Luis Potosí) south through Central America to northeastern Panama and northern Colombia and, east of the Andes, south to Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern and eastern Brazil.

fulvescens with range:

Extreme eastern Panama (Darién) south to northwestern Peru (south to Lambayeque).

Red-lored Parrot (*Amazona autumnalis*)

Rearranging ebird groups.

The Mexican birds that all belong to subspecies *autumnalis* now belong to the new polytypic group *autumnalis/salvini* (Red-lored).

Black-faced Antthrush (*Formicarius analis*)

Split. Into two species.

The subspecies relating to Mexico and Guatemala have been split off as Mayan Antthrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

The three subspecies are:

moniliger with range:

Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico (except the Yucatán Peninsula), north to southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca.

pallidus with range:

Southeastern Mexico (Yucatán Peninsula).

intermedius with range:

Eastern Guatemala and Belize south to central Honduras.

Tawny-throated Leaftosser (*Sclerurus mexicanus*)

Split. Into two species.

Middle American Leaftosser (*Sclerurus mexicanus*) and South American Leaftosser (*Sclerurus obscurior*).

All Mexican birds now belong to Middle American Leaftosser and to subspecies *mexicanus* (Mexican) with range: Tropical se Mexico (Veracruz and Chiapas) to Honduras.

White-throated Flycatcher (*Empidonax albigularis*)

Range description.

Ranges of all three subspecies have been re-assigned.

timidus now with range:

Northwestern Mexico, breeding in highlands from southwestern Chihuahua to Morelos; northern populations (Chihuahua to northern Nayarit) migratory, wintering at lower elevations south to Oaxaca, but resident Nayarit to Morelos.

albigularis now with range:

Highlands of eastern Mexico (southern Tamaulipas to central Veracruz), and of southern Mexico (eastern Guerrero and northern Oaxaca and in Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, at least some populations wintering at lower elevations (or northern populations also migrating south?).

australis now with range:

Highlands of Nicaragua south to western Panama (Chiriquí).

Flammulated Flycatcher (*Deltarhynchus flammulatus*)

Change of genus.

The scientific name is now *Ramphotricon flammulatum*.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Dusky-capped Flycatcher*)

Change of ebird group name.

The monotypic group *olivascens* (Arizona) is now just called *olivascens* (*olivascens*).

Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*)

Range description.

Subspecies *montanus* has been assigned a new range description:

Southern Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) south to Honduras and northern Nicaragua.

Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)

Subspecies name correction.

The subspecies *teotepecensis* is corrected to *teotepecensis*. (range: Mountains of s Mexico (central and s Guerrero))

Mountain Chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*)

Change of ebird group name.

The polytypic group *baileyae* (Sierra Nevada) is now called *baileyae* (Pacific).

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

Range description.

Subspecies *pyrrhonota* has been assigned a new range description:

Breeds North America from western Alaska to southeastern Canada south to northwestern Mexico (northern Baja California) and the United States (except for the southwest); winters in South America, from Bolivia and southern Brazil to east central Argentina. Since 2015 also breeding locally in east central Argentina (this subspecies?), nonbreeding from the southern United States south to Colombia and Venezuela.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

Change of genus.

The scientific name of the species is now *Corthylio calendula*.

Tropical Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila plumbea*)

Split. Into two species.

The Mexican birds now belong to White-browed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila bilineata*) consisting of 5 subspecies of which two are relevant to Mexico:

brodkorbi with range:

Lowlands of se Mexico (s Veracruz) to e Nicaragua.

superciliaris with range:

SE Mexico (Quintana Roo and Campeche) to Panama.

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

Split. Into two species.

Monotypic Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) with range:

E Canada to e US; winters Florida to ne Mexico.

and polytypic Grass Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) consisting of all the other original subspecies. Meaning that Mexican resident birds now belong to this species.

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Happy Wren (*Pheugopedius felix*)

New ebird groups.

Polytypic group *felix* (Mainland) consisting of subspecies *sonorae*, *pallidus*, *felix* and *grandis*.
And monotypic group *lawrencii* (Tres Marias Is.).

Spotted Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus dryas*)

Split. Into two species.

Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus dryas*) and Speckled Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus maculatus*).

All Mexican birds now belong to Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush, and still under the *ovandensis* subspecies with range: Highlands of southern Mexico (southeastern Oaxaca and Chiapas).

Elegant Euphonia (*Euphonia elegantissima*)

Change of genus.

The scientific name of the species is now *Chlorophonia elegantissima*.

Scrub Euphonia (*Euphonia affinis*)

Split. Into two species.

The West Mexican birds belonging to subspecies *godmani* have been split off as the monotypic West Mexican Euphonia (*Euphonia godmani*) with range: Arid tropical w Mexico (se Sonora to Guerrero).

The other two subspecies of the original Scrub Euphonia remain unchanged.

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

McCown's Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*)

Change of English name.

Is now called Thick-billed Longspur.

Five-striped Sparrow (*Amphispiza quinquestriata*)

Change of genus.

The scientific name of the species is now *Amphispizopsis quinquestriata*.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

Change of ebird group name.

The group *liliana* (Lilian's) is now called *liliana* (Chihuahuan).

Rufous-capped Warbler (*Basileuterus rufifrons*)

Split. Into two species.

Subspecies *delatirii*, *mesochrysus* and *actuosus* are split off as the new species Chestnut-capped Warbler (*Basileuterus delatirii*).

delatirii with range:

S Mexico (se Chiapas) to highlands of n Costa Rica

mesochrysus with range:

SW Costa Rica to Panama, n Colombia and w Venezuela

actuosus with range:

Coiba I. (off Pacific coast of Panama)

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Grayish Saltator (*Saltator coerulescens*)

Split. Into three species.

Grayish Saltator is split into: Olivaceous Saltator (*Saltator olivascens*), Cinnamon-bellied Saltator (*Saltator grandis*) and Blue-gray Saltator (*Saltator coerulescens*).

All Mexican birds now belong to Cinnamon-bellied Saltator and the original subspecies all remain.