Updates to the ebird/Clements taxonomy

relevant for

Mexico
2016-2026

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, and later, I've included all changes (or at least intended to), though 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 10º 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 exiguous.* 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 Hondura.

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
Eurosian 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 glaucoides) 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 chances 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 (Melozone leucotis)
New groups.
Mexicans birds all belong to the group occipitalis (Gray-crowned).

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

The other species now being monotypic Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow (Melozone 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 regoin; 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 guatelamalae)
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 Tyranullet (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 costaricensi) 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 morelleti) with two subspecies:

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

morelleti 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 (Sporohila 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 (Mesitornithiformes)
Sandgrouse (Pteroclidiformes)
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)
Pinguins (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 (acadicus), 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 viridiidorsale 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 rigdwayi (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: Rresident 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 Leaftosser becomes Middle American Leaftosser, 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 Marías 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.

Rufous Sabrewing (Campylopterus rufus)
Change genus. Change sex.
Scientific name is now: Pampa rufa.

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 Ramphotrigon 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 teotepecencis 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 Nigthingale-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 lilianae (Lilian's) is now called lilianae (Chihuahuan).

Rufous-capped Warbler (Basileuterus rufifrons)
Split. Into two species.

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

delattrii 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.

2022

The changes of this years update have been even more modest than the year before regarding Mexico. Expected of course, as there will have to be a limit to how much new information scientist can add and adjust beyond the genetic mapping that must be reaching its final stages in these years.

Well, the biggest news revolve around the splits and lumps, where 2 new species saw the day of light: Tres Marías Hummingbird and Chihuahuan Meadowlark split off from respectively Broad-billed Hummingbird and Eastern Meadowlark.

Tropical Pewee was split too, but only resulting in a name change for the Mexican birds, now being named as Northern Tropical Pewee.

Two species up, but also one down since Long-tailed Sabrewing was re-united with Wedge-tailed Sabrewing, after just a few years flying on its own.

This means that the Mexican species will only be increased with one more species giving a total of 1024 species.

There have also been a good number of range changes, which is probably the last major task that ebird needs to address.

Sequence changes have involved:
Singing Quail
Chaetura swifts
Cinnamon Hummingbird
Falcons and Caracaras
Contopus species
Five-striped Sparrow

Changes per species:

Singing Quail (Dactylortyx thoracicus)
Change of subspecies sequence.

Spotted Dove (Streptopelia chinensis)
Genus change.
Moved from Streptopelia, becoming Spilopelia chinensis.

Chaetura Swifts (Chaetura sp.)
Change of sequence.

Green-breasted Mango (Anthracothorax prevostii)
Deletion of ebird group.
The subspecies, and monotypic group, iridescens has been moved to Black-throated Mango (Anthracothorax nigricollis), why the remaining polytypic group that the birds relevant to Mexico belong to, subspecies prevostii, no longer belong to any ebird group.

Broad-billed Hummingbird (Cynanthus latirostris)
Split into two species. Group deletion
Subspecies lawrencei is split off as Tres Marias Hummingbird (Cynanthus lawrencei).

Adding a new species to Mexico and to Nayarit state.
The remaining subspecies no longer belong to any ebird group.

Long-tailed Sabrewing (Pampa excellens)
Lump.
The species is returned to Wedge-tailed Sabrewing (Pampa curvipennis) as subspecies excellens under the monotypic group excellens (Long-tailed).

Removing one species from the Mexican list.

Cinnamon Hummingbird (Amazilia rutila)
Subspecies sequence changed.

Subspecies diluta moved in front of subspecies rutila.

Sanderling (Calidris alba)
Adding subspecies.

Accepting subspecies rubida, the species now consists of two subspecies.
alba with range:
Breeds extreme northern Canada (Ellesmere Island), Greenland, and Svalbard east least to Severnaya Zemlya Islands and the Taymyr Peninsula; winters on coasts of western and southern Europe, Africa, and southern Asia and southeastern Asia to Australasia and some tropical Pacific islands.

rubida with range:

Breeds in northern Alaska and northern Canada (except Ellesmere Island) (populations in eastern Siberia in the Lena Delta and the New Siberian Islands possibly also this subspecies); winters coasts of North and South America (north to southern British Columbia and southern Maine).

Mottled Owl (Ciccaba virgata)
Change of genus.
The genus ciccaba cease to exist, these species being more related to Strix.
Mottled Owl now being Strix virgata.

Black-and-white Owl (Ciccaba nigrolineata)
Change of genus.
The genus ciccaba cease to exist, these species being more related to Strix.
Black-and-white Owl now being Strix nigrolineata.

Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis)
Change of range description.

The range for subspecies occidentalis is changed to:
"West side of the Sierra Nevada in California, and from Monterey County south to San Diego County; formerly also northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir, now extirpated)".

Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)
Change of sequence of genera.

Crested Caracara (Caracara plancus)
Deletion of subspecies.

Subspecies pallidus with range:
"Tres Marías Islands (off w Mexico)"

and subspecies audubonii, with range:
"S US to w Panama, Cuba and Isle of Pines"

are considered junior synonyms of nominat subspecies cheriway and therefore deleted. All Mexican birds now will be of the cheriway subspecies, which now has the range:
"southern United States (Arizona to Texas; Florida) and Mexico (including the Tres Marías Islands) south to Panama, and northern South America south to northwestern Peru, northern Colombia east to the Guianas and northern Brazil, intergrading with plancus along the Amazon; also Cuba and Isle of Pines, and from Aruba to Trinidad".

Contopus species (Contopus sp.)...(pewees)

Sequence.
Change of the sequence of the contopus species.

Tropical Pewee (Contopus cinereus)
Split.
Tropical Pewee is being split into 3 species. The Mexican birds now belong to Northern Tropical Pewee (Contopus bogotensis) which consists of 5 subspecies. All birds in Mexico still belong to subspecies brachytarsus. All ebird groups are eliminated.

Plumbeous Vireo (Vireo plumbeus)
Change of subspecies and ebird group. Range change.

Subspecies pinicolus and repetens are deleted as junior synonyms of nominate subspecies plumbeous. New subspecies gravis is added, and placed in the same group as plumbeous, plumbeus/gravis (Plumbeous).

Subspecies plumbeous now has range:
"Breeds from the interior western United States (north to southern Idaho, Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and southwestern South Dakota) south ot southern Mexico (to Guerrero and central Oaxaca); northern populations migratory, wintering in southwestern United States (southern Arizona) and western Mexico (southern Sonora south to southwestern Veracruz and Oaxaca), but resident in southern Mexico (Michoacán, and possibly Jalisco, to Oaxaca".

Subspecies gravis has range:
"East central Mexico (Hidalgo, western Veracruz, and northern and western Puebla)".

White-browed Gnatcatcher (Polioptila bilineata)
Range change.

The Mexican birds all belong to subspecies brodkorbi which now has the range:
"Atlantic lowlands of southeastern Mexico (north to southern Veracruz and northeastern Oaxaca) south to eastern Nicaragua, intergrading with superciliaris in northern Costa Rica".

Tropical Mockingbird (Mimus gilvus)
Change of range.

The subspecies gracilis now has the range:
"Southern Mexico (eastern Oaxaca) to Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and western Nicaragua".

The other subspecies, leucophaeus, relevant to Mexico remains the same:

"Humid tropical se Mexico, Cozumel I., Isla Mujeres and Belize".

Common Chlorospingus (Chlorospingus flavopectus)
Range change.

The following subspecies get new range description:

Subspecies ophthalmicus:
"Eastern Mexico from southeastern San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz south to northeastern Oaxaca".

Subspecies albifrons:
"Southwestern Mexico (Guerrero and southwestern Oaxaca)".

Subspecies persimilis:
"Southern Mexico (southwestern Oaxaca)".

The last three subspecies relevant to Mexico remain unchanged.

Five-striped Sparrow (Amphispizopsis quinquestriata)
Sequence.
The species is positioned between Worthen's Sparrow (Spizella wortheni) and Black-throated Sparrow (Amphispiza bilineata).

Eastern Meadowlark (Sturnella magna)
Split.

Subspecies lilianae and auropectoralis are split off as Chihuahuan Meadowlark (Sturnella lilianae).
Subspecies lilianae with range:
"N Ariz. to e New Mexico, sw Texas, s Sonora and nw Chihuahua".

Subspecies auropectoralis with range:
"Western Mexico from southern Sinaloa, coastal Nayarit, and southern Durango across the Trans-Volcanic Belt east to the upper Río Lerma, Estado de México; populations between México and the Sierra Madre Oriental, in Tlaxcala, Puebla, and adjacent areas, also may represent auropectoralis, but this requires confirmation".

Adding one new species to the Mexican list.

2023

This years updates had little effect on the Mexican list. Mostly changes in the order of the species, new ebird groups and updating of many range descriptions, plus several changes of genus names.

The biggest news, however, is that Pacific-slope and Cordilleran Flycatchers are being lumped! A victory to birding over science. In the process of being split the Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner is now called Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner and likewise the Cattle Egret is now call Western Cattle Egret, whereas the Mexican goshawks are now called American Goshawks being split off from the old world Northern Goshawk.

Violet-crowned Hummingbird (Leucolia violiceps)
Change of genus.
The scientific name of the species is now Ramosomyia violiceps, due to preoccupation of the name Leucolia.

Green-fronted Hummingbird (Leucolia viridifrons)
Change of genus.
The scientific name of the species is now Ramosomyia viridifrons, due to preoccupation of the name Leucolia.

Double-striped Thick-knee (Burhinus bistriatus)
Change of genus.
The scientific name of the species is now Hesperoburhinus bistriatus.

Plovers and Lapwings (Charadridae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera has been changed.

Wilson's Plover (Charadrius wilsonia)
Collared Plover (Charadrius collaris)
Mountain Plover (Charadrius montanus)
Snowy Plover (Charadrius nivosus)
Change of genus.
They all change scientific name, now being Anarhynchus + same species name.

Eurasian Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus)
Change of genus.
The scientific name of the species is now Eudromias morinellus.

Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)

Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Skuas and Jaegers (Stercorariidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of species has been changed.

Gulls, Terns and Skimmers (Laridae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Albatrosses (Diomedeidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Boobies and Gannets (Sulidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Herons, Egrets and Bitterns (Ardeidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (Nyctanassa violacea)
Change of English name.
The hyphen is removed and the species is now called Yellow-crowned Night Heron.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (Nycticorax nycticorax)
Change of English name.
The hyphen is removed and the species is now called Black-crowned Night Heron.

Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis)
Split and change of English name.
The subspecies coromandus is split off and becomes Eastern Cattle Egret (Bubulcus coromandus) with range: S and E Asia to Indian subcontinent, Australia and New Zealand.

The subspecies ibis now becomes Western Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis) with range: Southern Europe east to Iran, and Africa, Madagascar, and islands in western Indian Ocean (Seychelles, Aldabra, Comoro Islands, and Mauritius). Colonized the New World in the 20th century, now widespread in North and South America. Introduced to the Hawaiian Islands. Partially migratory in North America and southern Africa.

Northern Goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)
Split and adding new subspecies.
The Eurasian and American subspecies are split into two species. The American subspecies, atricapillus and laingi, plus a newly described subspecies, apache, now represent the American Goshawk (Accipiter atricapillus).
Subspecies
atricapillus with range "North America south to sw US",
laingi with range "Haida Gwaii and Vancouver Island (British Columbia)",
apache withe range "SW US (s Arizona) to nw Mexico".

Meaning that Mexican birds belong to subspecies apache.

Trogons (Trogonidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Pacific Parakeet (Psittacara strenuus)
Change of range description.
The range description is changed from "Arid lowlands of se Mexico to n Nicaragua" to "Pacific slope from e Oaxaca to s Nicaragua".

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner (Automolus ochrolaemus)
Split.
The species is split into two species, the Mexican birds now becoming Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner (Automolus cervinigularis) with two subspecies, where cervinigularis continues to represent all the Mexican birds.
Subspecies:
cervinigularis with range: "Southeastern Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras".
hypophaeus with range: "Caribbean slope of e Nicaragua to nw Panama".

The other species becomes Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner (Automolus ochrolaemus) with the rest of the subspecies covering E Panama and S America.

Mountain Elaenia (Elaenia frantzii)
Change of range description.
Mexican birds belong to the subspecies ultima which now has the updated range description: "Mountains of s Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and nw Nicaragua".

Pacific-slope Flycatcher (Empidonax difficilis) and Cordilleran Flycatcher (Empidonax occidentalis)
Lump.
The two species are being lumped becoming the formerly-known Western Flycatcher (Empidonax difficilis). All subspecies are maintained as are, and two ebird groups are created to represent the two former species [JBJ comment: being illogical since groups are supposed to be created for the identification of populations that one day may warrant species status..!]

ebird group Pacific-slope including subspecies difficilis, insulicola and cineritius.
ebird group Cordilleran including subspecies hellmayri and occidentalis.

Removing one species from the Mexican list.

Steller's Jay (Cyanocitta stelleri)
Change of ebird groups.
The Mexican birds now belong to the following ebird groups:

diademata (Southwest Interior)
- macrolopha with range "montane west central United States (eastern Nevada to southwestern South Dakota, south to Arizona, New Mexico and far western Texas) and northern Mexico"
- diademata with range "Sierra Madre Occidental (se Sonora to Chihuahua and Jalisco)"
- phillipsi with range "Central Mexico (San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato and Hidalgo)"

coronata (Middle American)
- coronoata with range "Highlands of central Mexico (San Luis Potosí to n Puebla)"
- purpurea with range "SW Mexico (highlands of w and central Michoacán)"
- azteca with range "Mts. of c Mexico (México, Morelos, Puebla and w-c Veracruz)"
- teotepecensis with range "Mountains of s Mexico (central and s Guerrero)"
- restricta with range "S Mexico (highlands of Oaxaca)"
- ridgwayi with range "Highlands of s Mexico (Chiapas) to Guatemala and El Salvador"

Swallows (Hirundinidae)
Change of order.
The sequence of genera and species has been changed.

Tropical Mockingbird (Mimus gilvus)
Addition of ebird group.
A new group is added, and the Mexican birds now belong to the group gracilis/leucophaeus (Mayan).

Clay-colored Thrush (Turdus grayi)
Change of range description.
The subspecies tamaulipensis with range "Tropical e Mexico (s Tamaulipas to Yucatán Pen. and n Chiapas)" gets the new range "Tropical e Mexico (far s Texas and ne Mexico (from c Nuevo Leon and c Tamaulipas; s limits indeterminate)".

Black Thrush (Turdus infuscatus)
Change of range description.
The species range description is changed from "Humid montane forests of s Mexico to nw Honduras" to the range "Humid montane forests of e, se and s Mexico to nw Nicaragua".

Crimson-collared Grosbeak (Rhodothraupis celaeno)

Change of genus.
The species new scientific name is Periporphyrus celaeno.

Red-legged Honeycreeper (Cyanerpes cyaneus)
Change of range description.
The Mexican birds all belong to suspecies carneipes. The range description is changed from "Gulf slope of s Mexico to n Colombia; Coiba I. and Pearl Is." to "Eastern and southern Mexico (north to Guerrero and southern Tamaulipas) south through Panama (including Coiba Island and the Pearl Islands) to northwestern Colombia (upper Sinú Valley, Córdoba), also Cuba".

Slaty Finch (Spodiornis rusticus)
Change of genus and species name.
The species new scientific name is Haplospiza rustica.

2024

Elegant Quail (Callipepla douglasii)
Deleted subspecies.
The subspecies *languens* with range "Arid nw Mexico (w Chihuahua)" is synonomized with *bensoni* which gets new range "Arid northwestern Mexico (Sonora and western Chihuahua)".

Yellow-breasted Crake (Hapalocrex flaviventer)
Change of genus.
The scientific name of Yellow-breasted Crake is now Laterallus flaviventer.

Sandhill Crane (Antigone canadensis)
Change of names of ebird groups.
The common name of monotypic group *canadensis* is now "Lesser".
The common name of polytypic group *tabida/rowani* is now "Greater".
The common name of monotypic group *pulla* is now "Mississippi".
The common name of monotypic group *pratensis* is now "Florida".
The common name of monotypic group *nesiotes* is now "Cuban".

Snowy Plover (Anarhynchus nivosus)
Change of names of ebird groups.
The common name of monotypic group *nivosus* is now "Northern".
The common name of polytypic group *occidentalis* is now "Humboldt".

Northern Jacana (Jacana spinosa)
Deleted subspecies.

All subspecies are lumped into the nominate taxon and the species now becomes monotypic with the full range: "Inland southern Sinaloa and central Tamaulipas (northwestern and northeastern Mexico); rarely southern Texas (where formerly bred) to western Panama, and including Cozumel (just off Yucatán Peninsula); and Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola"

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (Calidris subruficollis)
Change of range.
New range description is: "Breeds high Arctic dry coastal tundra of far northeastern Palearctic and northern Nearctic, from northern Chukotka eastward from Wrangel Island (off northeastern Siberia), Alaskan North Slope from Pt. Barrow eastward through northeastern Canada, including Arctic islands from Banks to Devon islands (northeastern Canada); migrates to coastal and inland grassland of subtropical southern Neotropics, mainly in southeastern Brazil and Uruguay to central Argentina; prone to extreme vagrancy worldwide".

Black-legged Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla)
Change of names of ebird groups.
The common name of monotypic group *tridactyla* is now "Atlantic".
The common name of monotypic group *pollicaris* is now "Pacific".

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)
Split.
The species is split into four new species (seen before), with the American Herring Gull (Larus smithsonianus) being the one normally seen in Mexico. The others Vega Gull (L. vegae), Mongolian Gull (L. mongolicus) and European Herring Gull (L argentattus) have not been seen in Mexico. Number of species on the list remains the same.

Audubon's Shearwater (Puffinus lherminieri)
Change of common name.
The species is now calle Sargasso Shearwater.

Brown Booby (Bobo leucogaster)
Split.
The species is split into two new species both relevant for Mexico.

Brown Booby (B. leucogaster) with two subspecies:
leucogaster (Atlantic) with range: "Islands in Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean and tropical Atlantic"
plotus (Forster's) with range: "Breeds on islands in the Red Sea, tropical Indian Ocean, and tropical western and central Pacific Ocean"

Cocos Booby (B. brewsteri) with two subspecies:
brewsteri (Brewster's) with range: "Islands in Gulf of California and off w Mexico"
etesiaca (Colombian) with range: "Pacific islands off Central America and Colombia".

Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Least Bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)

Change of genus. New ebird groups.
The scientific name of Least Bittern is now Botaurus exilis.

Two new polytypic ebird groups are created:
exilis/pullus (Northern) [exilis, pullus]
erythromelas (Southern) [erythromelas, bogotensis, limoncochae, peruvianus]

Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)
Change of names of ebird groups.
The common name of monotypic group *carolinensis* is now "American".
The common name of monotypic group *ridgwayi* is now "Caribbean".

Hawks, Eagles and Kites (Acciptriformes)
Sequence.
A thorough sequence change has been made to the entire order.

Bicolored Hawk (Accipter bicolor)
Genus change.
Accipter bicolor now becomes Astur bicolor.

Cooper's Hawk (Accipter cooperii)
Genus change.
Accipter cooperii now becomes Astur cooperii.

American Goshawk (Accipter atricapillus)
Genus change.
Accipter atricapillus now becomes Astur atricapillus.

Common Black Hawk (Buteogallus anthracinus)
Subspecies deletion.
The subspecies *utilensis* with range: "Cancún, Cozumel I. and islands in Gulf of Honduras" is lumped with nominate subspecies *anthracinus* which becomes a monotypic ebird group (Common) with new range: "Southwestern USA to northern South America, including Cancún, Cozumel, islands in Gulf of Honduras, St. Vincent (southern Lesser Antilles), and Trinidad".

Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)
New subspecies.
The subspecies *suttoni* is added as a new monotypic ebird group (Sutton's) with the range: "Southern Baja California (Mexico)".

Barn Owl (Tyto alba)
Split.
The species is split into three species reflecting the larger continental groupings. Western Barn Owl (Tyto alba) in Europe and Africa, Eastern Barn Owl (Tyto javanica) in Asia and American Barn Owl (Tyto furcata) in the New World. The Mexican birds belong to the latter. All subspecies remain the same as in 2023 version.

Northern Flicker (Colaptes auratus)
Split.
The subspecies *mexicanoides* is split off as monotypic Guatemalan Flicker (Colaptes mexicanoides) with range: "Highlands of southeastern Mexico east of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec from western Chiapas eastward to northwestern Nicaragua".
Adding a new species to the Mexican list.

Amazona species (Amazona spp.)
Common name change.
All species of the genus Amazona have their names changed, replacing the word "Parrot" with "Amazon". Lilac-crowned Parrot is now Lilac-crowned Amazon, and so forth.

Plain Xenops (Xenops minutus)
Split.
Is split into three species, Northern Plain-Xenops (Xenops mexicanus), Amazonian Plain-Xenops (Xenops genibarbis) and Atlantic Plain-Xenops (Xenops minutus).
All birds in Mexico now belong to Northern Plain-Xenops, subspecies *mexicanus.*

Rufous-breasted Spinetail (Synallaxis erythrothorax)
Deletion subspecies.
Subspecies *furtiva* is lumped with subspecies *erythrothorax* and given the new range: "Southeastern Mexico from Veracruz and Oaxaca through Yucatán Peninsula to northwestern Honduras". All Mexican birds now belong to *erythrothorax.*

Order Sharpbill, Royal Flycatcher and Allies (Oxyruncidae)
Order split.
The order is split into two:
Sharpbill (Oxyruncidae) containing the species Sharpbill (Oxyruncus cristatus)
Royal Flycatchers and Allies (Onychorhynchidae) containing the rest of the species, the following being relevant to Mexico: Tropical Royal-Flycatcher (Onychorhynchus coronatus), Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher (Terenotriccus erythrurus) and Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher (Myiobius sulphureipygius).

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher (Mionectes oleagineus)
Adding ebird groups.
Four ebird groups added. The only one relevant to Mexico is the now monotypic group assimilis (assimilis).

Yellowish Flycatcher (Empidonax flavescens)
Adding ebird groups.
Two ebird groups added, both relevant to Mexico:
imperturbatus/salvini (Northern)
flavescens (Southern)

Nutting Flycatcher (Myiarchus nuttingi)

Adding common name to ebird group.
Monotypic group flavidor is now called *flavidor(Salvadoran)*

Tropical Kingbird (Tyrannus melancholicus)
New subspecies. Adding ebird groups.
A new subspecies *occidentalis* is added with range: "Southern Arizona and Sonora to Guerrero" and becoming the monotypic group occidentalis (West Mexican). Ranges of the existing subspecies remain unchanged.
Subspecies *satrapa* now belongs to the monotypic group satrapa (Middle American) and the last two subspecies now belong to the polytypic group melancholicus/despotes (South American).

Mangrove Vireo (Vireo pallens)
New subspecies.
Three new subspecies have been added - one of them relevant to Mexico.
Subspecies *salvini* with range: "Low-stature woodlands of Yucatan Peninsula from Tabasco (southeastern Mexico) through Belize" is added to the ebird group semiflavus (Northern Central America). There are now three subspecies covering the Mexican birds: *paluster, ochraceus and salvini.*

Brown-capped Vireo (Vireo leucophrys)
New ebird group.
Two ebird groups are added. All the Mexican birds now belong to the group amauronotus (Northern) consisting of the following subspecies: *eleanorae, bulli, amauronotus* and *strenuus.*

Yellow-green Vireo (Vireo flavoviridis)
New subspecies. Two new ebird groups.
New subspecies *hypoleucus* with range: "Breeds western Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa); wintering grounds unclear but probably southern Central America or northern South America" is added to the new group flavoviridis (Yellow-green) which also include the subspecies *flavoviridis* and *insulanus.*
The subspecies *forreri* is elevated to monotypic group forreri (Tres Marias Is.)

Black-throated Magpie-Jay (Calocitta colliei)
Change genus.
The new scientific name is Cyanocorax colliei.

White-throated Magpie-Jay (Calocitta formosa)
Change genus.
The new scientific name is Cyanocorax formosa.

Brown Jay (Psilorhinus morio)
Change genus.
The new scientific name is Cyanocorax morio.

Genus Cyanocorax
Change of sequence.

California Scrub-Jay (Aphelocoma californica)
Deletion of subspecies.
Several subspecies have been synonymized, leaving the species with four subspecies. The two relevant for Mexico are:
obscura with range: "Southwestern California and northern Baja California (south to Todos Santos Bay)"
hypoleuca with range: "Central Baja California (latitude 29°30' to Bahía Magdalena) and Cape District of Baja California".

House Wren (Troglodytes aedon)
Split.
The species is split into 7 species, where 3 are relevant to Mexico:
1- Northern House Wren (Troglodytes aedon) with polytypic ebird groups Northern and Brown-throated and present in most of mainland Mexico.
2- Cozumel Wren (Troglodytes beani) restricted to Cozumel Island.
3- Southern House Wren (Troglodytes musculus) with 4 new ebird groups where the Mexican birds all belong to the Central American group under the subspecies *intermedius*.
Adding 2 species to the Mexican list.

Band-backed Wren (Campylorhynchus zonatus)
Adding ebird groups.
3 groups are added and the Mexican birds all belong to *zonatus (Mesoamerican).*

Rufous-naped Wren (Campylorhynchus rufinucha)
Split.
The species is split into 3 species, all relevant to Mexico.
1- Russet-naped Wren (Campylorhynchus humilis), monotypic with range: "Arid lowlands of southwestern Mexico (Colima and southern Jalisco to western Chiapas)"
2- Veracruz Wren (Campylorhynchus rufinucha), monotypic with range: "Lowlands of e Mexico (Veracruz and adjacent Oaxaca)"
3- Rufous-backed Wren (Campylorhynchus capistratus), polytypic but Mexican birds all belonging to the subspecies *nigricaudatus* (ebird group Rufous-backed) with range: "S Mexico (coastal Chiapas) to w Guatemala"
Adding 2 new species to the Mexican list.

Rosy Thrush-Tanager (Rhodinocichla rosea)
Adding ebird groups.
3 groups are added and the Mexican birds now belong to *schistacea (Mexico)* with range: "Tropical Pacific coast of Mexico (Sinaloa to Michoacán)".

Stripe-headed Sparrow (Peucaea ruficauda)
Adding ebird groups.
2 groups are added and the Mexican birds are involved in both of the them:
Monotypic group *acuminata (Northern)* with range: "Arid nw Mexico (s Durango to se Guerrero and s Puebla)"

Polytypic group *ruficauda (Southern)* with Mexican birds being related to the subspecies *lawrencii* with range: "Mexico south of Isthmus of Tehuántepec (Oaxaca and w Chiapas)".

Spot-breasted Oriole (Icterus pectoralis)
Adding subspecies.
2 new subspecies are added, giving 4 in all and 3 of them relevant to Mexico:
carolynae with range: "Pacific slope of Mexico from Jalisco to Oaxaca"
pectoralis with range: "Eastern Oaxaca and central Chiapas, southern Mexico"
guttulatus with range: "Chiapas, southern Mexico to northwestern Nicaragua"
and the last one just for infomation:
espinachi with range: "Pacific coast of s Nicaragua to nw Costa Rica"

Black-polled Yellowthroat (Geothlypis speciosa)
Adding subspecies.
2 new subspecies are added, both relevant to Mexico:
speciosa with range: "State of México (central Mexico)"
limnatis with range: "Southern Guanajuato and northern Michoacán (central Mexico)"

Black-throated Green Warbler (Setophaga virens)
Adding subspecies.
2 new subspecies are added (from being monotypic species), both perhaps relevant to Mexico:

virens with range: "Breeds from northeastern British Columbia eastward across Canada to southern Newfoundland, in south from northern Minnesota to southern Nova Scotia, and southward through Appalachians to northern Georgia; non-breeding from northern Mexico and Greater Antilles through northern South America"

waynei with range: "Breeds in southeastern Virginia and the coastal plain of North and South Carolina, southeastern USA; wintering range uncertain"

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (Habia rubica)
Adding ebird groups.
The ebird groups are changed, but all subspecies remain as before. New group relevant to Mexico is: *affinis/rosea (West Mexican),* which is split off from the other ebird group relevant to Mexico *rubicoides (Northern).*

Red-throated Ant-Tanager (Habia fuscicauda)
Changing genus.
The new name of the species is *Driophlox fuscicauda.*

Black-faced Grosbeak (Caryothraustes poliogaster)
Adding ebird groups.
The two existing subspecies are elevated to monotypic ebird groups:
poliogaster (Northern) with range: "Lowlands of se Mexico (Veracruz) to Guatemala and n Honduras".
The other one, not relevant to Mexico included for information:

scapularis (Southern) with range: "Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua to Costa Rica and w Panama".

Morelet's Seedeater (Sporophila morelleti)
Adding ebird groups.
The two subspecies are elevated to monotypic ebird groups with same ranges as before. Both relevant to Mexico:
sharpei (Sharpe's) with range: "S Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley) to e Mexico (Veracruz)"
morelleti (Morelet's) 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)"

2025

Ducks, Geese and Waterfowl (Anatidae), New World Quail (Odontophoridae) and many more families.
Range changes.
Several species have had a range brush-up textually, but all without distribution effect.

Squirrel Cuckoo (Piaya cayana)
Split into two species.

New monotypic species:
Mexican Squirrel-Cuckoo (Piaya mexicana) with range: "Pacific slope of Mexico (central Sonora southward to Isthmus of Tehuántepec)".

And poly-typic species:
Common Squirrel-Cuckoo (Piaya cayana) with subspecies:
thermophila (Middle American) [including rest of the Mexican birds from the southeast]
nigricrissa (nigricrissa)
Amazonian ebird group: mehleri, mesura, circe, cayana, insulana, obscura, hellmayri, pallescens, cabanisi, macroura, mogenseni.

Common Poorwill (Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)
Range change.
Range changed from "Far southern Arizona to northern Mexico (central Sonora)" to "Far southern Arizona to central Mexico".

Costa's Hummingbird (Calypte costae)
Range change.

Range changed from "arid southwestern USA to southern Baja California and northwestern Mexico" to "Breeds arid southwestern USA to southern Baja California and northwestern Mexico; withdraws from south-central USA in winter and reaches west-central Mexico".

Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus)
Split into two species.
Subspecies *hudsonicus* is split off as
Hudsonian Whimbrel (Numenius hudsonicus) with range: "Alaska to northern Canada; winters to southern South America".

the other species becomes
Eurasian Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus) consisting of the remaining subspecies: *phaeopus, alboaxillaris, rogachevae and variegatus*.

Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus)
Added ebird groups.
All subspecies covering Mexican birds now belong to the polytypic group: *virginianus (Northern).* There are two other groups covering S America.

Elegant Trogon (Trogon elegans)
Split into two species.
All Mexican birds now belong to
Coppery-tailed Trogon (Trogon ambiguus) with three subspecies: *canescens, goldmani and ambiguus*.
Central American birds continue as Elegant Trogon (Trogon elegans).

Woodpeckers (Dryobates sp.)
Genus change.
Hairy, Smoky-brown, Strickland's and Arizona Woodpeckers (D. villosus, fumigatus, stricklandi, arizonae) are moved to the new genus: *Leuconotopicus* becoming (L. villosus, fumigatus, stricklandi, arizonae).

Red-lored Amazon (Amazona autumnalis)
Split and ebird group change.
The split refers to S American birds and does not affect Mexican birds. All Mexican birds now belong to the monotypic group *autumnalis (Red-lored).*

Slaty Antwren (Myrmotherula schisticolor)
Adding ebird group.
Mexican birds now belong to the monotypic group *schisticolor (Western).*

Black-banded Woodcreeper (Dendrocolaptes picumnus)
Change of ebird group.
The Mexican birds now belong to the new monotypic group *puncticollis (Mexican).*

Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet (Camptostoma imberbe)
New subspecies and ebird groups.
Two subspecies are recognized, both affecting Mexican birds.

Subspecies *imberbe* becomes a monotypic group *imberbe (Northern)* with range: "Southeastern Arizona to southern Texas, western Mexico, and northern Costa Rica".

Subspecies *thyellophilum* becomes a monotypic group *thyellophilum (Yucatan)* with range: "Yucatan Peninsula including Cozumel".

Nutting's Flycatcher (Myiarchus nuttingi)
Split into two species. New ebird groups.
Both species affect the Mexican birds.

Subspecies *flavidior* is split off as monotypic species:
Salvadoran Flycatcher (Myiarchus flavidior) with range: "Pacific lowlands of southern Mexico (Chiapas) to western Nicaragua, and arid interior valleys of Honduras".

Remaining species:
Nutting Flycatcher (Myiarchus nuttingi) with two new monotypic groups:
inquietus (Mexican) with range: "Semiarid w Mexico (Sonora to Chiapas) and central Mexico".
nuttingi (Central American) with range: "Arid interior montane valleys of Chiapas to northwestern Costa Rica".

Tawny-crowned Greenlet (Tunchiornis ochraceiceps)
Split into 4 species.
The only effect for the Mexican birds is a change of common name since they all belong to the nominate subspecies. This species is now:
Ochre-crowned Greenlet (Tunchiornis ochraceiceps) with subspecies *ochraceiceps, pallidipectus, nelsoni and bulunensis.*

The 3 split off species are:
Rufous-fronted Greenlet (Tunchiornis ferrugineifrons), Guianan Greenlet (Tunchiornis luteifrons) and Para Greenlet (Tunchiornis rubrifrons).

Warbling Vireo (Vireo gilvus)
Split into 2 species.
Both relevant to Mexico.

Eastern Warbling Vireo (Vireo gilvus), monotypic, with range: "Breeds southern Canada from central Alberta eastward to southern Nova Scotia and southward to the northern parts of southeastern US states, but mostly from northern Oklahoma, Kentucky, and New Jersey northwards; winters from southern Mexico to northeastern Costa Rica".

Western Warbling Vireo (Vireo swainsoni), polytypic, with 4 subspecies:

- *swainsoni* with range: "Breeds from southeastern Alaska to northern Montana, and along Pacific coast to northern Baja California Norte; winters in western Mexico".
- *victoriae* with range: "Mountains of southern Baja California (Sierra de la Laguna)".
- *brewsteri* with range: "Breeds from Montana and southern Idaho eastward to western South Dakota, southward to western Texas and south-central Mexico (Oaxaca); winters in south-central Mexico".
- *sympatricus* with range: "Resident in south-central Mexico (Puebla)".

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Corthylio calendula)
Range change.
The range description for subspecies *obscurus* is now: "Formerly Guadalupe Island (off western Mexico); extinct".

Rufous-and-white Wren (Thryophilus rufalbus)
Subspecies deletion.
All Mexican birds are of subspecies *transfinis* which is lumped with nominate subspecies *rufalbus* giving the new range description: "Southern Mexico (Pacific slope of far southwestern Chiapas), western Guatemala, and El Salvador".

White-bellied Wren (Uropsila leucogastra)
Name change, ebird group.
The name of the group *leucogastra (Middle America)* is changed to *leucogastra (Middle American).*

White-throated Thrush (Turdus assimilis)
Split and subspecies addition, change.
The split does not affect Mexican birds (subspecies daguae of Panama and Colombia is split off as Dagua Thrush (Turdus daguae)).
Subspecies *suttoni* added with range: "Southwestern Tamaulipas and northeastern San Luis Potosí ". Because of this, subspecies *assimilis* gets a new range description: "Eastern Mexico (Eastern Hidalgo and western Veracruz southward to northern Oaxaca)".

Hooded Grosbeak (Hesperiphona abeillei)
Genus change.
The species is moved to genus *Hesperiphona* and becomes *Hesperiphona abeillei.* Subspecies *pallidus* and *saturatus* are changed to femininum and becomes *pallida* and *saturata.*

Evening Grosbeak (Hesperiphona vespertina)
Genus change. Species change.
The species is moved to the feminine genus *Hesperiphona* and becomes *Hesperiphona vespertina.* Subspecies *montanus,* relevant for Mexico, is changed to *montana.*

White-eared Ground-Sparrow (Melozone leucotis)
Split in 2 species.
Subspecies *occipitalis* includes all Mexican birds and is split off as monotypic species:

Gray-crowned Ground-Sparrow (Melozone occipitalis) with range: "Highlands of southern Mexico (Chiapas) to Guatemala and El Salvador".

Yellow Warbler (Setophaga petechia)
Split into 2 species.
Both relevant to Mexico:

Northern Yellow Warbler (Setophaga aestiva)
with subspecies (*rubiginosa, amnicola, aestiva, morcomi, sonorana, dugesi*). All relevant to Mexico (see species account for details).

Mangrove Yellow Warbler (Setophaga petechia)
with all remaining subspecies from the old S. petechia. Only subspecies relevant to Mexico are listed here. See species account for complete details. Subspecies under polytypic ebird group c*astaneiceps (Mexican)*: *oraria, bryanti, castaneiceps, rhizophorae*. Monotypic ebird group: *rufivertex (Cozumel).*

Fan-tailed Warbler (Basileuterus lachrymosus)
Change of genus and range.
The monotypic species is now:
Fan-tailed Warbler (Euthlypis lachrymosa) with range: "Tropical northwestern and northeastern Mexico (southeastern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas) to north-central Nicaragua".

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (Habia rubica)
Rearrangement of ebird groups.
The ones relevant for Mexico mentioned.
Monotypic:

- *rosea (West Mexican)* with range "Pacific slope of southwestern Mexico (Nayarit and Jalisco to Guerrero)".
- *affinis (Oaxaca)* with range: "Pacific slope of southern Mexico (Oaxaca)".
- *holobrunnea (East Mexican)* with range: "Subtropical eastern Mexico (southern Tamaulipas to Veracruz and northern Oaxaca)".

Polytypic:

- *nelsoni (rubicoides)* with range: "Southeastern Mexico (Yucatan Peninsula north of southern Campeche)".
- *rubicoides (rubicoides)* with range: "Southern Mexico (Puebla and eastern Veracruz) southward to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua".¨
- *alfaroana (rubicoides)* with range: "Northwestern Costa Rica (Nicoya Peninsula)".

Bananaquit (Coereba flaveola)
Range change.
Subspecies *caboti* gets a new range description: "Quintana Roo (southeastern Mexico), including islands off northeastern Yucatan Peninsula (isla Holbox, Cozumel, and Cayo Culebra)".

2026

Caribbean Dove (Leptotila jamaicensis)
new polytypic ebird groups:
gaumeri/neoxena (Yucatan)
jamaicensis/collaris (Jamaican).

Lesser Roadrunner (Geococcyx velox)
Adding subspecies, now 2:
1-velox (Northern) with range: "East-central Sonora southward along Pacific coast of Mexico to El Salvador and western Honduras, and in east-central Veracruz."
2-longisignum (Hondurean) with range: "North-central Honduras southward to northwestern Nicaragua".

Willet (Tringa semipalmata)
Split into two:
1-Saltmarsh Willet (Tringa semipalmata) with range: "Breeds coastal Newfoundland (southeastern Canada) to Florida southward to Tamaulipas (northeastern Mexico), also Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and scattered islands elsewhere in Caribbean including Los Roques (north of Venezuela); winters coastally from New Jersey through Caribbean southward to northeastern Brazil."
2-Prairie Willet (Tringa inornata) with range: "Breeds in prairies wetlands of inland central Alberta eastward to southwestern Manitoba (south-central Canada), southward to northeastern California and northern Nebraska; frequently migrates inland; winters coastally northern California to central Chile".

Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)
new English names to ebird groups:
lineatus (Eastern)
extimus (Florida)
elegans (California)

Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis)
new English names to ebird groups (only Mexican relevants are mentioned):
calurus/alascensis (Western)
fuertesi (Fuertes's)
suttoni (Sutton's)
kemsiesi/hadropus (Mexican Highland)
fumosus (Tres Marias)
socorroensis (Soccoro)

Northern Pygmy-Owl (Glaucidium gnoma)
new English name to ebird group:
gnoma (Mexican)

Russet-crowned Motmot (Momotus mexicanus)
Split into two species:
1- Momotus mexicanus now with English name Mexican Motmot, and remaining 3 subspecies.
2- Monotypic Guatemalan Motmot (Momotus castaneiceps) with range: "Arid east-central Guatemala (Motagua Valley system)".

Strong-billed Woodcreeper (Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus)
new ebird groups to Mexican birds:
sclateri/omiltemensis (Mexican)

Mountain Elaenia (Elaenia frantzii)
new ebird group to Mexican birds:
frantzii/ultima (Central America)

Tufted Flycatcher (Mitrephanes phaeocercus)
Split into two species:
1-Tawny Tufted-Flycatcher (Mitrephanes phaeocercus) with subspecies tenuirostris and phaeocercus with the same ranges as before.
2-Lemon-bellied Tufted-Flycatcher (Mitrephanes aurantiiventris) with subspecies aurantiiventris and berlepschi with unchanged ranges.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (Myiarchus tuberculifer)
Name change of ebird groups. Only Mexican birds listed:
olivascens (West Mexican)
lawrenceii (Middle American)

Brown-crested Flycatcher (Myiarchus tyrannulus)
Name change of ebird groups. Only Mexican birds listed:
magister (West Mexican)
lcooperi (East Mexican)

Steller's Jay (Cyanocitta stelleri)
Name change and reorganisation of ebird groups. Only Mexican groups listed:
diademata/macrolopha (Southwest Interior)
azteca (Central Mexican)
coronata (East Mexican)
ridgwayi (Central American)

Mexican Jay (Aphelocoma wollweberi)
Name change of ebird groups. Only Mexican groups listed:
wollweberi (Western)
couchii (Eastern)

Cliff Swallow (Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)
Name change of ebird groups:
pyrrhonota (Northern)
melanogaster (Mexican)

Cliff Swallow (Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)
Name change of ebird group:
melanotis (Mexican)

Brown Creeper (Certhia americana)
Name change of ebird group. Only Mexican groups:
americana/nigrescens (Eastern)
albescens/alticola (Mexican)
pernigra (Chiapas)

Marsh Wren (Cistothorus palustris)
Split into two species, both present in Mexico:
1- Western Marsh Wren (Cistothorus paludicola) with subspecies (browningi, paludicola, aestuarinus, clarkae, pulverius, plesius, laingi, tolucencis).
2- Eastern Marsh Wren (Cistothorus palustris) with subspecies (iliacus, dissaeptus, palustris, waynei, marianae, griceus).

Breeding individuals are Western birds, while Eastern is mainly a winter visitor.

Bewick's Wren (Thryomanes bewickii)
Name change of ebird group:
mexicanus (Interior West)
spilurus (Pacific)

Cactus Wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus)
Name change of ebird group:
brunneicapillus (Common)
affinis/bryanti (Baja)

Rufous-and-white Wren (Thryophilus rufalbus)
Name change of ebird group relevant to Mexico:
rufalbus (Northern)

Blue Mockingbird (Melanotis caerulescens)
Name change of ebird group:
longirostris (Tres Marias)
caerulescens (Blue)

Curve-billed Thrasher (Toxostoma curvirostre)
Name change of ebird group:
palmeri (Sonoran)
curvirostre (Chihuahuan)

Hermit Thrush (Catharus guttatus)
Name change of ebird group:
guttatus (Pacific)
auduboni (Interior West)
faxoni/crymophilus (Northern)

White-throated Thrush (Turdus assimilis)
Name change of ebird group:
assimilis (Brown-backed)
leucauchen/atrotinctus (Sooty-backed) - C Veracruz and south.

White-throated Thrush (Turdus assimilis)
Change of subspecies:
Subspecies rhodopnus is deleted and replaced by sonoriensis with range: "Southern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, and northern Sinaloa (west-central Mexico)".

Common Chlorospingus (Chlorospingus flavopectus)
Rearranging ebird groups, only Mexican list:
ophthalmicus (Northeast Mexico)
albifrons/persimilis (Southwest Mexico)
wetmorei (Tuxtla)
postocularis (Middle American)

Common Chlorospingus (Chlorospingus flavopectus)
Deleting subspecies:
Subspecies mexicana is lumped with botterii with new range: "Central and southern highlands of Mexico (southern Puebla to Oaxaca and western Chiapas)".

Olive Sparrow (Arremonops rufivirgatus)
Deleting subspecies:
Subspecies ridgwayi is lumped with rufivirgatus with new range: "Southern Texas (USA) to eastern Mexico (San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz)".

Brewer's Sparrow (Spizella breweri)
Name change of ebird group:
breweri (Interior West)

Worthen's Sparrow (Spizella wortheni)
Adding subspecies:
browni with range "Northwestern Zacatecas (west-central Mexico)".
wortheni with range : "Coahuila to Nuevo León, Zacatecas, and Veracruz (east-central Mexico)".

Black-throated Sparrow (Amphispiza bilineata)
Deleting subspecies:
carmenae is lumped with bangsi with range "Cape District of southern Baja California and adjacent islands".

Green-striped Brushfinch (Arremon virenticeps)
Deleting subspecies:
The species is now monotypic with range: "Montane forest from southern Sinaloa and western Durango southward to Puebla and far northern Guerrero (western and central Mexico)".

Bell's Sparrow (Artemisiospiza belli)
English names added to ebird groups:
belli (Pacific)
canescens (Interior)
clementeae (San Clemente)
cinerea (Vizcaino)

Savannah Sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis)
Deletion of subspecies:
oblitus, mediogriseus, crassus, rufufuscus are synonymized with various subspecies of the Common group, with the following remaining:
labradorius, savanna, anthinus, sandwichensis, brooksi, alaudinus, nevadensis, brunnescens and wetmorei.

Song Sparrow (Melospiza melodia)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
melodia (Eastern)
sanaka/maxima (Aleutian)
rufina (Pacific Northwest)
heermanni (California Coast)
samuelsis (San Pablo Bay)
pusillula (South San Francisco Bay)
fallax (Desert)
mexicana (Mexican)

Abert's Towhee (Melozone aberti)
Deletion of subspecies:
Vorhiersi is lumped with nominate aberti with the new range: "Southwestern USA in southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico".
The only other subspecies, dumeticola, now has range: "Southwestern USA from southwestern Utah southward in Colorado Valley of southeastern Nevada to southeastern California, eastward along Gila River in southern Arizona, far northwestern Mexico in far northern Baja California and northwestern Sonora".

Rufous-crowned Sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps)

Deletion of subspecies:
Rupicula is lumped with scottii with new range: "Northern to southwestern Arizona and New Mexico, northeastern Sonora, and northwestern Coahuila".

Spotted Towhee (Pipilo maculatus)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
oregonus (Pacific)
arcticus (Great Plains)
maculatus (Interior West)

Collared Towhee (Pipilo ocai)
Adding ebird groups:
oalticola (Northern)
nigrescens (Black-hooded)
ocai (Collared)

Family Icteriidae - Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteria virens)
Icteriidae is lumped with Icteridae.

Hooded Oriole (Icterus cucullatus)
Rearranging and adding English names to ebird groups:
cucullatus/sennetti (Eastern)
nelsoni/trochiloides (Western)
igneus (Yucatan)

Yellow-tailed Oriole (Icterus mesomelas)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
mesomelas (Northern)
salvinii/carrikeri (Black-winged)
taczanowskii (Ecuadorian)

Streak-backed Oriole (Icterus pustulatus)
Deletion of subspecies and changing English names to ebird groups:
Subspecies yaegeri and dickermani are deleted leaving West Mexican group with only two subspecies: pustulatus/microstictus (West Mexican). The other mainland group is now called sclateri (Dense-streaked).

Hooded Oriole (Icterus bullockii)
Deletion of subspecies.
No subspecies left leaving it monotypic with range: Breeds southwestern Canada southward through western USA to northern Mexico; winters northern Mexico southward to Guatemala.

Altamira Oriole (Icterus gularis)
Deletion of subspecies.
Several subspecies are deleted leaving three:

mentalis with range: "Southern Texas (lower Río Grande Valley) to southeastern Mexico (Yucatan Peninsula), Cozumel, and far northern Belize, southern Mexico (far southern Chiapas) and Pacific slope of Guatemala".

flavescens with range: "Coastal sw Mexico (Guerrero".

gularis with range: "Arid tropical southern Mexico (Oaxaca) to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and west-central Nicaragua".

Red-winged Blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus)
Deletion of subspecies.
Subspecies matudae and brevirostris are lumped with richmondi with new range: "Caribbean slope of Mexico (southern Veracruz) to Belize and northern Guatemala, and on Caribbean slope of Honduras and southeastern Nicaragua".

Brown-headed Cowbird (Molothrus ater)
Deletion of subspecies.
Subspecies californicus is lumped with obscurus with new range: "Breeds southwestern USA to northern Baja California and Los Coronados Islands (off northwestern Baja), Guerrero, and northern Tamaulipas (northern Mexico); winters to southern Baja California and Oaxaca".

Orange-crowned Warbler (Leiothlypis celata)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
celata (Northern)
orestera (Rocky Mts.)
lutescens (Pacific)
sordida (Channel Is.)

Nashville Warbler (Leiothlypis ruficapilla)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
ruficapilla (Eastern)
ridgwayi (Western)

Mangrove Yellow Warbler (Setophaga petechia)
Changing name of ebird group:
Based on precedence the group castaneiceps (West Mexican) becomes bryanti (Mexican).

Yellow-throated Warbler (Setophaga dominica)
Adding English names to ebird group:
albilora (Sycamore)
dominica/stoddardi (Pinewoods)

Chestnut-capped Warbler (Basileuterus delattrii)
Adding ebird groups:
delattrii (Northern)
mesochrysus/actuosus (Southern)

Wilson's Warbler (Cardellina pusilla)
Adding English names to ebird groups:
chryseola (Pacific)
pileolata (Interior West)
pusilla (Eastern)

Genus Myioborus
Change of common names.
All species in the genus with Redstart in the name have that part changed to Whitestart:
Painted Redstart becoming Painted Whitestart, etc.

Slate-throated Whitestart (Myioborus miniatus)
Adding ebird groups.
All Mexican bird belong to either of the two:
miniatus (Scarlet-bellied)
intermedius (Middle American)

Slate-throated Whitestart (Myioborus miniatus)
Rearrangin ebird groups.
Now three groups rather than two:
igneus (Western)
cardinalis (Eastern)
carneus (Long-crested)

Yellow-faced Grassquit (Tiaris olivaceus)
Adding English names to ebird groups.
pusillus (Black-bellied)
intermedius (Cozumel)

Buff-throated Saltator (Saltator maximus)
Adding ebird groups.
Mexican birds now belong to polytypic group magnoides (Northern).

Black-headed Saltator (Saltator atriceps)
Adding ebird groups.
Mexican birds now belong to polytypic group atriceps (Black-headed) and monotypic group suffuscus (Tuxtla).