Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2019
Revisión del estatado de las especies de aves que han sido reportadas para Colombia 2019

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Abstract
We again revise Colombia's checklist based on new records and the literature. Band-tailed Antbird Hypocnemoides maculicauda, Black-tailed Antbird Myrmoborus melanurus and Cave Swallow Petrochelidon fulva are newly added to the Colombian bird checklist, based on photographic records. Christmas Shearwater Puffinus navitatis is returned to the checklist as an unconfirmed species based on a new sight record. A new photographic record allows Scissor-tailed Flycatcher Tyrannus forficatus to be promoted from unconfirmed to confirmed status. Great Frigatebird Fregata minor is promoted to confirmed status, based on a revision of overlooked historical specimens and a new photographic record. Three species are added to the "escaped" category, but which lack evidence of establishment, namely: Turkey Meleagris gallopavo, Swan Goose Anser cygnoides and Egyptian Goose Alopochen aegyptiaca. Splits are accepted of Riparian Antbird Cercomacroides fuscicauda and Campina Thrush Turdus arthuri. Several amendments to genus and species names, English names and linear order are made, following recent publications. The Colombian checklist rises to 1,941 species (excluding escapees).

Keywords: New records, Colombia, birds, status revision.

Resumen
Nuevamente revisamos el listado de aves de Colombia, basado en nuevos registros y la literatura. Las especies Hypocnemoides maculicauda, Myrmoborus melanurus y Petrochelidon fulva se agregan al listado de aves de Colombia, basadas en registros fotográficos. Puffinus navitatis vuelve al listado, basada en un nuevo registro visual. Con un registro fotográfico, la especie Tyrannus forficatus es ahora elevada al estado de especie confirmada. La especie Fregata minor, se promociona a estado confirmado, posterior a una revisión de especímenes históricos que habían sido pasados por alto, y un nuevo registro fotográfico. Se agregan Meleagris gallopavo, Anser cygnioides y Alopochen aegyptiaca en la categoría de especies escapadas, pero dichas especies carecen de evidencia sobre su establecimiento. Hemos aceptado las separaciones taxonómicas de Cercomacroides fuscicauda y Turdus arthuri. Finalmente, se realizaron varias modificaciones a los nombres de géneros y especies, nombres en inglés y el orden lineal del listado. El número de especies registradas en el listado de aves de Colombia asciende a 1,941 especies (excluyendo especies exóticas que no han establecido poblaciones).

Palabras clave: nuevos registros, especímenes, fotografías, revisión del estado.

Introduction

Since the publication of the checklist of Avendaño et al. (2017a, hereafter ACO), we assessed all their proposed changes (Donegan et al. 2018) and proposed a new dialogue, noting: "that it would ... be optimal to unify Colombia’s bird checklist by combining our checklist with ACO’s". This approach was rejected and so our next update is now published here.

We are delighted that more and more birders and ornithologists are sharing their information online. Avendaño et al. (2017a) called for observers to publish their records, as do we. During this series of papers, we have often made efforts to assist observers in bringing their records to print. In this paper, we have been given permission to replicate some online photographs and include observation details based on materials in eBird (2020). However, there remain a number of other new records for Colombia in online resources, including for Tawny-headed Swallow Alopochelidon fucata, White-bellied Piculet Picumnus spilogaster and White-crowned Sparrow Zonotrichia leucophrys where relevant observers have either not responded to our requests for information or apparently intend to publish elsewhere. Other species,
have been a number of important separate taxonomic
Petrochelidon fulva, below) and papers leading us to
photographic record in eBird (2020: Cave Swallow
Meleagris gallopavo
reassess one exotic, non-established escapee (Turkey
Malpelo, Isla Gorgona, offshore continental islands and
continental islands and contiguous territorial sea of these areas and the continental
mainland itself, which are all acceptable for AOS
purposes. A separate Malpelo list could also be developed in future.

These categories may have introduced some confusion, since some of the contractions we used are rather similar to one another and no hierarchy was presented between them as to which may have been best (except that Escaped species were always discounted as part of the checklist).

We have reviewed this scheme in light of other checklist authorities' models. The American Ornithologists' Society (Chesser et al. 2019, Remsen et al. 2020) operates a four-way distinction between hypothetical (our "Obs"), Introduced, Extinct and confirmed (otherwise undenoted) records. In contrast, the British Ornithologists' Union (2018) scheme distinguishes modern records of naturally occurring species (Category A, including those based on confirmed or sight records), species based only on older records (pre-1950) (Category B), introduced and established species (Category C), species of dubious origin (possible but unproven escapees) (Category D) and actual escapees (Category E).

Going forwards we propose a new scheme for status of Colombian birds (Table 1), taking into account the best of other authorities' schemes, but addressing specific issues for Colombia, i.e. a separate San Andrés & Providencia list, records based on dubious older specimens of uncertain provenance and the "hypothetical" concept for sight records.

Table 1. New status categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Code</th>
<th>Old Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category A: Confirmed records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Confirmed on the mainland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Obs+</td>
<td>Confirmed on San Andrés &amp; Providencia, with unconfirmed records on the mainland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Confirmed on San Andrés &amp; Providencia only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category B: Unconfirmed records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Obs</td>
<td>Unconfirmed records on the mainland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Obs &amp; SA Obs</td>
<td>Unconfirmed records both on mainland and San Andrés &amp; Providencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>SA Obs</td>
<td>Unconfirmed records on San Andrés &amp; Providencia only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4</td>
<td>Bog</td>
<td>&quot;Bogotá&quot; specimen only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5</td>
<td>Obs Bog</td>
<td>&quot;Bogotá&quot; specimen and also other unconfirmed records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category C: Established, introduced species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Introduced and established on the mainland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>[not yet used]</td>
<td>Introduced and established on San Andrés &amp; Providencia only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>[not yet used]</td>
<td>Introduced and established but unconfirmed records only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category D: Extinct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ext</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category E: Escaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>Esc</td>
<td>Escaped with confirmed records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>Esc Obs</td>
<td>Escaped with unconfirmed records [Note: no separate escapes list for San Andrés maintained]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: "mainland" for these purposes includes continental mainland together with Isla Malpelo, Isla Gorgona, offshore continental islands and contiguous territorial sea".

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Species added

Christmas Shearwater *Puffinus navitatis*

This species stood on Colombia's list for several years based on a sight record by Spear & Ainley (1999) in the Panama Bight region (under old category "Obs", now Category B1). This record had been accepted by us (since Salaman *et al.* 2008a) and other authorities (e.g. Estela *et al.* 2010, Avendaño *et al.* 2017a) for Colombia, until Donegan *et al.* (2018) noted that the observation locality fell within Panamian territorial waters.

A new observation is reported by Schmitt *et al.* (2018) in eBird (2020) on 22 March 2018. This relates to observations made by Fabrice Schmitt, Steve N.G. Howell and participants on a WINGS tour. The observation locality (2°50'N, 83°20'W) falls squarely in Colombian territorial waters. The usual benchmark for counting pelagic species on national bird lists (e.g. Remsen *et al.* 2020) is to apply a 200 nautical mile limit from land. This location is more than 200 nautical miles west of mainland Colombia. However, it falls c.150 km WSW of Isla Malpelo and so "counts" as a national record. According to the observers, who know the species from elsewhere, identification was relatively straightforward: an all brown little shearwater, easily separated from Sooty Shearwater *Ardenna grisea* by smaller size and lack of gray underwing flashes. Tens of thousands of Sooty Shearwaters were seen by the same observers during the two weeks previous to this sighting, providing a good point of reference. Christmas Shearwater was identified versus the dark morph of Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica*, which was also observed on the same tour (Fig. 3) due to its size and different tail shape. Since no photographic confirmation is available, Christmas Shearwater returns once again to the Colombian bird checklist, and again with unconfirmed status (Category B1, formerly "Obs").

Band-tailed Antbird *Hypocnemoides maculicauda*

Black-tailed Antbird *Myrmoborus melanurus*

Photographic records by Friedel (2020) in this edition allows these two antbird species to be added as new confirmed species for Colombia (both as confirmed species in Category A1).

Cave Swallow *Petrochelidon fulva*

Massiah & Levesque (2017 in eBird 2020) present a photograph of this species from the southernmost tip of San Andrés on 2 November 2017. A Colombian specimen exists with unreliable locality data (Lobo—y—HenriquesJC 2014), but the species was not previously listed for the country due to question marks over that record. It can now be added as a confirmed species for San Andrés & Providencia, at least (Category A3, formerly "SA"). Doubtless it will also be recorded before too long on the north coast.

Changes of status

Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor*

We previously reviewed the status of this species in Donegan *et al.* (2010), transferring it from confirmed (now Category A1) to unconfirmed (former "Obs", now Category B1) status (known only from sight records) so as to align with Anonymous (2009). Hypothetical status was also adopted by Avendaño *et al.* (2017a), which is a later iteration of Anonymous (2009)'s list. Salaman *et al.* (2001) previously included this species for Colombia, citing Pitman *et al.* (1995) and it was placed in a confirmed category by Salaman *et al.* (2008a, 2009) until the revision in Donegan *et al.* (2010), who found no specimens databased in Biomap Alliance Participants (2019).

Pitman *et al.* (1995) reported hundreds of birds on Malpelo island, considering it a probable but unconfirmed breeding species. López-Victoria & Estela (2006) considered it a breeding species, also reporting hundreds of birds there. Estela *et al.* (2010) claimed that the latter records were supported by photography and there are multiple sight records from Malpelo (20 checklists in eBird 2020) and two on the Pacific coast of Nariño (Carantón & Cubillos 2019 and Tabares Segovia 2019, each in eBird 2020), both of which claim unpublished photographic support. A claimed separate photographic record by David Caro from a Malpelo expedition, reproduced in Donegan *et al.* (2010), was considered by experts not to show diagnostic marks sufficiently to qualify as a confirmed record.
Figure 2. Close up of same bird as in Figure 3 from two angles, showing the characteristic greenish mantle sheen in closer detail. 22 March 2018 © Dan Durda.

Therefore, despite such extensive and numerous observations, no confirmed photographic record appears yet to have been published.

A further review of literature in connection with our revision of the status of this species in the country reveals that Pitman et al. (1995) reported taking 6 specimens of Great Frigatebird on Isla Malpelo in December 1985.

These are deposited at Los Angeles County Museum (specimen nos. LACM-103088, 103768, 104323, 106756, 105757 and 106758), which means that it should have been retained as a confirmed species (Category A1).

Kimball Garrett (in litt 2019) provided the following information about the LACM specimens; the culmen of the male depicted in Fig. 1 measured 97.1 mm. Another adult male (LACM 103768, prepared as a flat skin and complete skeleton) has a culmen of 100.6 mm. Both measurements are within or even below the expected range for males in central Pacific Ocean populations of Great Frigatebird (*F. minor palmerstoni*) and below that usually found in males of any population of Magnificent Frigatebird *F. magnificens*. However, both were labelled as of subspecies *rigdwayi*. Both male flat skins show a strong green sheen on the dorsal feathering. Mensural data, together with plumage, means that there is no question these two specimens are *Fregata minor*. The other four Malpelo specimens of *F. minor* at LACM were prepared as complete skeletons.

There is also a recent confirmed photographic record. Between 1315 hrs and 1415 hrs on 22 March 2018, during
a Pacific pelagic tour operated by WINGS, Steve N.G. Howell, Dan Durda and others observed an adult male Great Frigatebird, which was photographed (Figs. 2-3) alongside a Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica*. The pale alar bar and green sheen (clearly visible on the mantle) both support identification as Great Frigatebird (S.N.G. Howell *in litt.* 2019). In addition, this locality is a long way offshore for Magnificent Frigatebird *F. magnificens*.

The observation locality was between 4°26.744’N, 83°38.304’W (1315 hrs) and 4°49.625’N, 83°43.458’W (1415 hrs). The maritime boundary between Colombia and Panama in this region is at 5°N, based on point F/6 in the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Related Matters between the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Colombia of 20 November 1976 (produced in United Nations 1987, pp. 160 & 163), meaning that these records are in Colombian waters. A second test for qualifying marine bird records involves a 200 nautical miles (*c.*320 km) limit from land applied by Remsen *et al.* (2020, Proposal 76 by A. Jaramillo 2003) and other authors. Again, this record qualifies on account of the locality range falling *c.*230 km NE of Isla Malpelo.

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus forficatus***

This species is transferred from hypothetical (formerly "Obs", now Category B1) to confirmed status (Category A1) based on the photographic record of Felix & Mosquera Lima (2020) in this issue.

**Splits**

**Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus***

We follow the study of Remsen *et al.* (2015) and other authors (e.g. Chesser *et al.* 2016, Gill & Donsker 2020, Remsen *et al.* 2020) in splitting Central from South American populations of this species. This results in a change of name to the above for the previously-more-widespread Green Violetar *C. thalassinus*, an individual of which is illustrated in Fig. 4.

**White-shouldered Fire-eye *Pyriglena leucoptera***

Isler & Maldonado-Coelho (2017) proposed separating the genus *Pyriglena* into five species, whose distributions all encompass Amazonian regions. Under this split, Colombian populations referable to the subspecies *castanoptera* of the East slope (e.g. Fig. 5) would be transferred into Western Fire-eye *P. maura*. As noted by McMullan *et al.* (2018), the western slope subspecies *pacific* is confirmed close to the Ecuadorian border in Nariño and there are several sight records from ProAves’ RNA Pagan (Salaman *et al.* 2008b, p.46; Beckers 2004, van Els 2015 and Urueña 2019a, the latter three each in eBird 2020). The *pacific* subspecies differs somewhat in plumage and voice from east slope birds, but not drastically; it would also be placed within a split *maura* in the new arrangement, together with east slope birds.

**Blackish Antbird *Cercomacroides nigrescens***

The Riparian Antbird, a species of Amazonian várzea habitat, was proposed to be split from Blackish Antbird of the Colombian east slope (and elsewhere) by Mayer *et al.* (2014). As flagged in a note to the latest online version of Colombia's bird checklist (Donegan *et al.* 2019), we overlooked the occurrence of *C. fuscicauda* in Colombia when reviewing Mayer *et al.’s* split in Donegan *et al.* (2014). That review omitted to list the corresponding SACC proposal (Proposal 636 by K.J. Zimmer 2014 in Remsen *et al.* 2020) when other contemporaneous revisions by SACC were listed and accepted for Colombia. This is probably because Salaman *et al.* (2001, 2010) listed only subspecies *aequatorialis* of the *nigrescens* group for Colombia, but not *fuscicauda*, based on Biomap Alliance Participants (2019).

Since Hilty & Brown (1986), the occurrence of populations referable to this group in both Leticia (Riparian) and the East slope (Blackish) has been reported, but without any confirmed record in the literature until Mayer *et al.* (2014). Riparian Antbird was included as confirmed for Colombia alongside *C. nigrescens* by Avendaño *et al.* (2017a) for Colombia, but without comment or citation (despite those authors purporting to provide citations for all changes to Colombia's bird list since Hilty & Brown 1986).
Figure 5. Male (above) and female (below) of Western Fire-eye Pyriglena maura castanoptera, Serranía de los Churumbelos, Cauca (east slope). P. Salaman, 1998.

Mayer et al. (2014) refer to archived sound recordings of a split Riparian Antbird C. fuscicauda from the Colombian Amazon, but they had no samples from Colombia of the aequatorialis East slope subspecies of Blackish Antbird C. nigrescens. Riparian Antbird seems to occur in appropriate riparine habitats broadly in dpto. Putumayo, based on 17 checklists in eBird (2020). Photographs of Riparian Antbird are shown in Fig. 6, to supplement previously published sound recordings with a confirmed photographic record.

A redefined Blackish Antbird occurs on the southernmost east slope of Colombia, with records only in Nariño (Hilty & Brown 1986, McMullan et al. 2010, 2011, McMullan & Donegan 2014), Sierra de Macarena (Cadena et al. 2010, McMullan et al. 2018) and a single sight record by Urueña (2019b in eBird 2020) in Putumayo. There are several historical specimen records for Colombia listed in Biomap Alliance Participants (2019), although no details of any of them appears ever to have been published. Specimens labelled as C. [nigrescens] aequatorialis in Biomap Alliance Participants (2019) include three from Naturalis Biodiversity Centre in the Netherlands which appear to have been mis-identified (S. van der Mije in litt. 2019).

Figure 6. Female (above) and male (below) Riparian Antbirds, Puerto Nariño, dpto. Amazonas, Colombia. © Tom Friedel / BirdPhotos.com https://www.birdsofcolombia.org/ecuador/Cercomacroides.html
Two specimens listed at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP 165077 & 165078) were collected at San Miguel, Nariño by T. Mena in 1946-7. They do not feature in an annotated checklist of the relevant collection (Meyer de Schauensee 1951) and are presently out on loan so cannot be verified (N. Rice *in litt.* 2019). However, the Biomap records are consistent with the museum database (N. Rice *in litt.* 2019) and the identifications were verified in the doctoral thesis of V. Aparecido Cavarzere Jr. (2014, p.363) as a male and female, respectively, of *C. nigrescens*.

Accordingly, following this review, both of these species now qualify as confirmed (Category A1) for Colombia.

**Campinas Thrush* T. arthuri**

Following Cerqueira *et al.* (2016), we previously (in Donegan *et al.* 2015) split Amazonian (Floodplain) Thrush *Turdus debilis* and Campina Thrush *T. arthuri* from the familiar Black-billed Thrush *T. ignobilis*. We reversed that change in Donegan *et al.* (2018) based on Avendaño *et al.* (2017b), who concluded that the 2016 study's phylogeny was compromised by inadequate sampling of Colombian populations. Stiles & Avendaño (2019) have now revealed sympathy between *T. arthuri* and *T. (ignobilis) debilis* in Colombia, supporting a split of the former. All three studies also propose splitting the tepui species Pantepui Thrush *T. murinus*, which has not been recorded in Colombia. We now recognize Campinas Thrush again.

We welcome the endeavours of those studying this group, but it is unfortunate that relevant researchers have now proposed three different taxonomic arrangements for the same species-group within just four years!

**Others**

Various other splits and lumps, mostly of extralimital forms, are addressed below where SACC proposals relevant to Colombia and published in Remsen *et al.* (2020) are discussed.

**New subspecies records and descriptions**

**Black-headed Antbird* Percnostola rufifrons jensoni**

This Amazonian subspecies, previously known only north to Peru, is newly recorded for Colombia by Friedel (2020) in this edition.

**Pale-breasted Thrush* Turdus leucomelas upichiarum**

In addition to their review of the *T. ignobilis* group, Stiles & Avendaño (2019) described *Turdus leucomelas upichiarum* as a new subspecies from the Chiribiquete region of eastern Colombia.

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**Escaped species**

**Turkey Meleagris gallopavo**

A fairly common farmland bird in Colombia. Baptiste *et al.* (2010) report the species as subjected to intentional introduction and as an invasive species in northern Colombia, the Chocó-Magdalena region and the northern Andes. Zuluaga & Echeverry-Galvis (2016) and Restrepo-Cardona *et al.* (2019) reported domestic Turkey among the prey of the endangered Black-and-chestnut Eagle *Spizaetus isidori* during an ecological study. We have previously overlooked listing this as an escaped bird in Colombia. Turkeys occur in Colombia generally on small farms for subsistence meat or as ornamental or pet birds. They tend to be kept in relatively more secure captivity than Chickens *Gallus gallus* due to their higher economic value. However, domesticated birds do not tend to range far if left to wander and can be observed in some rural and village settings. Species in this category (Category E, formerly "Esc") are not a formal part of Colombia's checklist. The species lacks a confirmed photographic record for now, so is added only in Category E2 (formerly, both Esc and Obs).

**Swan Goose* Anser cygnoides**

This goose species, whose wild ancestor is of Chinese origin, occurs in domestication, principally in Asia. It is not previously reported for Colombia. A single Swan Goose was observed and photographed within a flock of free-ranging domestic goose *Anser anser* at Bahía de Solano, dpto. Chocó (8 April 2019) by Trevor Ellery (Fig. 7).

This group of birds could be seen on the sea, but returned to gardens adjacent to human settlements when the tide came in. As a result of its bill knob, this bird can be identified as of the "Chinese Goose" breed. Since the record is only a singleton record, in a state approaching domestication, and there is no evidence of any established population, it is added only to the list of escapees (Category E1, formerly "Esc"). This is not part of the official Colombian bird check-list. We are not aware of any previous record in Colombia and the species is rare in the country, even in captivity.

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**Figure 7.** "Chinese Goose" domestic breed of Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides*. Bahía de Solano, Chocó (Trevor Ellery).
Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacas*

This waterfowl, a native of Africa, has been widely introduced into Europe and North America. It has not previously been reported in Colombia, even in a recent review including both captive and cultivated species (Baptiste *et al.* 2010), although McMullan & Donegan (2014) mentioned recent records. These records and others are discussed by Mur & Donegan (2020) in this issue. Since breeding is already taking place in suitable habitats, this species should be monitored actively for upgrading to introduced (Category C1, formerly "Int") status. However, given the recent nature of its introduction, the species is added only for now as a confirmed escapee (Category E1, formerly "Esc"). The possibility of natural vagrancy from introduced populations in Florida seems remote, for the reasons given by Mur & Donegan (2020).

**Corrections**

In producing the updated checklist of the birds of Colombia (Donegan *et al.* 2019) following our last revision paper, it was noted that the Table of changes to the Colombian list in Donegan *et al.* (2018: Table 3, p. 33) contained several errors. A restatement of that table showing corrections is set out in Appendix 1:

- White-faced Storm-Petrel *Pelagodroma marina*, a newly accepted species for Colombia (see Donegan *et al.* 2018, p. 14), was omitted.
- Although we continue to recognize the split of Rufescent Antshrike *Thamnistas rufescens* (see Donegan *et al.* 2018, p. 31), as proposed by Isler & Whitney (2017), the split does not occur across the Andes as implied by Remsen *et al.* (2020, images by J.V. Remsen 2017 in Proposal 758 by M. Isler & B. Whitney 2017), but instead southern Amazonian forms are separated from the rest, meaning that both the western and eastern forms occurring in Colombia are of the same species under this treatment, now to be referred to as *T. abanatinus*.
- Prior to our 2018 update, Pine Warbler *Setophaga pinus* was in category Obs+ (now Category A2), not "SA Obs" (now Category B3) (as denoted in Donegan *et al.* 2018, p.21), but its revised status (in Category Obs & SA Obs, now Category B2) was correctly denoted. This example illustrates the need for a new nomenclature of status categories in this edition!
- We omitted to include the split of Amazonian Grosbeak *Cyanoloxia rothschildii* (see Donegan *et al.* 2018, p.32; Proposal 736 by N. García 2017 in Remsen *et al.* 2020, based on García *et al.* 2016) in the table.

Not of relevance to species totals, we also noted that following the taxonomic revision of *Megascops* (see Dantas *et al.* 2016, Donegan *et al.* 2018, pp.31-32), in addition to recognition of Choco Screech-Owl *Megascops centralis*, the other species occurring in Colombia, previously referred to as Vermiculated Screech-Owl *Megascops vermiculatus* is renamed as Foothill Screech-Owl *Megacops roraimae*. The correct name was used in the last online checklist (Donegan *et al.* 2019).

Prior to publication of this paper, the photographer of a *Phylloscartes* Tyranulet (reproduced in Donegan *et al.* 2018, p. 29, Fig. 21 as a confirmed record of Ecuadorian Tyranulet *P. gualajazzae*) contacted us to withdraw the identification (R. Felix *in litt.* 2020) after comments provided through eBird (2020) by D. Lane and A. Bartels. This bird is now considered more likely to be of Spectacled Bristle-Tyrant *P. orbitalis*, another rare species in Colombia. Whilst clearly somewhat embarrassing, it is perhaps not entirely unsurprising that the observers, authors and reviewers all missed this: identification of the tyrannulets of the East slope probably represents one of the toughest identification challenges in current Colombian ornithology and is not well addressed by relevant field guides. The high position of the upper wing-bar and pale lower mandible suggest that this bird was indeed misidentified. Ecuadorian Tyranulet nonetheless retains its status as a confirmed species in Colombia, on account of other confirmed records on eBird (2020). Some of these are inadequate to support certain identification, but that of Orozco Montoya *et al.* (2018: ML 130871941), among many records from La Escondida reserve on the east slope of dpto. Putumayo, leaves no doubt.

**Genus names, linear order, spellings, English names and pended proposals**

The following changes to names and orders, which are either under consideration or have been accepted by Remsen *et al.* (2020), are relevant to Colombia and adopted here. Proposal numbers and, where appropriate, key references supporting these changes are cited below:

730. Revise generic limits in the Thraupidae (J.V. Remsen) (note: several other parts of this proposal were previously accepted in Donegan *et al.* 2018, but the following had been pended):

730.17 Resurrect *Geospizopsis* for *Phrygilus unicolor* and *P. plebejus*.

730.18 Recognize a monotypic *Tephrophilus* for *Buthraupis wetmorei*; recognize monotypic *Sporathraupis* Ridgway 1898 for *Thraupis cyanocephala*; and continue to recognize *Anisognathus* as monophyletic despite lack of support (both, Burns *et al.* 2014, 2016).

751. Revise species limits in *Polioptila guianensis* complex (J. Socolar) (Smith *et al.* 2018) (see above).

759. Treat *Pyriglena* (Thamnophilidae) as consisting of five species (Isler & Maldonado-Coelho 2017) (see above).

778. Revise the classification of the Icteridae: (A) add seven subfamilies; (B) split *Leistes* from *Sturnella*; and (C) modify the linear sequence of genera (Powell *et al.* 2013, Remsen *et al.* 2016, Schodde & Remsen 2016).
780. Change the generic classification of the Trochilini (part 1) (Stiles et al. 2017).
790A. Treat Ramphocaenina sitticrus as a separate species from Ramphocaenina melanurus (D. Lane) (Smith et al. 2018), resulting in the split of an extralimital form and only a change in English name for the sole species still recognized as occurring in Colombia (which may represent at least 3 good species, a case meriting further study).
796. Recognize Colibri cyanotus as a separate species from C. thalassius (Remsen et al. 2015) (see above).
797A. Split extralimital Aramides albiventris from Aramides cajaneus (J.V. Remsen) (Marcondes & Silveira 2015).
797B. Change English name of Aramides cajaneus from Gray-cowled Wood-Rail (J.V. Remsen).
798. Split the storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae) into two families (S.M. Billerman) (Reddy et al. 2017).
799. Establish English names for the two species of Schistes (F. G. Stiles).
800. Establish English names for the two species of Urochroa (F. G. Stiles & J. V. Remsen).
802. Revise familial limits and the linear sequence of families within the nine-primaried oscines (N.A. Mason) (Barker et al. 2013).
807. Change the English name of Discosura longicaudus (M. Iliff).
814. Recognize Turdus morinus and T. arthuri as species distinct from T. ignobilis and establish English names for both (Stiles & Avendaño 2019) (see discussion above).
817. Treat Epinecrophylla fieldsaai and E. pyrrhontota as subspecies of E. haematonota (Iler & Whitney 2018); results in a change of name of Colombian populations back to E. haematonota again, reversing the change made and discussed in Donegan et al. (2013) based on Whitney et al. (2013) (which was accepted in SACC Proposal 589). The English name for this species again becomes Stipple-throated Antwren.
819. Resurrect the genus Dendroma Swainson 1837 for Philydor erythropterum and P. rufum (S. Clarumunt) (Derryberry et al. 2011).
820. Treat North American Cistothis torus stellaris as a separate species from Cistothis platensis (S. Clarumunt) (Robbins & Nyári 2014).
824. Change English name of Oceanodroma hornyi to Hornby’s Storm-Petrel (A. Jaramillo).
825. Treat Sarkidiornis sylvicola as a separate species from Sarkidiornis melanotos (J. Pacheco) (del Hoyo & Collar 2014). We omitted to analyse this cross-continental split from our review in Donegan et al. (2015), but agree with it.
828. Revise classification of Claravinidae: (A) transfer Claravis geoffroyi and C. mondetoura to Paraclaravis, and (B) modify linear sequence of genera (J.V. Remsen & N. Mason) (Sweet et al. 2017, Sangster et al. 2018).
833. Treat Lophornis verreauxii as a separate species from Lophornis chalybeus (J.F. Pacheco) (del Hoyo & Collar 2014), a reversal of our previous cautious pending of this split in Donegan et al. (2015) on account of a broader vocal data set and requested plumage analysis involving all species in the relevant SACC proposal.
836. Replace the genus name Islerostraupis with its senior synonym Loriotus (Piacentini et al. 2019).

The following proposals currently being considered by AOS-SACC are pended for a future checklist update:
702. Change hyphenated group-names within the genera Pseudotriccus, Euscarthmus, Myiornis, Lophotrichus, Oncostoma, Ataloricus, and Hemitricus (K. J. Zimmer).
754. Elevate 13 taxa to species rank based on playback experiments (Freeman & Montgomery 2017): A. Elevate Pseudocolaptides johnsoni to species rank.
B. Elevate Grallaria andicola to species rank.
C. Elevate Ochthoeca thoracica to species rank.
F. Elevate Myadestes venezuelensis to species rank.
H. Elevate Amazonian populations of Tunchiornis ochraceiceps to species rank.
I. Elevate South American populations of Basileuterus culicivorus to species rank.
J. Elevate Myiothlypis chlorophrys to species rank.
K. Elevate Myiothlypis striaticeps to species rank.
M. Elevate Amazonian populations of Arremon aurantirostris to species rank.
777. Recognize additional species in the Aulacoryynchus "prasinus" toucanet complex (K. Winker).
781. Change the generic classification of the Trochilinae (part 2) (Stiles et al. 2017).
792. Establish English names for Thamnistes species (J. V. Remsen).
818 (Parts B-C only). Split futher Pyrocephalus rubinus into multiple species (A. Jaramillo) (Carmi et al. 2016).
821. English names within *Ramphocænus melanurus* complex (D. Lane).


830. Transfer *Picoides fiumigatus* and all *Veniliornis to Dryobates* (J.V. Remsen & S.M. Billerman) (Shakya et al. 2017).

832. A. Recognize the new genus *Cryptopeus* for "*Hylæopus nattereri*" and B. transfer *H. berlepschi*, *H. fulviventris* and *H. dives* to *Myrmothera* (Carneiro et al. 2019).

836. Change the English name of *Saucerottia saucerottae* (J.V. Remsen).


840. Establish English family name for the Onychorhynchidae (J.V. Remsen).

841. Change the species status of two swifts of the genus *Candarla* of the *Chaetura*: (A) recognize *C. andrei* as a valid species, and (B) treat *C. viridipennis* as conspecific with *C. chapmani* (Chesser et al. 2018).

**Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Fabrice Schmitt, Steve N.G. Howell and colleagues for sharing their record of Christmas Shearwater with us and for pointing us to previous specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing photographs of and data on Frigatebird specimens. Thanks to Steve N.G. Howell and Dan Durda for sharing their record of Great Frigatebird and to Fabrice Schmitt for specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird. Thanks to Kimball Garrett at Los Angeles County Museum for providing specimen records of Great Frigatebird.

**References**


**Table 2. Changes to numbers of species in particular categories and new species total in this bird checklist update for Colombia.**

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includes the Cocos Flycatcher (*Nesotriccus ridgwayi*), an island
form that underwent a population bottleneck. *Molecular

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diet of the Black-and-Chestnut Eagle (*Spizaetus isidori*) in the
Appendix 1. Re-cut summary of changes in the 2018 update. Omitted or corrected cells are highlighted in bold and underscore. New category statuses adopted in this paper are also shown for convenience but the columns have not been re-ordered, as was the case for Table 1.

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<th>Obs</th>
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**Species added**

- Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis* +1
- Red-tailed Tropicbird *Phaethon rubricauda* +1
- Juan Fernandez Petrel *Pterodroma externa* +1
- White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* +1
- Tahiti Petrel *Pseudobulweria rostrata* +1
- Gould's Petrel *Pterodroma leucotera* +1
- White-faced Storm-Petrel *Pelagodroma marina* +1
- Antshrike *Thamnophilus* sp. +1
- Yellow-crowned Elaenia *Myiopagis flavivertex* +1
- Ochraceous Wren *Troglodytes ochraceus* +1
- Red-crested Finch *Coryphospingus cucullatus* +1
- Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii* +1
- Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* +1
- Rufescent Antshrike *Thamnistes rufescens* +1
- Choco Screech-Owl *Megascops centralis* +1
- Amazonian Grosbeak *Cyanoloxia rothschildii* +1

**Species removed**

- South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea* -1
- Christmas Shearwater *Puffinus navitatis* -1
- White-bellied Storm-Petrel *Fregetta grallaria* -1
- Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens* -1
- Black-necked Araçari *Pteroglossus aracari* -1
- Undulated Antshrike *Frederickena unduliger* -1
- Chestnut-shouldered Antwren *Eucractes humeralis* -1
- Painted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum pictum* -1
- Roraiman Flycatcher *Myiophobus roraimae* -1
- Couch's Kingbird *Tyrannus couchii* -1
- Dotted Tanager *Tangara varia* -1
- Bogota Sunangel *Heliangelus zusii* -1
- Perija Starfrontlet *Coeligena consita* -1
- Colombian Screech-Owl *Megascops colombianus* -1
- Amazonian (Floodplain) Thrush *Turdus debilis* -1
- Campina Thrush *T. arthuri* -1

**Lumps**

- Imperial Snipe *Gallinago imperialis* +1
- Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri* +1
- Galapagos Penguin *Spheniscus mendiculus* -1
- Antillean Nighthawk *Chordeiles gundlachii* -1
- Little Woodstar *Chlaenius nuchalis* -1
- Black Nunbird *Monasa atra* -1
- Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* -1
- Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant *Tremellornis rufipennis* -1
- Short-tailed Field Tyrant *Muscigra caerulescens* -1
- White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis* -1
- Foothill Schiffornis *Schiffornis aenea* -1
- Guianan Gnatcatcher *Polioptila guianensis* -1
- Palm Warbler *Setophaga palmarum* -1
- Zebra Finch *Taenopygia guttata* +1

**Changes of status**

- Imperial Snipe *Gallinago imperialis* +1
- Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri* +1
- Galapagos Penguin *Spheniscus mendiculus* -1
- Antillean Nighthawk *Chordeiles gundlachii* -1
- Little Woodstar *Chlaenius nuchalis* -1
- Black Nunbird *Monasa atra* [1] 1
- Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* -1
- Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant *Tremellornis rufipennis* +1
- Short-tailed Field Tyrant *Muscigra caerulescens* -1
- White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis* [1] 1
- Foothill Schiffornis *Schiffornis aenea* -1
- Gray-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus semirufus* -1
- Guianan Gnatcatcher *Polioptila guianensis* -1
- Palm Warbler *Setophaga palmarum* -1
- Zebra Finch *Taenopygia guttata* +1

**Overall Change since 2016 Checklist**

-5 +23 +2 - +1 -1 +1 -3 1 - +3 -2

**New totals per category 2018**

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TOTAL FOR COLOMBIA 2018 1,935