

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 cygnoides* 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

Our checklist of the Birds of Colombia has been in existence for 18 years, published in various printed editions (Salaman *et al.* 2001, 2007, 2008b, 2009, 2010), is the basis for three field guides (McMullan *et al.* 2010, 2011, McMullan & Donegan 2014) and available online with annual updates since 2016 (latest edition: Donegan *et al.* 2019). During this time, we have published annual updates discussing new records, evaluating older ones and incorporating taxonomic changes (Salaman *et al.* 2008a, Donegan *et al.* 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018).

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,

notably American Avocet *Recurvirostra americana*, remain in a state of limbo, with photographs being available online but unpublished (Donegan *et al.* 2011, 2018).

We have started in this edition to cite records presented in eBird (2020), in a way which accords with applicable user guidelines. Moreover, since all photographs on eBird (2020) are automatically archived in the Macaulay Library collection, unlike for some other web resources, these can be counted as confirmed records. By this, we do not mean to prejudice or scoop any future publications based upon such data, and would encourage observers to write up additional details of interesting new records.

In connection with this update and in this edition, we have sourced and encouraged the write-up of several new national records (Felix & Mosquera Lima 2020, Friedel 2020, Mur & Donegan 2020 and three further records set out within this paper). This journal edition constitutes the main source of published new national records for Colombia in the year since our last update was published (Donegan *et al.* 2018). The sole exception are a new photographic record in eBird (2020: Cave Swallow *Petrochelidon fulva*, below) and papers leading us to reassess one exotic, non-established escapee (Turkey *Meleagris gallopavo*, below). We acknowledge that there have been a number of important separate taxonomic developments in the same time period.

Status nomenclature

Methods applied in assessing records are set out in Donegan *et al.* (2018). We previously placed birds in one of the categories listed in Table 1 under "Old Code" (see e.g. App. 1). This scheme allowed the various combinations of sight records versus confirmed records, San Andrés & Providencia records and unreliable older specimens to be distinguished (see Donegan *et al.* 2018). San Andrés & Providencia are a contiguous part of Colombia's national territory and records there are equally as valid as any other national record. However, these have been recorded separately in order to facilitate comparisons with the AOS-SACC checklist for Colombia, which excludes San Andrés & Providencia. Note that the Colombian "mainland" for these purposes includes Isla Malpelo, Isla Gorgona, offshore 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

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

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

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 Panamanian 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 ($2^{\circ}50'N$, $83^{\circ}20'W$) 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" for Colombia 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.



Figure 1. Photograph of adult male Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor* specimen no. LACM 103088 collected by Robert Pitman and Larry Spear near Malpelo Island on 6 December 1985, with close-up showing the greenish mantle sheen.

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.



Figure 3. Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor* in the Colombian Pacific, together with a smaller Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica*. 22 March 2018 © Dan Durda.

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 *riggwayi*. 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.



Figure 4. Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus*. Páramo la Floresta, Serranía de los Yariguíes, mun. Zapatoca, dpto. Santander (06°49'N, 73°19'W; 2,800 m) (B. Huertas). This hummingbird was formerly known in Colombia as Green Violetear *C. thalassinus*.

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 Violetear *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 *pacifica* is confirmed close to the Ecuadorian border in Nariño and there are several sight records from ProAves' RNA Pangan (Salaman *et al.* 2008b, p.46; Beckers 2004, van Els 2015 and Urueña 2019a, the latter three each in eBird 2020). The *pacifica* 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* Riparian Antbird *Cercomacroides fuscicauda*

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 riparian 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 sympatry 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.

Escaped species

Turkey *Meleagris gallopavo*

A fairly common farmyard 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 geese *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.



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

Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

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 *Thamnistes 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 latest online checklist (Donegan *et al.* 2019).

Prior to publication of this paper, the photographer of a *Phylloscartes* Tyrannulet (reproduced in Donegan *et al.* 2018, p. 29, Fig. 21 as a confirmed record of Ecuadorian Tyrannulet *P. gualaquizae*) 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 Tyrannulet 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 *Ramphocaenus sticturus* as a separate species from *Ramphocaenus 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. thalassinus* (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).
- 801A. Establish English names for *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus* split: retain Rusty-breasted Antpitta for *G. ferrugineipectus* (J. Beck).
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).
812. Split Sierran Elaenia (*Elaenia pallatangae*) into two species (T. Schulenberg) (Rheindt *et al.* 2008, 2009, Tang *et al.* 2018) (results in split of a tepui group with no change to Colombia's checklist).
814. Recognize *Turdus murinus* and *T. arthuri* as species distinct from *T. ignobilis* and establish English names for both (Stiles & Avendaño 2019) (see discussion above).
817. Treat *Epinecrophylla ffieldsaai* and *E. pyrrhonota* as subspecies of *E. haematonota* (Isler & 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.
- 818A. Split *Pyrocephalus nanus* of the Galapagos from *P. rubinus* (A. Jaramillo) (Carmi *et al.* 2016).
819. Resurrect the genus *Dendroma* Swainson 1837 for *Philydor erythropterum* and *P. rufum* (S. Claramunt) (Derryberry *et al.* 2011).
820. Treat North American *Cistothorus stellaris* as a separate species from *Cistothorus platensis* (S. Claramunt) (Robbins & Nyári 2014).
824. Change English name of *Oceanodroma hornbyi* 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.
827. Revise the classification and linear sequence of the Tyrannoidea: (A) Recognize a new family Onychorhynchidae; (B) Modify linear sequence of families; (C) Add three subfamilies to the Tyrannidae (J.V. Remsen & D. Dyer) (Cicero & Johnson 2002, Ohlson *et al.* 2008, 2013, Rheindt *et al.* 2008, Tello *et al.* 2009, Zicker *et al.* 2016).
828. Revise classification of Claravinae: (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 *Islerothraupis* 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*, *Lophotriccus*, *Oncostoma*, *Atalotriccus*, and *Hemitriccus* (K. J. Zimmer).
754. Elevate 13 taxa to species rank based on playback experiments (Freeman & Montgomery 2017):
 A. Elevate *Pseudocolaptes johnsoni* to species rank.
 C. Elevate *Grallaria andicola* to species rank.
 E. 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 aurantiirostris* to species rank.
755. Split *Campylopterus largipennis* into four species (Lopes *et al.* 2017).
777. Recognize additional species in the *Aulacorhynchus "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 further *Pyrocephalus rubinus* into multiple species (A. Jaramillo) (Carmi *et al.* 2016).

821. English names within *Ramphocaenus melanurus* complex (D. Lane).
829. Merge *Oceanodroma* into *Hydrobates* (S. Billerman) (Wallace *et al.* 2017).
830. Transfer *Picoides fumigatus* and all *Veniliornis* to *Dryobates* (J.V. Remsen & S.M. Billerman) (Shakya *et al.* 2017).
832. A. Recognize the new genus *Cryptopezus* for "*Hylopezus nattereri*" and B. transfer *H. berlepschi*, *H. fulviventris* and *H. dives* to *Myrmothera* (Carneiro *et al.* 2019).
835. Change the English name of *Saucerottia saucerottei* (J.V. Remsen).
837. Recognize additional species in the Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) complex (Robbins & Nyári 2014).
840. Establish English family name for the Onychorhynchidae (J.V. Remsen).
841. Change the species status of two swifts of the genus *Chaetura*: (A) recognize *C. andrei* as a valid species, and (B) treat *C. viridipennis* as conspecific with *C. chapmani* (Chesser *et al.* 2018).

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

Change	Species / Category	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C	D	E1	E2	Total	
	Old category	Conf.	Obs +	SA	Obs.	Obs SA Obs	SA Obs	Bog	Obs Bog	Int	Ext	Esc	Esc Obs		
	<i>Totals per category 2018</i>	<i>1854</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>[12]</i>	<i>[5]</i>	<i>[1952]</i>
Species added	Christmas Shearwater <i>Puffinus navitatis</i>				+1										
	Band-tailed Antbird <i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	+1													
	Black-tailed Antbird <i>Myrmoborus melanurus</i>	+1													
	Cave Swallow <i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>		+1												
Splits	Riparian Antbird <i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i>	+1													
	Campinas Thrush <i>T. arthuri</i>	+1													
Escaped species	Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>												[+1]		
	Swan Goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i>												[+1]		
	Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>												[+1]		
Changes of status	Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	+1			-1										
	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	+1			-1										
Overall change since 2018 update		+6		+1	-1								[+2]	[+1]	[+9]
New totals per category 2019		1860	2	12	48	1	8	2	3	4	1	[14]	[6]	[1961]	
<i>[Less Category E - escaped species]</i>													<i>E:</i>	<i>[20]</i>	
TOTAL FOR COLOMBIA 2019				A:	1874				B:	62					1941

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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.

Change	Species	Conf.	Obs.	Obs. Bog	SA	SA Obs	Obs+	Obs & SA Obs	Bog	Ext	Int	Esc	Esc Obs	Total
	Category Codes	A1	B1	B5	A3	B3	A2	B2	B4	D	C1	E1	E2	
	November 2016 Checklist totals	1,859	46	1	11	7	3	0	5	1	4	[9]	[7]	1,937 [1,953]
Species added	Chilean Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	+1												
	Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	+1												
	Juan Fernandez Petrel <i>Pterodroma externa</i>	+1												
	White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	+1												
	Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	+1												
	Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	+1												
	White-faced Storm-Petrel <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	+1												
	Antshrike <i>Thamnophilus</i> sp.	+1												
	Yellow-crowned Elaenia <i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>	+1												
	Ochraceous Wren <i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	+1												
	Red-crested Finch <i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	+1												
Splits	Lincoln's Sparrow <i>Melospiza lincolni</i>						+1							[+1]
	Common Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>													
Species removed	Rufescient Antshrike <i>Thamnistes rufescens</i>	+1												
	Choco Screech-Owl <i>Megascops centralis</i>	+1												
	Amazonian Grosbeak <i>Cyanoloxia rothschildii</i>	+1												
Lumps	South American Tern <i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>				-1									
	Christmas Shearwater <i>Puffinus navitatis</i>				-1									
	White-bellied Storm-Petrel <i>Fregetta grallaria</i>				-1									
	Bluish-fronted Jacamar <i>Galbulia cyanescens</i>				-1									
	Black-necked Araçari <i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>				-1									
	Undulated Antshrike <i>Frederickena unduliger</i>				-1									
	Chestnut-shouldered Antwren <i>Euchrepomis humeralis</i>				-1									
	Painted Tody-Flycatcher <i>Todirostrum pictum</i>				-1									
	Roraiman Flycatcher <i>Myiophobus roraimae</i>				-1									
	Couch's Kingbird <i>Tyrannus couchii</i>						-1							
Changes of status	Dotted Tanager <i>Tangara varia</i>				-1									
	Bogota Sunangel <i>Heliangelus zusii</i>									-1				
	Perija Starfrontlet <i>Coeligena consita</i>				-1									
	Colombian Screech-Owl <i>Megascops colombianus</i>				-1									
	Amazonian (Floodplain) Thrush <i>Turdus debilis</i>				-1									
	Campina Thrush <i>T. arthuri</i>				-1									
	Imperial Snipe <i>Gallinago imperialis</i>				+1						-1			
	Belcher's Gull <i>Larus belcheri</i>	+1	-1											
	Galapagos Penguin <i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>	-1	+1											
	Antillean Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	-1				+1								
Overall Change since 2016 Checklist	Little Woodstar <i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>	-1	+1											
	Black Nunbird <i>Monasa atra</i>	-1	+1											
	Pacific Parrotlet <i>Forpus coelestis</i>	+1	-1											
	Beautiful Treerunner <i>Margarornis bellulus</i>			+1						-1				
	Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant <i>Hemitriccus rufigularis</i>	+1	-1											
	Short-tailed Field Tyrant <i>Muscigralla brevicauda</i>	+1	-1											
	White-throated Kingbird <i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	+1	-1											
	Foothill Schiffornis <i>Schiffornis aenea</i>	+1	-1											
	Gray-chested Greenlet <i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	-1	+1											
	Guianan Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila guianensis</i>	-1	+1											
New totals per category 2018	Pirre Chlorospingus <i>Chlorospingus inornatus</i>	-1	+1											
	Palm Warbler <i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	-1				+1								
Less escaped species	Pine Warbler <i>Setophaga pinus</i>					-1	-1	+1						
	Island Canary <i>Serinus canaria</i>											[+1]	[-1]	
TOTAL FOR COLOMBIA 2018														1,934