

NACC Proposals 2007-E

Note to Committee—The first 4 proposals herein are a revision of 2007-B-03, in one document. The earlier proposal basically passed but several members had reservations about parts of it. Terry Chesser has redone the proposal in such a way as to respond to those queries and identify some necessary intermediate steps.

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Larinae Proposals 2007-E-1a, 1b, 1c, 1d

Pons et al. (2005) have published a complete phylogeny of the subfamily Larinae based on analysis of mitochondrial DNA (partial cytochrome b and control region) sequences, expanding an earlier molecular study by Crochet et al. (2000). The major finding of these studies is that *Larus* as currently constituted is polyphyletic, which cascades into a number of other changes.

The 1998 AOU classification is as follows:

- *Larus atricilla* Laughing Gull
- *Larus pipixcan* Franklin's Gull
- *Larus minutus* Little Gull
- *Larus ridibundus* Black-headed Gull
- *Larus philadelphia* Bonaparte's Gull
- *Larus heermanni* Heermann's Gull
- *Larus cirrocephalus* Gray-hooded Gull A
- *Larus modestus* Gray Gull A
- *Larus belcheri* Belcher's Gull A
- *Larus crassirostris* Black-tailed Gull A
- *Larus canus* Mew Gull
- *Larus delawarensis* Ring-billed Gull
- *Larus californicus* California Gull
- *Larus argentatus* Herring Gull
- *Larus michahellis* Yellow-legged Gull A
- *Larus thayeri* Thayer's Gull
- *Larus glaucoides* Iceland Gull
- *Larus fuscus* Lesser Black-backed Gull N
- *Larus schistisagus* Slaty-backed Gull
- *Larus livens* Yellow-footed Gull
- *Larus occidentalis* Western Gull
- *Larus glaucescens* Glaucous-winged Gull
- *Larus hyperboreus* Glaucous Gull
- *Larus marinus* Great Black-backed Gull
- *Larus dominicanus* Kelp Gull
- *Xema sabini* Sabine's Gull
- *Rissa tridactyla* Black-legged Kittiwake
- *Rissa brevirostris* Red-legged Kittiwake
- *Rhodostethia rosea* Ross's Gull
- *Pagophila eburnea* Ivory Gull

The following proposed changes to the 1998 classification are based largely on results from the Pons et al. paper:

(1a) Disperse AOU taxa currently in *Larus* into four genera (see Pons Figs 1 and 2):

Larus would be retained for the “white-headed” AOU-area species *belcheri*, *crassirostris*, *canus*, *delawarensis*, *californicus*, *argentatus*, *michahellis*, *thayeri*, *glaucoides*, *fuscus*, *schistisagus*, *livens*, *occidentalis*, *glaucescens*, *hyperboreus*, *marinus*, *dominicanus*, and *heermanni*;

Leucophaeus, previously consisting only of the extralimital *L. scoresbii*, would now include the “hooded” AOU-area species *atricilla*, *pipixcan*, and *modestus*;

Hydrocoloeus would be the resurrected genus for the Little Gull *minutus*; and

Chroicocephalus would be the resurrected genus for the “masked” AOU-area species *ridibundus*, *philadelphia*, and *cirrocephalus*.

Support for these molecular findings was generally, although not universally, strong.

Recommendation: YES.

(1b) Merge *Rhodostethia* into *Hydrocoloeus*. This would transfer the single species *Rhodostethia rosea* into its sister genus *Hydrocoloeus*. Pons et al (2005) suggested that these genera be merged, although they kept *Xema* and *Pagophila*, which seem to differ to a similar degree, separate. Pons argued that *Rhodostethia* and *Hydrocoloeus* “share numerous phenotypic and behavioral similarities which justify a placement in the same genus”, whereas *Xema* and *Pagophila* “are maintained in two separate genus [sic] because of their morphological, ecological, and behavioral differences”, although the perceived similarities and differences were not enumerated.

Recommendation: NO.

(1c) Rearrange the species order within *Leucophaeus* and *Larus* (*sensu stricto*) to reflect the relationships in Pons, except for the “distal white-headed group” (from *dominicanus* to *schistisagus* in Fig 1). The phylogeny of Pons et al. (Figs. 1, 2) provides strong evidence that *Leucophaeus-Ichthyaetus* and *Larus* are sister groups and provides some well-supported lower-level resolution within these genera. However, support within the “distal white-headed group” is uniformly poor. Adoption of this proposal would: (1) reflect the close relationship between *Leucophaeus* and *Larus* (*Ichthyaetus* does not occur in our area), (2) keep the current species order within the poorly resolved “distal white-headed group” as the best evidence based on phenotype, and (3) otherwise change the species order within *Leucophaeus* and *Larus* to reflect the results of Pons et al. The revised species order within *Leucophaeus* and *Larus* (*sensu stricto*) would be as follows:

Genus *Leucophaeus* Bruch, 1853
Leucophaeus modestus Gray Gull (A)
Leucophaeus atricilla Laughing Gull
Leucophaeus pipixcan Franklin's Gull

Genus *Larus*
Larus belcheri Belcher's Gull (A)
Larus crassirostris Black-tailed Gull (A)
Larus heermanni Heerman's Gull
Larus canus Mew Gull
Larus delawarensis Ring-billed Gull
Larus occidentalis Western Gull
Larus livens Yellow-footed Gull
Larus californicus California Gull
Larus argentatus Herring Gull
Larus michahellis Yellow-legged Gull (A)
Larus thayeri Thayer's Gull
Larus glaucoides Iceland Gull
Larus fuscus Lesser Black-backed Gull (N)
Larus schistisagus Slaty-backed Gull
Larus glaucescens Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus hyperboreus Glaucous Gull
Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull

Recommendation: YES.

(1d) Rearrange the order of genera within the Larinae to reflect the "primitive-derived" relationships in Pons Fig. 1. Although many of these nodes receive weak support, the alternatives to this (see below) are rather arbitrary or result in the lumping of many genera. The new order of genera would be as follows:

Rissa
Pagophila
Xema
Chroicocephalus
Hydrocoloeus
Rhodostethia (delete this genus if proposal 2007-E-1b passes)
Leucophaeus
Larus

Adoption of this proposal would mirror the recent treatment by SACC (proposal #250).

Recommendation: YES.

Alternatives (not recommended) should probably reflect the splitting of *Larus*, the *Leucophaeus-Larus* (s.s.) relationship, and a sister relationship between *Hydrocoloeus minutus* and *Rhodostethia* (or *Hydrocoloeus*) *rosea*, but without adopting the Pons et al (Fig. 1) generic order. Note that simply splitting *Larus* into four genera would require several moves of species from AOU 1998, as indicated by the following (new genera in bold):

- ***Leucophaeus atricilla*** Laughing Gull
- ***Leucophaeus pipixcan*** Franklin's Gull
- ***Hydrocoloeus minutus*** Little Gull
- ***Chroicocephalus ridibundus*** Black-headed Gull
- ***Chroicocephalus philadelphia*** Bonaparte's Gull
- *Larus heermanni* Heermann's Gull
- ***Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*** Gray-hooded Gull A
- ***Leucophaeus modestus*** Gray Gull A
- *Larus belcheri* Belcher's Gull A
- *Larus crassirostris* Black-tailed Gull A
- and 15 more *Larus* spp.

Other alternatives (not recommended) would include lumping all gulls into two genera, *Xema* (which would include *Rissa* and *Pagophila*) and *Larus* (which would include all other genera), or lumping all gulls into *Larus*. However, these alternatives would result in loss of information in the classification and would still leave the question of species order unresolved.

If sub-proposals 1a, 1c, and 1d are passed and 1b is rejected, the new classification for Larinae would be:

Sub-family Larinae

Genus *Rissa*

Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake

Rissa brevirostris Red-legged Kittiwake

Genus *Pagophila*

Pagophila eburnea Ivory Gull

Genus *Xema*

Xema sabini Sabine's Gull

Genus *Chroicocephalus* Eyton, 1836

Chroicocephalus philadelphia Bonaparte's Gull

Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus Gray-hooded Gull (A)

Chroicocephalus ridibundus Black-headed Gull

Genus *Hydrocoloeus* Kaup, 1829

Hydrocoloeus minutus Little Gull

Rhodostethia rosea Ross's Gull

Genus *Leucophaeus* Bruch, 1853

Leucophaeus modestus Gray Gull (A)

Leucophaeus atricilla Laughing Gull

Leucophaeus pipixcan Franklin's Gull

Genus *Larus*

- Larus belcheri* Belcher's Gull (A)
- Larus crassirostris* Black-tailed Gull (A)
- Larus heermanni* Heerman's Gull
- Larus canus* Mew Gull
- Larus delawarensis* Ring-billed Gull
- Larus occidentalis* Western Gull
- Larus livens* Yellow-footed Gull
- Larus californicus* California Gull
- Larus argentatus* Herring Gull
- Larus michahellis* Yellow-legged Gull (A)
- Larus thayeri* Thayer's Gull
- Larus glaucoides* Iceland Gull
- Larus fuscus* Lesser Black-backed Gull (N)
- Larus schistisagus* Slaty-backed Gull
- Larus glaucescens* Glaucous-winged Gull
- Larus hyperboreus* Glaucous Gull
- Larus marinus* Great Black-backed Gull
- Larus dominicanus* Kelp Gull

**Put the Old World and New World species of *Carpodacus*
in different genera**

Submitted by Jim Rising, modified by Banks—following dashes

Effect on AOU-CL: Put the Old World and New World species of *Carpodacus* in different genera—by moving New World species to a different genus.

History: The genus *Carpodacus* was created in 1829, and the generotype, by subsequent designation was selected as *C. rosea*. The American *Carpodacus* are: *C. purpureus* (Purple Finch), *C. cassinii* (Cassin's Finch), and *C. mexicanus* (House Finch). Cassin's Finch was originally named as a *Carpodacus*; the other two as *Fringilla*. To my knowledge they have always been considered congeneric with the Eurasian Rosefinches.—Actually, Ridgway separated the New World birds out in 1887, but they were later re-merged.

New information: Arnaiz-Villena et al. (2007) sequenced 924 base pairs of mt cyt-b, and found that the *Carpodacus*, as currently recognized, were clearly polyphyletic, with the Old World taxa (*Carpodacus erythrinus*, *C. rosea*, *C. rubicilloides lucifer*, and *C. trifasciatus*) clearly separated from the New World ones *Carpodacus cassinii* and *C. mexicanus*; they did not sequence material from *C. purpureus*).

Recommendation: The data of Arnaiz-Villena appear to be solid and the separation is clear. I do, however, worry that only one gene has been sequenced. However, I suggest that we split these. The Old World Birds would retain the name *Carpodacus*. If we accept this split, we would need to come up with a new generic name for the New World *Carpodacus*.-- ~~Nothing in Peters except for *Fringilla* and *Carpodacus*. I don't have the appropriate Hellmayar. However, in Ridgway I see a name *Erythrospiza frontalis* Bonaparte 1830 has been used for the House Finch, and *Erythrospiza purpurea* for the Purple Finch (in 1832 and 1847); *Haemorhous purpureus* Swainson 1837 has been used for the Purple Finch. So far as I know *Erythrospiza* is available. I propose that we accept this split.—Our Check-list on p. 661 gives a citation for the generic name *Burrica*, proposed by Ridgway in 1887, based on *mexicanus*,. In 1901, Ridgway reluctantly put the New World forms back into *Carpodacus*.~~

References:

- Arnaiz-Villena, A., Moscoso, J., Ruiz-del-Falle, V., Gonzalez, J., Reguera, R. Wink, and Serrano-Vela, J. I. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African oriole finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. *Acta Zoologica Sinica* 53: 826-834.

Ridgway, R. 1901. The Birds of North and Middle America Part I. U. S.
Government Printing office, Washington, DC.

Jim Rising, 30 November 2007

R. Banks, 12 Dec. 2007

Change English name of *Goethalsia bella*

This is another in the series of proposals to bring the North and South American Check-lists of the AOU into conformity.

Goethalsia bella is known as the Pirre Hummingbird by the SACC and Rufous-cheeked Hummingbird by the AOU (1998:296). A SACC proposal to change to Rufous-cheeked did not pass..

Rufous-cheeked is the name provided by Eisenmann (1955).

This hummingbird has a limited distribution in Colombia and western Panama. The type locality is in the Sierra Pirre in Panama, so the name Pirre Hummingbird is appropriate and that is the name used by Wetmore (1968). Pirre Hummingbird is the name suggested by Gill and Wright (2006). Ridgely (1976) uses both, Pirre first.

I move that we follow SACC and change to Pirre Hummingbird.

Literature:

Eisenmann 1955. Species of Middle American Birds

Gill & Wright 2006. You know

Ridgely 1976. Panama field guide

Wetmore 1968. Bds. of Panama 2

Richard C. Banks

14 Dec. 2007

Move Swallow-tailed Gull from pg. 692-693 of the Appendix to the main list

Background: This is a motion to bring Swallow-tailed Gull from the Appendix back to the main list. There isn't really a great deal of "new" information, but the Committees (California Bird Records Committee, hereafter the CBRC, and the ABA Checklist Committee) that initially rejected the record on origin grounds, have now accepted it. I think this change reflects a greater toleration for vagrant records of gulls, including southern ocean species, and certainly with increased coverage both on and offshore, a number of exceptional and well documented records of southern pelagic species have occurred (e.g. Light-mantled and Shy Albatrosses, Black-bellied Storm-Petrel, Parkinson's Petrel to name a few; plus several southern gulls: Gray-hooded and Kelp Gulls). The CBRC initially rejected the best documented (photos) California record, the one from 6-8 June at various spots (on 6-7 June it was at Pacific Grove and on 8 June it was to the north at Moss Landing) on Monterey Bay, California (Heindel and Garrett 1995). It was placed on an "origin uncertain" list. Then on 3 March 1996, another adult was seen by single observer, Larry Spear, about 15 miles west of the Farallone Islands. This 2nd record was accepted by the CBRC (McCaskie and San Miguel 1999) and as a result the earlier record was reconsidered and finally accepted as well (Rottenborn and Morlan 2000). Photos of the Monterey bird were published in American Birds (references in the 7th edition, see page 693) and in Roberson (2002).

The ABA Checklist Committee followed the CBRC and rejected the Monterey record on origin grounds (DeBenedictis 1996). Because the 2nd record was seen by a single observer, albeit an experienced seabird observer, the ABA CLC did not reconsider the record until recently (for the reasons outlined above) when they too accepted it (Pranty et al. 2007) unanimously.

The 7th edition of the Check-list details other records from Panama. In addition I note an additional published record from North American Birds (57:415) of an adult from the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica on 14 March 2003.

I recommend that the species be added to the Check-list. I admit that I'm still on the fence on this, and rather reluctantly voted for it in the ABA CLC. I guess I'm persuaded that gulls have great capacity to turn up far from areas of normal occurrence. The ABA will soon consider a record (with photos) more than a decade ago of a Gray Gull from Louisiana (rejected by the Louisiana committee on origin). I guess I don't feel strongly enough to buck the tides which now tip for acceptance. I do feel that many of the arguments put forward by those that favored accepted originally were misguided (a polite term). In particular invoking the 1982-1983 El Nino event was pretty far fetched given that this individual appeared two years later. The main crusader for this record (Don Roberson) still has e-mail address devoted to the Monterey record.

If accepted the wording in the Appendix of the 7th edition will need to be revised.

Position on the Check-list – From the 6th edition of the Check-list it would go after Sabine's and before Ivory Gull.

Literature cited in the draft account.

DeBenedictis, P.A. 1996. 1995 ABA Checklist report. *Birding* 28:399-405.

Heindel, M.T., and K.L. Garrett. 1995. Sixteenth Annual Report of the California Bird Records Committee. *Western Birds* 26:1-33.

Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, S.C. Heintz, A.W. Kratter, P.E. Lehman, M.W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K.J. Zimmer. 2007. Annual Report of the ABA Checklist Committee: 2007. *Birding* 39:24-31.

Roberson, D. 2002. *Monterey Birds*, 2nd edition. Monterey Peninsula Audubon Society.

Rottenborn, S., and J. Morlan. 2000. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 Records. *Western Birds* 31:1-37.

Jon Dunn

**Add Gray Heron (*Ardea cinera*) to the North American List
(both for Canada and the U.S.)**

Background: The Gray Heron is included on the main list in the 7th edition of the Check-list based on records from the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, Martinique, and Barbados). It had also been recorded from Greenland (now part of our Check-list coverage again). Boertmann (1994) considers it rare in Greenland with at least 15 records and other records of *Ardea* sp. Most of the records are for the northeast.

More recently, a specimen lying in the Memorial University of Newfoundland collection as a Great Blue Heron, was reidentified as a Gray Heron (Renner and Linegar 2007) and now resides at the ROM (#104256). Color photos of the specimen are included in the article. It had been found alive at Lear's Cove, Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland on 11 October 1996 in a moribund condition and subsequently died. It is an immature.

In addition Burton and Smith (2001) detail a sight record for St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, Alaska, on 1 August 1999. This past fall (2007) a dark *Ardea*, identified as a Gray Heron, was photographed. If the Alaska Committee accepts the record as a Gray Heron, I'm sure the earlier sight record will be accepted as well.

If this motion is accepted, we should probably revise our wording in the 7th edition of the Check-list. Specifically, small numbers appear now to be resident on Barbados (since 1997, in Buckley's still unpublished MS- cited by Renner and Linegar 2007), and one was found dead on Bermuda on 7 October 2005 (Dobson 2005).

I recommend that we add Gray Heron to the Canadian and U.S. (assuming recent Alaska record is accepted) lists. Given the number of records for Greenland, I'm surprised more haven't been recorded for Atlantic Canada.

Literature cited in motion:

Boertmann, D. 1994. An annotated checklist to the birds of Greenland. *Bioscience* 38.

Burton, K.M., and S.D. Smith. 2001. First Report of the Gray Heron in the United States. *Western Birds* 32:88-90.

Dobson, A. 2005. Grey Heron – New to Bermuda. *Bermuda Audubon Society Newsletter* 16. Number 3.

Renner, M., and P.D. Linegar. 2007. The First Record of Gray Heron (*Ardea cinera*) for North America. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 119:134-136.

Jon Dunn

Add Loggerhead Kingbird (*Tyrannus caudifasciatus*) to US list

Background: From 8-27 March 2007 a Loggerhead Kingbird was present in Key West, Monroe County, FL. The bird was widely seen and heard and was well documented with photographs. This record is non controversial and was unanimously accepted by both the FOURC (I believe) and the ABA CLC. Detailed analysis of the photos by Jon S. Greenlaw indicates that the bird was likely the Cuban subspecies (nominate *caudifasciatus*), or perhaps *T. c. caymanensis* from the Caymans. I've attached both photographs and Greenlaw's analysis.

Although accepted by both Committees, the decisions are not yet published. Also, I'm not sure if any of the photos have been published, yet, although I'm sure something will appear in the next issue of North American Birds. If that poses a problem, this motion can be pended.

The wording in the 7th edition of the Check-list indicates that the species was "a casual winter visitant to southern Florida (Monroe and Dade counties, also sight reports for Merritt and Hypoluxo islands)." Smith et al. (2000) concluded there were no accepted records of this species for southern Florida, although one from Isla Morada in the early 1970's (photos) may have been a Giant Kingbird (*Tyrannus cubensis*). Although I believe the Isla Morada bird was likely Giant Kingbird as well, the FOURC has not yet adopted that position. The photos are a bit ambiguous. It is clearly not a Loggerhead Kingbird. In any event based on Smith et al. (2000), we deleted the wording in the first clause of the 2nd paragraph under **Distribution** in the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002).

As an aside I see under the wording under Giant Kingbird in the 7th Check-list that it was formerly resident in the southern Bahamas, but Buden (1987) indicates that the half dozen specimens were taken only during the winter. Perhaps it was just an occasional winter visitor from Cuba at a time when the population there (Cuba) was much larger. Perhaps too, Giant is more likely to stray than Loggerhead. One wonders if the record off Quintana Roo (Isla Mujeres) might be valid as well. Giant Kingbird, unlike Loggerhead, certainly looks more like a regular kingbird. But I'm digressing.

When I saw Orlando Garrido in Havana in November 2006, he indicated that he was working on a paper which would split the Loggerhead Kingbird into multiple species based on morphology and vocalizations. I think it is therefore desirable we indicate which subspecies the Key West bird likely was.

I recommend that the species be added back to the US list. There may wisdom in waiting another year, so that we can cite a publication(s). But perhaps we will know those by the time we go to press in February or March of 2008.

Effect on Check-list: I suggest the following Supplement entry: After the first paragraph under **Distribution**, *insert*:

Accidental to Key West, Monroe County, Florida, 8-27 March 20007. Analysis of the photos (Greenlaw *in litt.*) indicate that the subspecies was likely *caudifasciatus* or perhaps *caymanensis*. Other reports from south Florida are all considered questionable (Smith et al. 2000). A sight report for the central Bahamas (Long Island).

Literature cited in the motion:

Banks, R.C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A.W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J.V. Remsen, Jr., J.D. Rising, and D.F. Stotz. Forty-third Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds*.

Buden, D.W. 1987. The Birds of the Southern Bahamas. B.O.U. Check-list No. 8. British Ornithologists' Union.

Smith, P.W., G.E. Woolfenden, and A. Sprunt IV. 2000. The Loggerhead Kingbird in Florida: The evidence revisited. *North American Birds* 54:235-240.

J.L. Dunn
24 December 2007

Add Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) to the Check-list

Background: From 11-17 November 2006, an immature Song Thrush was in a back yard at Saint-Fulgence in the Saguenay-Lake Saint-Jean of Québec. It was well photographed, and photos appear in the published article in North American birds (Auchu et al. 2007).

There is another published record from Greenland (Boertmann 1994) of one found mummified at Clavering Ø in northeast Greenland in June. The specimen (2nd year bird) resides in the ZMUC.

The species is annual in Iceland with some 12-13 annually, most in October and November (1979-2003), but in the fall of 1936, some 38 were reported with 36 between 12 and 15 October (data all from Icelandic website that is cited in Auchu et al. (2007).

Details of the identification are discussed in Auchu et al. (2007). The record was accepted unanimously by the ABA CLC (Pranty et al. 2007).

I recommend that we accept this non controversial record. Given the number that occur in Iceland annually, it's not surprising that it should eventually reach North America as well.

Position on the Check-list – Dickinson (2003) places it immediately after Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) while the BOU places it immediately before. Preferences?

Literature cited in the motion:

Auchu, C., C. Girard, and G. Savard. 2007. First record of Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) in North America. North American Birds 61:166-168.

Boertmann, D. 1994. A annotated checklist to the birds of Greenland. Bioscience 38.

Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, S.C. Heintz, A.W. Kratter, P.E. Lehman, M.W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K.J. Zimmer. 2007. Annual Report of the ABA Checklist Committee: 2007. Birding 39:24-31.

J.L. Dunn
24 December 2007

Add Parkinson's Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) to the U.S. list

Background: On 1 October 2005 about 17.6 miles northwest of the Point Reyes headlands, Marin County, California, Rich Stallcup and others found and superbly documented a Parkinson's Petrel. The record was published (with color photos) by Stallcup and Preston (2006) and was unanimously accepted by the California Bird Records Committee (Iliff et al. 2007) and the ABA Checklist Committee (Pranty et al. 2007). A color photo of the bird is included in Pranty et al. (2007).

During the review phase there was concern about Westland Petrel (*P. westlandica*) and one Australian "expert" felt it was that species, but photos of the bird with a Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*) show it to be comparably sized, rather than much larger, as a Westland Petrel would be. Howell (2006) comments on other differences.

I recommend that we add the species to the U.S. list.

English name: Parkinson's Petrel is widely used, but Black Petrel is an alternate English name, in fact the one chosen by Gill and Wright (2006) "on behalf of the International Ornithological Congress." I happen to like patronyms and find little to support the name of Black Petrel. It invites confusion with an older English name for Black Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma melania*), one which we used through the 5th edition of the Check-list. I strongly favor the continued use of Parkinson's Petrel for the English name.

Effect on Check-list: I suggest we add a third paragraph under **Distribution** in the Check-list and state: Accidental off central California, one photographed about 18 miles off Pt. Reyes on 1 October 2005 (Stallcup and Preston 2006).

Literature cited in the motion:

Howell, S.N.G. 2006. Identification of "Black Petrels," genus *Procellaria*. *Birding* 38:52-64.

Iliff, M.J., G. McCaskie, and M.T. Heindel. 2007. The 31 Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2005 Records.

Pranty, B., J.L. Dunn, S.C. Heinl, A.W. Kratter, P.E. Lehman, M.W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K.J. Zimmer. 2007. Annual Report of the ABA Checklist Committee: 2007. *Birding* 39:24-31.

Stallcup, R., and E.W. Preston. 2006. First record of Parkinson's Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) for the continental United States. *North American Birds* 60:166-169.

Gill, F., and M. Wright. 2006. *Birds of the World, Recommended English Names*. Princeton University Press.

Jon Dunn