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Fotografía portada / Cover photograph

The first ever published photograph in life of Santa Marta Wren *Troglodytes monticola*, an Endangered and Colombian endemic species restricted to a highly degraded timberline ecotone in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. By Juan Carlos Luna. All rights reserved © Fundacion ProAves.

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Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2012

Revisión del estatus de las especies de aves que han sido reportadas en Colombia en el 2012

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Abstract

The following species are added to Colombia's bird checklist: Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris* (based on observations), Varzea Thrush *Turdus sanchezorum* (newly described, sound recording), Antioquia Wren *Thryophilus sernai* (newly described, specimen, photograph and sound recordings) and Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata* (photograph). Dull-mantled Antbird *Myrmeciza laemosticta* is removed on account of a lack of records. New subspecies for Colombia are Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus* (photographs), Immaculate Antbird *Myrmeciza immaculata concepcion* (newly described, specimen, photograph and sound recordings) and Striped Manakin *Machaeopterus regulus zulianus* (specimen) with *M. i. brunnea* regarded as a subjective synonym of the nominate. Splits of Indigo-crowned Quail-Dove *Geotrygon purpurata* from Olive-backed Quail-Dove *G. saphirina*; Western Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes virgatus* from Eastern Woodhaunter *H. subulatus*; Klages' Antbird *Drymophila klagesi*, Santa Marta Antbird *D. hellmayri* and Streak-headed Antbird *D. striaticeps* from East Andean Antbird *D. caudata*; and Coopmans' Tyrannulet *Z. minimus* from Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Z. chrysops* are recognised. Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus*, Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa* and Worm-eating Warbler *Helmitheros vermivorum* all become confirmed species, in the latter case for the mainland. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* is a new confirmed escapee and Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus* becomes confirmed in addition to escaped. Brief notes are made on the status in Colombia of Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia*, Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus*, Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (all without acceptable records) and Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri* (already confirmed), none of which change in category. Several amendments to genus and species names, English names and linear order are made, following recent publications. Various species' threat status has been updated. As a result of these changes, the Colombian checklist again increases in size, now to 1897 species (excluding escapees), of which 1825 are documented by 'confirmed' records on the mainland.

Resumen

Las siguientes especies se agregan al listado de aves de Colombia: Haematoderus militaris (basado en observaciones), Turdus sanchezorum (recientemente descrita, grabación), Thryophilus sernai (recientemente

descrita, registros del espécimen, fotografía y grabaciones) y Tangara punctata (fotografía). Myrmeciza laemosticta se excluye ya que no hay registros. Las nuevas subespecies para Colombia son Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus (fotografía), Machaeopterus regulus zulianus (especimen) y Myrmeciza immaculata concepcion (recientemente descrita, registros de espécimen, fotografía y grabaciones) con M. i. brunnea considerado como un sinónimo subjetivo de la subespecie nominal. Se tratan como especies separadas Geotrygon purpurata de G. saphirina; Hyloctistes virgatus de H. subulatus; Drymophila klagesi, D. hellmayri y D. striaticeps de D. caudata; y Zimmerius minimus de Z. chrysops. Charadrius nivosus, Limosa fedoa y Helmitheros vermivorum se vuelven especies confirmadas, en el último caso para la región continental. Cacatua galerita es una nueva especie exótica y Melopsittacus undulatus se vuelve especie confirmada además de exótica. Se presentan notas sobre el estado en Colombia de Chaetura egregia, Basileuterus signatus (todos sin registros aceptables) y Sterna forsteri (ya confirmado), pero ninguno se cambia de categoría. Se realizaron varias modificaciones a los nombres de géneros y especies, nombres en inglés y el orden del listado. Se actualizó el estado de amenaza de varias especies. A raíz de estos cambios, el nuevo listado Colombiano aumentó a 1897 especies (excluyendo especies exóticas), de las cuales 1825 han sido confirmadas con registros en el continente.

Introduction

Over the past four years the authors and others have published records of species new for Colombia, discussions of records, splits and lumps with a view to putting the Colombian bird checklist on a stronger footing (Salaman *et al.* 2008, Donegan *et al.* 2009, 2010a, 2011). This paper sets out details of further changes since the publication of the Spanish version of the *Field Guide to the Birds of Colombia* (McMullan *et al.* 2011).

Species added

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*

A new confirmed escapee for Colombia, based on published sonograms in Cortés & Donegan (2012).

Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris*

A published sight record by Quevedo & Luna (2012) from near the Brazilian border in Guainía (Fig. 11) means that this species can be added in the "Obs" category for Colombia.

Varzea Thrush *Turdus sanchezorum*

A species recently described from *várzea* forest of the Amazonian region (O'Neill *et al.* 2011), illustrated in Figure 2. There is a single electronically-archived Colombian recording available (Fig. 1) which was referred to in the text of the description but with no sonogram produced. Part of the sound recording includes vocalizations of the "mewing call" of *sanchezorum*, of which an example is presented in Figure 6A of O'Neill *et al.* (2011). A sonogram is published below, which is clearly of *T. sanchezorum* and allows the species to be considered confirmed in Colombia.

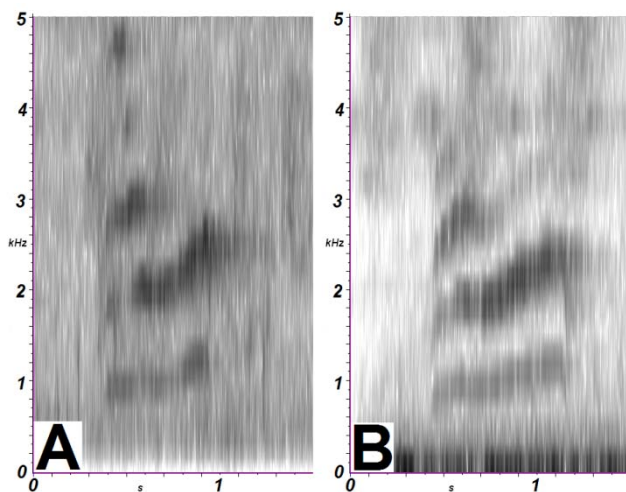


Figure 1. Sonograms of calls of *T. sanchezorum* from: A. Isla Ronda, Amazonas, Colombia (XC41114: A. Cuervo). B. near Rioja, San Martín, Peru (XC83504: D. Geale).



Figure 2. Varzea Thrush (Miles McMullan).

Antioquia Wren *Thryophilus sernai*

Recently described from the Cauca valley in Antioquia by Lara *et al.* (2012) as a species. This is clearly a new taxon, and we congratulate the discoverers. Any decision to assign it species rank (separately from allopatric Niceforo's Wren *T. nicefori* and *T. rufalbus*) at the present time is moot but we follow Lara *et al.* (2012)'s approach on account of this being a plausible long-term treatment. The new species is illustrated in Fig. 3 and its distribution is shown in Fig. 11. There are specimens (including the type specimens) and published sonograms and photographs of *T. sernai* from Colombia, so it can clearly be considered "confirmed" in the country to which it is endemic.

Recognition of this species has proved to be one of the more controversial issues considered in this series of annual papers on the Colombian checklist. In discussing species limits, Lara *et al.* (2012) considered that "it is likely that *T. sernai* has differentiated from *T. nicefori* and *T. rufalbus* to the point that they would behave as reproductively isolated units should they come into contact" citing differences in morphology, mtDNA and song. They claim in the diagnosis section that the new species is "distinctive in nine acoustic variables" and that it has a "richer repertoire of syllable types, shorter trills, lower number of trill syllables, a distinctive terminal syllable with more modulations, and higher spectral frequencies". However, there is no data available that would suggest that *sernai* is diagnosable to the usual 97.5% benchmark (Isler *et al.* 1999) used for supporting species rank determinations vocally. Their vocal "diagnosis" is based on the Kruskal-Wallis test (in Lara *et al.*'s table 3), which determines the likelihood that data sets come from populations with different medians, but says nothing about the extent of differences or diagnosability. No standard deviation data is presented, so there is no way of reverse engineering the data for these purposes. In studies of other taxa, pairwise mean differences have sometimes been found consistent with miniscule differentiation and low levels of diagnosability (e.g. Donegan 2012a). There is c.91% differentiation and considerable overlap based on recorded values in multivariate space (their figure 6) suggesting that voice is not diagnostic. The authors' claim of shorter trills is not borne out by the illustrations in the paper (2, 5 or 9 notes in the trills in Fig. 3 for *sernai*, versus 2-8 in other taxa). The claim of a richer repertoire of syllables is subjective. Differences in modulation of the final note and overall maximum acoustic frequency are true of some but not all examples of songs in their figure 3, so again are not diagnostic. Song can be learned in oscines such as wrens, so the possibility that differences may be cultural and perhaps could be eliminated by learning if populations were to come into contact cannot be easily dismissed. No mention is made of whether *sernai* responds to playback of related species or how.

Lara *et al.* (2012) note that the *rufalbus* group requires revision but also consider that: "the paraphyly of species is

an expected outcome of speciation processes in which differentiation occurs in peripheral populations". There is at least one documented instance of this phenomenon in Troglodytidae (*Troglodytes cobbi*: Campagna *et al.* 2012). However, *T. cobbi* is strikingly different in its ecology (absence from human modified habitats) to *T. aedon*, whilst *T. sernai* is a differently marked version of *T. rufalbus* / *nicefori* in a different dry valley. It has a more proximate distribution to *rufalbus* and *nicefori* than *T. cobbi* does to *T. aedon*. New taxon *sernai* is less differentiated in its mtDNA than some other named populations in the *rufalbus* group are from one another (2.5-3.5% between *nicefori*, *sernai* and proximate *rufalbus*; compared to 6.8% between nominate *T. rufalbus* and subspecies *castonotus*). In conclusion, it seems implausible that a rational treatment for the *rufalbus* group involves only *T. nicefori* and *T. sernai* being afforded species rank. At least, nominate *rufalbus* and its relatives would also appear to need splitting from the southern *rufalbus* taxa.

Despite these concerns, we recognise *T. sernai* on account of its broadly similar levels of vocal differentiation from *rufalbus* to that of *nicefori*, which is historically widely recognised as a species and shows similar vocal differentiation from other taxa (Valderrama *et al.* 2007). Long-term, splitting *sernai*, *nicefori* and some other *rufalbus* taxa would seem a reasonable approach. In molecular phylogenies, *sernai* (like *T. nicefori*) is nestled within *T. rufalbus* and is similarly differentiated to *T. nicefori*. Moreover, it would be a questionable outcome to see a potentially threatened taxon like this, with a unique distribution go unprotected whilst an open-ended taxonomic revision takes place. A revision of species limits in the *T. rufalbus* group as a whole is urgently called for however.



Figure 3. Antioquia Wren *Thryophilus sernai*. M. McMullan, km 59 Ciudad Bolívar-Medellín, 9km from Bolombolo, río Sirifaná, June 2012.

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

A photographic record by Quevedo & Luna (2012) from near the Brazilian border in Guainía (Fig. 11) means that this species can be considered confirmed for Colombia. It is a

long overdue addition, with both parts of its distribution previously considered only to exclude the country by only a few tens of kilometres (Isler & Isler 1999).

Species removed

Dull-mantled Antbird *Myrmeciza laemosticta*

Although this species must occur in the Tacarcuna and Darién region, it has come to our attention that there are no records to date, following Chaves *et al.* (2010)'s revision of species limits.

Subspecies added

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus*

Photographic records by Luna (2012). We provisionally treat this as a subspecies, consistent with our current approach to the *leucopus* group, pending further research into species limits.

Immaculate Antbird *Myrmeciza immaculata conception*

A new subspecies described from the Central Andes (Donegan 2012a). There are specimens (including the type specimens) and published sonograms and photographs from Colombia.

Striped Manakin *Machaeopterus regulus zulianus*

A specimen record from the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander by Avendaño (2012).

Subspecies removed

Immaculate Antbird *Myrmeciza immaculata brunnea*

Donegan (2012a) considered that none of the diagnosis for this subspecies, which is based on a Perijá type locality, is supported, so it is here considered a synonym of the nominate.

Splits

Indigo-crowned Quail-Dove *Geotrygon purpurata*

Olive-backed Quail-Dove *G. saphirina*

We recognize this split, following Donegan & Salaman (2012)'s separate paper in this edition.

Western Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes virgatus*

Eastern Woodhaunter *H. subulatus*

We recognise this west/east of the Andes split, following Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Restall *et al.* (2006), Ridgely & Tudor (2009), Gills & Donsker (2012) and others. The vocal differences between these two species (in undertone presence/absence, acoustic frequency, note shape and length) are so striking that sound recordings of the two species could not be confused. No further details of the rationale for this are published here, because other authors are working on the group (*per* Remsen *et al.* 2012).

East Andean Antbird *Drymophila caudata*

Klages' Antbird *D. klagesi*

Santa Marta Antbird *D. hellmayri*

Streak-headed Antbird *D. striaticeps*

We recognize all three of the splits suggested by Isler *et al.* (2012). All four resulting species occur in Colombia (Fig. 8). *D. caudata* becomes an East Andes endemic, found from Caquetá north to Santander. *D. striaticeps* (Figs. 4-5) is a widespread species occurring in the Western and Central Cordilleras southwards. *D. klagesi* (Fig. 6) occurs in the Perijá range and Norte de Santander department and the highlands of Venezuela. Finally, *D. hellmayri* (Fig. 7) is a Santa Marta endemic, which may be threatened. All four former *caudata* species recognised under this new arrangement are known in Colombia from specimen records and sound recordings. As a result, they can all be added to Colombia's checklist as confirmed species for the country.

Isler *et al.* (2012) presented a wealth of interesting new data relating to the plumage, distributions, voice and molecular biology of these birds, in support of their treatment. Two issues with the vocal data give reason to pause for consideration. First, there are no available sound recordings for the Santander population, which is several hundred kilometres more proximate to the region where *klagesi* and *caudata* separate out than the locality of available vocal samples of *caudata* from the upper Magdalena region (= southern East Andes). Given that samples from the northern and southern East Andes cluster together in mtDNA analyses, it is reasonable to assume that populations are related. However, further work would be helpful to confirm vocal affinities through sound recordings. Secondly, *hellmayri* of Santa Marta is confirmed to be diagnosably differentiated from proximate *klagesi* in two vocal characters, with additional differences in one of its calls based on a single recording. Three (rather than two) statistically diagnosable vocal differences are generally treated as a benchmark for assigning species rank in the antbirds. However, given that the single "long call" recording of *hellmayri* differs so drastically from all others, Isler *et al.* (2012)'s conclusion that calls are also distinctive is reasonable. Lumping *hellmayri* with *klagesi* would be an alternative and more conservative approach. However, we agree with Isler *et al.* (2012)'s new sequence as the best treatment based on current data.

Isler *et al.* (2012) also discussed the possible collecting locality of the "Bogotá" types of *caudata*, an issue further detailed in proposal 542 to Remsen *et al.* (2012). The authors considered that the collecting locality of the types was likely in the northern East Andes, "probably Santander". There are only known modern localities in the northern East Andes from this department, so this is a reasonable interpretation of available data, and the authors do not restrict the types specifically to this region. However, Cundinamarca and Boyacá departments are closer to Bogotá, were less deforested in the mid-1800s than now and may

have historically supported more extensive suitable habitats for Andean forest birds. There are no modern records from these more southern departments, but *Drymophila* is a micro-habitat specialist with localised populations in bamboo thickets on cliffs or steep slopes and in the paramó/forest ecotone, treefalls and forest edge habitats. For example, studies in multiple localities in the Yariguíes mountains over several years revealed only one record by J. Avendaño at a single locality (Donegan *et al.* 2010b) despite multiple sites being studied with suitable elevation. Even if the species is genuinely absent (as opposed to overlooked) further South than Santander in this part of the East Andes, it may have occurred in this region in the 1800s when natural habitat coverage was very different. A broader interpretation of the probable collecting locality for the *caudata* types results in equal taxonomic outcomes.

The vernacular name "Long-tailed Antbird" was applied for many years to a widespread species and *D. caudata* as re-defined has a small distribution. It would be more consistent with Remsen *et al.* (2012)'s and other modern treatments of other split, range-restricted species to use "East Andean Antbird" as a new vernacular name for the species as restricted, referring to the region to which it is apparently endemic.



Figures 4 a-b. Streak-headed Antbird *D. striaticeps*, Above: RNA Loros Andinos, Roncesvalles-Tolima. A. Quevedo/ProAves. Below: RNA Mirabilis, West Andes, Cauca. Fundación ProAves.



Figure 5 a-b. Klages' Antbird *Drymophila klagesi*, Agua de la Virgen, Ocaña. T. Donegan/Proyecto EBA Colombia, January 2002.



Figure 6. Santa Marta Antbird *D. hellmayri*, RNA El Dorado, Magdalena. Trevor Ellery/ProAves.

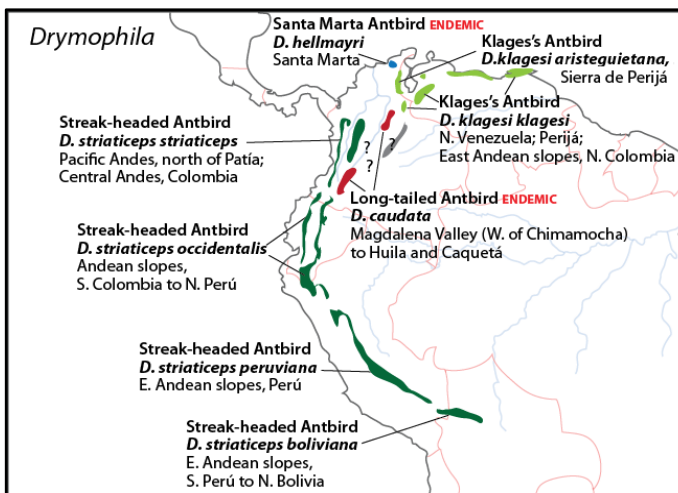


Figure 7. Map showing the distribution of *Drymophila* species, including in Colombia.

Coopmans' Tyrannulet *Zimmerius minimus*
Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Z. chrysops*

We recognise this split, following Rheindt *et al.* (2012). *Z. minimus* is restricted to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia (Fig. 11), but also occurs in Eastern Venezuela. The two species differ notably in mantle coloration and the shade of yellow marks (Figs. 9-10) in addition to their molecular biology. They also seem to have different elevational ranges and habitat requirements in Colombia, with *minimus* largely below 1,000 m and as low as 300 m (M. McMullan, observations below Minca) and *Z. chrysops* generally above 1,000 and up to 2,500 m in the Andean region (although there are lower elevation records of the latter species).



Figure 8. Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Z. chrysops*, La Luchata, Galan, Serranía de los Yariguíes, July 2005. B. Huertas / Proyecto YARE.



Figure 9. Coopmans' Tyrannulet *Zimmerius minimus*, Minca, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, 2 May 2005. T. Friedel / www.BirdPhotos.com.

Changes of Category

Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus*

This recently split species (Funk *et al.* 2007; Küpper *et al.* 2009; Donegan *et al.* 2011) is previously known only from sight records in Colombia (Salaman *et al.* 2010). A published photographic record (Freeman *et al.* 2012) means that it can be added to the confirmed list.

Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*

Previously known only from sight records in Colombia (Salaman *et al.* 2010). A published photographic record (Freeman *et al.* 2012) means that it can be added to the confirmed list.

Budgerigar *Melospittacus undulatus*

Changes in status from escaped and known only from sight records ("Obs" and "Esc") to escaped and confirmed ("Esc" only), based on Cortés & Donegan (2012)'s specimen and published sonogram in this edition.

Worm-eating Warbler *Helmitheros vermivorum*

Previously known from a single sight record in northern Colombia (Donegan & Huertas 2002). There are also numerous old (Russell *et al.* 1979) and recent (Pacheco Garzón 2012) records from San Andrés island. A published 'record' photograph means that this species can now finally be considered as confirmed on the mainland (Freeman *et al.* 2012), as is already its status for Venezuela (Donegan & Huertas 2002).

Notes on status of other species

Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia*

"Quite possibly" this species was observed on 8 March 2012 near MCH hydroelectric project, Santa Cruz, Mitú, flying over tall *terra firme* forest in a group which included other *Chaetura* swifts (Grey-rumped *C. cinereiventris* & Short-tailed *C. brachyura*). No photos or sound recordings were obtained (Baruah 2012). Given the uncertainty of the observers in the trip report, it is not added to the Colombian list for the time being. However, this species surely occurs in Colombia, being mapped to the Colombian East Amazonian border near this possible sighting locality by Van Perlo (2009). Further efforts should be made to confirm whether or not it occurs in this little-studied region and to document records with sound recordings or photography.

Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri*

Following publication of a photograph (Rowland & Master 2012), this species can formally be treated as confirmed, although we had previously done so provisionally (Donegan *et al.* 2010) following the publication of online photographs a few years ago by C. Downing and other sight records. There is no change to the status of this species.

Andean Immaculate Antbird *Myrmeciza immaculata* Western Immaculate Antbird *M. zeledoni*

Previously treated as split for purposes of the Colombian checklist based on a pre-publication manuscript (Donegan *et al.* 2011, McMullan *et al.* 2011) but the paper supporting this has now been published (Donegan 2012a). Maps of the two split species' distributions are set out in Fig. 11.

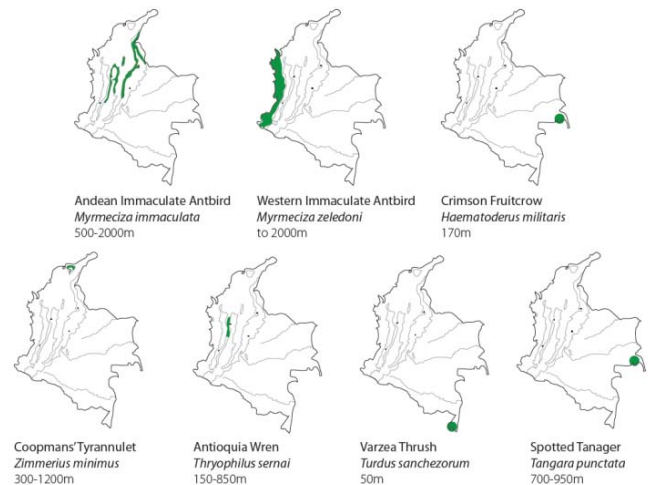


Figure 10. New distributions of various Colombian birds, following the treatments set out in this paper.

Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus*

Stiles (2011) recently published a detailed paper concluding that the sole specimen record of this species for Colombia is a misidentified Citrine Warbler *B. luteoviridis*. Following a review of the specimens in 2005, we had previously reached the same conclusion and removed it from the Colombian list several years ago (Donegan *et al.* 2009; *cf.* Kirwan *et al.* 2012).

Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata*

There are two Colombian specimens of this species at ICN (Figure 6A-B). The more recent specimen, dated 8 December 2009 from La Granja, Bogotá, is labelled as having been a captive cage bird that died ('*muerto en cautiverio*'). The other specimen is a male dated 10 February 1982 which is labelled 'Dpto. Cundinamarca, Bogotá' but has no additional information as to origins, nor is other data available (F.G. Stiles, pers. comm. 2012). Given the vague locality, this specimen cannot be said definitely to be either an escaped or captive bird. Zebra Finch is a common species in captivity in Colombia and likely prone to escaping, but there are no records to date of birds in a wild state (it not being mentioned in Baptiste *et al.* 2010). It is therefore not treated as part of the Colombian list or even escaped, at least for now. This species represents the only case of which we are aware of a species known from specimens in Colombia not (yet) being an acceptable candidate for inclusion even for the escaped list.



Figure 11 a-b. Colombian Zebra Finch specimens (both at ICN, both unnumbered) (T. Donegan, June 2012).

Genus names, linear order, spellings, English names

The following additional changes to names and orders, which are either under consideration or have been accepted by Renssen *et al.* (2012), are relevant to Colombia. Proposal numbers and, where appropriate, key references supporting these changes are cited below:

504. New linear sequence of genera in Furnariidae (J.V. Renssen & S. Claramunt) (Derryberry *et al.* 2011).
512. Transfer genera from Emberizidae and Incertae Sedes to Thraupidae (in part: partly already done: various authorities) (J.V. Renssen & K. Burns).
513. Change English name of *Scytalopus panamensis* to "Tacarauna Tapaculo" (D. Stotz).
514. Recognize *Turdus sanchezorum* (see above).

515. Remove hyphens from certain English names that do not represent monophyletic groups: "Black-Hawk" (J. V. Renssen).
518. Recognize the genus *Iseria* for two "*Myrmotherula*" (G. Bravo & R. Brumfield) (Bravo *et al.* 2012a).
519. Correct the name *Eriocnemis alinae* to *E. aline* (M. Plenge) (David & Peterson 2010).
521. Change the scientific name of the Common Bush-Tanager from *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* to *C. flavopectus* (R. Massmann).
523. Split Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) into two species (B. A. Millsap, S. H. Seipke & W. S. Clark) (note: also AOU-NACC-2011-A-4) (Millsap *et al.* 2011).
525. Resurrection of the genus *Uromyias* (S. DuBay and C. Witt) (Du Bay & Witt 2012).
527. Move *Philydor ruficaudatum* [and *P. lichtensteini*] to *Anabacerthia* (R. Brumfield) (Derryberry *et al.* 2011).
531. Revise linear sequence of species in *Pionus* (J. V. Renssen) (Ribas *et al.* 2007).
532. Revise linear sequence of species in *Amazona* (Renssen) (Ottens-Wainwright *et al.* 2004, Russello & Amato 2004).
534. Changes to Pipridae genera and sequence (D. Stotz) (Tello *et al.* 2009, McKay *et al.* 2010).
541. Elevate *Myrmeciza immaculata zeledoni* to species rank (see above).
542. Split *Drymophila caudata* into four species (see above).
550. Split *Zimmerius minimus* from *Z. chrysops* (see above).
551. Change linear sequence of genera in Charadriidae (J.V. Renssen) (Baker *et al.* 2012)
552. Add subfamilies to Columbidae (J.V. Renssen) (Pereira *et al.* 2007, Gibb & Penny 2010).
553. Add subfamilies to Accipitridae (J.V. Renssen) (Griffiths *et al.* 2007).
554. Change linear sequence in *Coeligena* (J.V. Renssen) (Parra *et al.* 2009).
555. Reclassification of the Scolopacidae (J.V. Renssen) (Gibson & Barker 2012).
557. Recognize the genus *Euchrepomis* for four "*Terenura*" (G. Bravo and J.V. Renssen) (Bravo *et al.* 2012b).
562. Recognize newly described *Thryophilus sernai* (C. E. Lara, A. M. Cuervo & C. D. Cadena) (see above).

Most of the implications of Proposal 549 (Split *Zimmerius vilissimus* into four species: Frank Rheindt) were already dealt with since Salaman *et al.* (2001) and remained unchanged since, for the reasons detailed in Donegan *et al.* (2010). However, the name of *Z. vilissimus* changes to Mistletoe Tyrannulet *Z. parvus* and vernacular name of *Z. improbus* may better be changed too. Proposals 492 (Revise generic boundaries in the *Buteogallus* group (2): J. V. Renssen) and 547 (Transfer Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius* from the Hypothetical List to Main List (Thomas Donegan) were adopted after publication of

Donegan *et al.* (2011) but in time for publication of McMullan *et al.* (2011). Proposal 547 (Transfer Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius* from the Hypothetical List to Main List) reflects a treatment previously adopted in Donegan *et al.* (2011).

The following proposal which passed SACC is not adopted: 530 (Remove hyphens from “Ground-Dove”: J. V. Remsen).

We pend a decision on the following matters that are subject to ongoing AOU–SACC discussions, until next year:

522. An alternative classification of nighthawk species in the New World (M. Nores & F. G. Stiles). See Donegan *et al.* (2010) for our provisional treatment of the Colombian species.
543. English names for *Schiffornis* (genus and species) (F. G. Stiles).
546. Resurrect *Chubbia* (J. V. Remsen) (Gibson & Barker 2012).
556. Adopt a new English name for *Thamnophilus atrinucha* (M. Isler)
558. Treat *Thalureia fannyi* and *Thalureia colombica* as conspecific (Donegan 2012b).
561. Transfer *Milvago chimango* to *Phalcoboenus* (J. V. Remsen) (Fuchs *et al.* 2012).
564. Merge *Pipile* into *Aburria* (J. V. Remsen) (Grau *et al.* 2005).

Threat Categories

Updates to the threat status of various Colombian species follows a further review process by BirdLife International that concluded in February 2012. Most notable has been the downgrading from Endangered to Vulnerable of three Colombian endemic birds (highlighted in bold below), thanks to combined efforts of conservation and investigation by Fundación ProAves and others (Fundación ProAves de Colombia 2011, 2012). Of contrasting concern, the alarming threats to and deforestation rates of Amazonian forest have resulted in many Amazonian species or those with a significant Amazonian distribution having been upgraded in threat level (Bird *et al.* 2011, BirdLife International 2012, Bird & Lees 2012).

Grey Tinamou *Tinamus tao* LC to VU.
Great Tinamou *Tinamus major* LC to NT
White-throated Tinamou *Tinamus guttatus* LC to NT
Grey-legged Tinamou *Crypturellus duidae* LC to NT
Black-capped Tinamou *Crypturellus atrocapillus* LC to NT
Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis* LC to VU
Black Curassow *Crax alector* LC to VU
Crestless Curassow *Mitu tomentosum* LC to NT
Marbled Wood-Quail *Odontophorus gujanensis* LC to NT
Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail
Odontophorus speciosus LC to NT
Agami Heron *Agamia agami* LC to VU

Zigzag Heron *Zebrilus undulatus* LC to NT
Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus* LC to NT
Gray-bellied Hawk *Accipiter poliogaster* LC to NT
Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus* LC to NT
Dark-winged Trumpeter *Psophia viridis* LC to EN
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* LC to NT
Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea* LC to VU
Sapphire Quail-Dove *Geotrygon saphirina* LC to VU
Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii* LC to VU
White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster* LC to VU
Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pyrilia barrabandi* LC to NT
Festive Parrot *Amazona festiva* LC to VU
Wire-crested Thorntail *Discosura popelairii* LC to NT
Ecuadorian Piedtail *Phlogophilus hemileucurus* NT to VU
Pink-throated Brilliant *Heliodoxa gularis* NT to VU
[Black-mandibled Toucan *Ramphastos ambiguus* LC to VU—note now NR for purposes of Colombian checklist]
White-mantled Barbet *Capito hypoleucus* EN to VU
Blue-rumped Manakin *Lepidothrix isidorei* LC to NT
Grey-tailed Piha *Snowornis subalaris* LC to NT
Ecuadorian Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes gualaquiza* LC to NT
Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti* LC to VU
Lined Antshrike *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus* LC to VU
Blackish-grey Antshrike *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus* LC to NT
Castelnau's Antshrike *Thamnophilus cryptoleucus* LC to NT
White-streaked Antwren *Dysithamnus leucostictus* LC to VU
Guianan Streaked-Antwren *Myrmotherula surinamensis* LC to VU
Yellow-breasted Antwren *Herpsilochmus axillaris* LC to VU
Ash-breasted Antbird *Myrmoborus lugubris* LC to VU
Magdalena Antbird *Myrmeciza palliata* NR to NT
Wing-banded Antbird *Myrmornis torquata* LC to NT
Brown-banded Antpitta *Grallaria milleri* EN to VU
Ochre-breasted Antpitta *Grallaricula flavirostris* LC to NT
Dusky Spinetail *Synallaxis moesta* LC to NT
Cabanis' Spinetail *Synallaxis cabanisi* LC to NT
Ash-browed Spinetail *Cranioleuca curtata* LC to VU
Grey-throated Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus albigularis* LC to NT
Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda* LC to NT
Zimmer's Woodcreeper *Dendroplex kienerii* LC to NT
Red-bellied Grackle *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster* EN to VU
Olive Finch *Arremon castaneiceps* LC to NT
White-capped Tanager *Sericossypha albocristata* LC to VU
Bicoloured Conebill *Conirostrum bicolor* LC to NT

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Summary of changes and new species totals

Change	Species	Conf.	Bog.	Obs.	Obs.*	SA	SA (Obs)	Int	Int? / Esc	Total
2011 Check-list totals		1,814	4	46	5	11	5	4	[13]	1,889 [1,902]
Species added	Crimson-throated Fruitcrow <i>Haematoderus militaris</i>			+1						
	Antioquia Wren <i>Thryophilus sernai</i>	+1								
	Varzea Thrush <i>Turdus sanchezorum</i>	+1								
	Spotted Tanager <i>Tangara punctata</i>	+1								
Species removed	Dull-mantled Antbird <i>M. laeosticta</i>	-1								
Splits	Indigo-crowned Quail-Dove <i>Geotrygon purpurata</i>	+1								
	Western Woodhaunter <i>Hylocistis virgatus</i>	+1								
	Klages' Antbird <i>Drymophila klagesi</i>	+1								
	Santa Marta Antbird <i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>	+1								
	Streak-headed Antbird <i>Drymophila striaticeps</i>	+1								
	Coopmans' Tyrannulet <i>Zimmerius minimus</i>	+1								
Lumps	None									
Changes of category	Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	+1		-1						
	Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	+1		-1						
	Worm-eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	+1			-1					
Escaped species	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua galerita</i>							+1		
Totals per category 2012		1,825	4	45	4	11	5	4	[14]	1,912
Change since 2011 Checklist		+11	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	+1	
Less escaped species										-14
TOTAL BIRD SPECIES FOR COLOMBIA										1,898

et al. (2012) (American Ornithologists' Union South American Classification Committee), which annually leads to multiple helpful enhancements being made to the Colombian checklist.

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