



Expanded Online Content •
Annotated list of all Hawaiian species added to the *ABA Checklist*, starting on p. 36.

Common Shelduck, Amethyst-throated Hummingbird, Pine Flycatcher, Cuban Vireo, Cassia Crossbill, and 105 Hawaiian species added to the ABA Checklist

28th Report OF THE ABA Checklist Committee 2017

This is the 28th published report of the ABA Checklist Committee (hereafter, CLC or committee), covering deliberations between November 2016 and October 2017. The committee consists of eight voting members who serve staggered four-year terms; each year, two members cycle off and are replaced by new or reelected members. Since our previous report (Pranty et al. 2016), the terms of Jessie Barrie and Bill Pranty ended in December 2016. The two 2016 vacancies were filled by Kratter and Sibley, both returning to the committee, after seven years' and one year's absences, respectively. At this time, Pyle also replaced Pranty as chairman.

During the period covered by this report, a major undertaking of the CLC was to consider the addition to the *ABA Checklist* of species reported from the Hawaiian Islands but not from the Continental ABA Area prior to 2017. The need for this followed the addition in November 2016 of Hawaii (including Midway Atoll, not officially part of the state of Hawaii) to the ABA Area. The CLC review process, in which new species from Hawaii were added to the *ABA Checklist*, was detailed by Pyle (2017). Briefly, the CLC reviewed documentation presented by Pyle and Pyle (2017) for 111 species accepted by the Hawaii Bird Records Committee (HBRC) as of 2016 (VanderWerf et al. 2017), but that were as yet not on the *ABA Checklist*. Species were pulled for separate review at the request of any CLC member. Most of these species had also been accepted by the American Ornithological Society (AOS) to their *Check-list* (AOU 1998) and supple-

ments through 2016 (AOU 2016).

For 98 of these 111 Hawaiian species, no requests were made from CLC members to review additional documentation, so these were added to the *ABA Checklist* in March 2017 (ABA CLC Record #2017-02). All of these species are represented by specimens from Hawaii and had been accepted to the *AOS Check-list*. Among these 98 additions were 61 endemic Hawaiian species, 6 breeding species not endemic to Hawaii, 6 migrants and vagrants, and 25 exotic species with established populations in Hawaii. The CLC separately reviewed five species documented by photographs, but not specimens, from Hawaii—Great Crested Tern (ABA CLC Record #2017-06), White-necked Petrel (#2017-07), Tahiti Petrel (#2017-08), Nazca Booby (#2017-03), and Black Kite (#2017-04)—and one species supported by a single specimen from Hawaii, Herald Petrel (#2017-010). These six species were accepted to the *ABA Checklist* by July 2017. The remaining seven species were exotics that CLC members asked to review to ensure that populations in Hawaii met ABA establishment criteria (see Pyle 2017 for details). These seven species were placed in a second batch (#2017-09). As of October 2017, Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush (*Garrulax pectoralis*) had been accepted from this batch, Mitred Parakeet (*Psittacara mitratus*) and Orange-cheeked Waxbill (*Estrilda melopoda*) were not accepted, and Japanese Quail (*Coturnix japonica*), Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Red-masked Parakeet (*Psittacara erythrogenys*), and Lavender Waxbill (*Estrilda caerulea*) are still under review and will be reported on in a future CLC report. These and other decisions resulted in the addition of 105 species from Hawaii to the *ABA Checklist* during the period covered by this



report (Table 1, available in the online edition). See Pyle and Pyle (2017) for more on the occurrence, status, and distribution of these species in the Hawaiian Islands.

The ABA has developed a coding system to reflect the abundance of a species in the ABA Area and the ease of observing it (see Pranty et al. 2008). The codes range from 1 (most common and easily seen) to 6 (extirpated or extinct in the ABA Area and no longer observed). ABA codes for the 105 added species from Hawaii, assigned by Pyle and reviewed by the CLC, are presented in Table 1 on p. 36. One

CHANGES IN BRIEF

Species Added Based on Distributional Records

- 105 species that occur in the Hawaiian Islands.
[Full detailed list available on page 36.](#)
- Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), Code 4
- Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*), Code 5
- Pine Flycatcher (*Empidonax affinis*), Code 5
- Cuban Vireo (*Vireo gundlachi*), Code 5

Species Added Based on Taxonomic Changes

- Cassia Crossbill (*Loxia sinesciuris*), Code 3; split from Red Crossbill (*L. curvirostra*), which remains on the *ABA Checklist*

Species Removed Based on Taxonomic Changes

- Thayer's Gull (Code 2), now considered a subspecies (*thayeri*) of Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), which was and still is on the *ABA Checklist*; Iceland Gull is changed from Code 2 to Code 1.

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ABA CHECKLIST REPORT



Shown here is one of two **Common Shelducks** accepted by the ABA CLC as a naturally occurring vagrant to the ABA Area. The species may well prove to be a regular vagrant to eastern North America, following in the webbed footsteps of Pink-footed and Barnacle geese. *St John's, Newfoundland; November 17, 2009. Photo by © Bruce Mactavish.*



Remarkably, this **Amethyst Hummingbird** provided the second record of this species in the ABA Area within a three-month span, the first being from Quebec about 10 weeks earlier (Denault et al. 2017). Both are first-fall males (by the dull rose throat and worn brown wings), but careful comparison of plumage details indicates them to be separate individuals. *Davis Mountains, Texas; October 14, 2016. Photo by © Kelly Bryan.*

of the distinctions between ABA Codes 1 and 2 is that Code 2 birds have a more restricted range within the ABA Area. Based on this scheme, the lowest ABA code assigned for Hawaii additions is Code 2, representing species easily observed in Hawaii but not elsewhere in the ABA Area. Sadly, 33 Code 6 birds are listed in Table 1, increasing the number of these in the ABA Area from 10 to 43. The addition of Hawaii to the ABA Area also results in the reassignment of ABA codes for 13 species based on their more-common status in Hawaii than in the Continental ABA Area. These are: Black Noddy (from 3 to 2), White-tailed Tropicbird (3 to 2), Red-tailed Tropicbird (4 to 3), Bulwer's Petrel (5 to 3), Wedge-tailed Shearwater (4 to 2), Newell's Shearwater (5 to 3), Tristram's Storm-Petrel (5 to 3), Great Frigatebird (5 to 3), Lesser Frigatebird (5 to 4), Brown Booby (3 to 2), Red-footed Booby (4 to 2), Eurasian Skylark (3 to 2), and Yellow-faced Grassquit (4 to 3).

The CLC also considered the addition of two HRBC-accepted, extirpated exotic species in Hawaii—Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*) and Varied Tit (*Sittiparus [Parus] varius*)—to the appendix in the *ABA Checklist* listing such species (see Pranty et al. 2008). The CLC decided that, because these species were never placed on the *ABA Checklist*, they ought not be added to this appendix. Finally, the CLC decided not to use 'okinas and mācrons in the *ABA Checklist*. These are punctuational directives used in the written Hawaiian language and used by some authors in the names of Hawaiian bird species (e.g., Pyle and Pyle 2017); other authorities, including the AOS and the HBRC, do not use 'okinas and mācrons.

In addition to the Hawaiian Islands review, the CLC voted on five species from the Continental ABA Area, of which four were accepted and added to the *ABA Checklist*; one is still under review. Accounts for these are provided below. Furthermore, and according to *ABA Checklist* custom, all taxonomic and nomenclatorial decisions of the AOS have been automatically recognized by the CLC. Thus, decisions by Chesser et al. (2017) resulted in the removal from the *ABA Checklist* of Tayer's Gull, now considered a subspecies of the Iceland Gull, and the addition to the *ABA Checklist* of Cassia Crossbill, split from the Red Crossbill. Based on CLC decisions reported herein and AOS updates, the number of species on the *ABA Checklist* thus has increased from 994 as of the last report, by 109, to 1,103 as of this one.

New Species Accepted from the Continental ABA Area

Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)—ABA CLC Record #2017-05. The Common Shelduck, which breeds in Iceland and across central Eurasia and

winters south to Africa, India, and Southeast Asia, has a long history of occurrence in the ABA Area (Brinkley 2010), but questions have remained about its natural occurrence due to its common presence in captive waterfowl collections. Brinkley (2010) analyzed occurrence patterns for 40 records (of 57 individuals), occurring primarily in northeastern North America, between 1921 and 2010, and made a strong case that at least some, if not many, of these records involved naturally occurring vagrants (see also Howell et al. 2014). The CLC, after previously deciding not to consider records of this species (Pranty et al. 2011), voted specifically on two records of individuals from Newfoundland, on November 17, 2009 at St. John's and on April 3, 2014 on the Avalon Peninsula. These records were accepted by the Newfoundland Checklist Committee (Mac-tavish et al. 2016) based on analysis of weather patterns indicating a likelihood of passage (along with other European species at those times) from Iceland, where breeding populations of Common Shelduck have increased substantially in recent years. The CLC accepted this species to the *ABA Checklist* in September 2017 by an 8–0 vote. Following Clements et al. (2017), we provisionally place Common Shelduck between Egyptian Goose and Muscovy Duck on the *ABA Checklist*.

Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*)—ABA CLC Record #2017–11. Amethyst-throated Hummingbird has been considered a non-migratory hummingbird that resides in central Mexico through Honduras (Howell and Webb 1995). First-cycle males of this species were photographed in Saguenay County, Quebec, July 30–31, 2016 (Denault et al. 2017) and in the Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas, October 14–15, 2016. Based on both records, the

CLC accepted the species to the *ABA Checklist* in September 2017, by a vote of 8–0. These records fit the remarkable pattern of northward vagrancy to the ABA Area by other supposedly resident Mexican hummingbirds, and the CLC saw no reason to believe that either bird was transported to these locations. We follow Chesser et al. (2017) in placing it between Plain-capped Starthroat and Blue-throated Hummingbird on the *ABA Checklist*.

Pine Flycatcher (*Empidonax affinis*)—ABA CLC Record #2016–13. A Pine Flycatcher was found and audio-recorded in the Santa Rita Mountains, Pima County, Arizona, May 28–July 7 2016, where it may have paired and unsuccessfully attempted to nest with a Cordilleran Flycatcher. Pine Flycatcher is found in the western Mexican mountains (Howell and Webb 1995) with the closest previous observations from southern Sonora. The Arizona Bird



The much narrower bill and *whip* call note helped separate this **Pine Flycatcher** from the otherwise similar Cordilleran Flycatcher—which species it may have paired with. *Santa Rita Mountains, Pima County, Arizona; May 30, 2016. Photo by © Gary Rosenberg.*

Committee unanimously accepted the record and the CLC also saw no issues, accepting it to the *ABA Checklist* by a vote of 8–0 in October 2017. Following Chesser et al. (2017), we place Pine Flycatcher between Dusky and Pacific-slope flycatchers on the *ABA Checklist*.

Cuban Vireo (*Vireo gundlachii*)—ABA CLC Record #2016–04. A first-year



The CLC accepted **Cuban Vireo** on the basis of good photos from the Florida Keys in April 2016. This distinctive species was found again at the same location a year later, fueling speculation that a returning or long-staying individual was involved. *Key West, Monroe County, Florida; April 22, 2016. Photo by © Mark Berney.*

ABA CHECKLIST REPORT



This **Cassia Crossbill**, recognized by the AOS in 2017, is endemic to the South Hills and Albion Mountains of Idaho. Its large bill has resulted from co-evolution with thicker pine cone seeds, mediated by a lack of red squirrels in the region. The scientific name of the species, *sinesciuris*, translates to “without squirrels.” *Cassia County, Idaho; May 31, 2012.* Photo by © Craig Benkman.

A male Cuban Vireo was photographed and audio-recorded at Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park, Key West, Monroe County, Florida, April 19–24, 2016. This record was accepted by the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee in 2016. Although this species is considered a non-migratory resident in Cuba (Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000), the bird was found at a known location for Caribbean vagrants, was of an age and sex most prone to vagrancy, and showed no signs of captivity. The record was accepted by the CLC by an 8–0 vote in February 2017. Following Chesser et al. (2017), we place Cuban Vireo between Thick-billed and Bell’s vireos on the *ABA Checklist*.

AOU Taxonomic and Nomenclatorial Changes Affecting the *ABA Checklist*

The 58th supplement to the *AOS Check-list of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2017) presents changes to the naming and placement of spe-

cies on the *ABA Checklist*. These changes are:

- The genus for three species of *Chen* (Emperor, Snow, and Ross’s geese) is changed to *Anser*. The specific name for Emperor Goose also changes gender and is now *A. canagicus*.
- The genus for nine species of *Anas* is changed to *Sibirionetta* (Baikal Teal), *Spatula* (Garganey, Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals, and Northern Shoveler), and *Mareca* (Gadwall, Falcated Duck, and Eurasian and American wigeons).
- The common name for Magnificent Hummingbird is changed to Rivoli’s Hummingbird, with Rivoli’s retaining the scientific name *Eugenes fulgens*.
- Thayer’s Gull is now considered a subspecies (*thayeri*) of Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) and is removed from the *ABA Checklist*.
- The genus for Intermediate Egret is changed from *Mesophoyx* to *Ardea*.
- The species name for Northern Harrier is changed from *Circus cyaneus* to *C. hudsonius*.
- The species name for Northern Shrike is changed from *Lanius excubitor* to *L. borealis*.

- Le Conte’s is changed to LeConte’s for the thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*) and sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*).
- Cassia Crossbill (*Loxia sinesciuris*) is split from Red Crossbill (*L. curvirostris*) and is added to the *ABA Checklist* (following Red Crossbill) based on its occurrence in Idaho.
- The sequences of species among the geese, ducks, Scolopacid shorebirds, wheatears, and Fringillid finches, and of families among the passerines, have been rearranged following Chesser et al. (2017).

For additional details on AOS taxonomic and nomenclatorial changes as they pertain to the *ABA Checklist*, see Retter (2017).

ABA Code Updates

As noted above, the ABA has developed a coding system to reflect the abundance of a species in the ABA Area and the ease of observing it. These codes are periodically updated to reflect changes in species’ status in the ABA Area. Changes recently approved by the CLC are as follows: Himalayan Snowcock (ABA Code 2 to ABA Code 3), Willow Ptarmigan (1 to 2), Rock Ptarmigan (1 to 2), Mexican Whip-poor-will (1 to 2), Common Ringed Plover (2 to 3), Bristle-thighed



The **Thayer’s Gull** was recently lumped with Iceland Gull by the AOS. No longer will we have to contend with what was perhaps *the* poster child for bird ID headaches in North America in the late 1900s and early 2000s! *Half Moon Bay, California; January 14, 2015.* Photo by © Amar Ayyash.

Curlew (2 to 3), Yellow-footed Gull (2 to 3), Iceland Gull (2 to 1), California Condor (6 to 2), Crested Caracara (1 to 2), Tufted Flycatcher (5 to 4), Nutting's Flycatcher (5 to 4), Brown Jay (3 to 4), Tamaulipas Crow (3 to 4), McKay's Bunting (2 to 3), and Colima Warbler (1 to 3).

Anticipated/Possible Future Votes and Other Decisions

The CLC recently voted 6–2 on a record of **European Robin** (*Erithacus rubecula*) from Pennsylvania in February 2015, so this record is currently undergoing its second circulation. Additional species that may be voted on in the future include **Tricolored Munia** (*Lonchura malacca*) from Florida in 1999–2015 (see Pranty et al. 2016), **House Swift** (*Apus nipalensis*) from British Columbia in May 2012 (Szabo et al. 2017), **Pied Wheatear** (*Oenanthe pleschanka*) from Alaska in July 2017, **Thick-billed Warbler** (*Iduna aedon*) from Alaska in September 2017, **Eurasian River Warbler** (*Locustella fluviatilis*) from Alaska in October 2017, and **Red-backed Shrike** (*Lanius collurio*) from Alaska in October 2017. Also, species mentioned by Pranty et al. (2016), but not accepted by local committees, include **Black Catbird** (*Melanoptila glabrirostris*) from Louisiana in June 2013, **Great White Pelican** (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) from Florida in February–March 2016, and **Eurasian Sparrowhawk** (*Accipiter nisus*) from Alaska in September 2016. These three species will likely not be considered by the CLC in light of local committee decisions.

Following the addition of **Ruddy Shelduck** (*Tadorna ferruginea*) to the AOS Check-list based on records from Greenland (Chesser et al. 2017), the CLC considered whether or not to vote on a record of six birds photographed in Nunavut in July 2000 (Allard et al. 2001). This record had already been

considered by the CLC and not accepted based on records of known escapes in Iceland (Robbins et al. 2004); however, Howell et al. (2014) and others have made a reasonable case for wild vagrancy for this flock. The CLC decided not to reconsider this record at this time, conceding that not enough new information had been presented to challenge the previous CLC decision. Likewise, the CLC decided not to undertake review of the record of a hybrid **Red-backed x Turkestan** (*Lanius phoenicuroides*) **shrike** from California in March–April 2015 (Pyle et al. 2015), despite the fact that, at the time of this decision, neither parental species had been documented in the ABA Area.

The Continental ABA Area

The CLC decided not to vote separately on species that would be new to the Continental ABA Area, but that are on the ABA Check-list based on records from Hawaii, preferring to leave



Several other wheatear species, notably **Variable Wheatear** (*Oenanthe picata*), will have to be ruled out to accept this bird to the ABA Check-list. This is a second-year male that has undergone a limited first pre-ternate molt, obscuring key differences in the plumage of the head; however, the tail pattern may favor **Pied Wheatear**. Nome, Alaska; July 29, 2017. Photo by © Justin Bosler.

this up to local records committees. Remarkably, five species added based on Hawaii (Table 1) have recently been recorded in the Continental ABA Area and have been accepted by or are in review by local committees: Nazca Booby (multiple records from California in 2013–2017 and Alaska in September



The **Herald Petrel** was recently spilt from the Trindade Petrel of the Atlantic, both species formerly being known as Herald Petrel. Trindade Petrel is annual in ABA Area waters, but Herald Petrel is represented in the ABA Area only by the specimen shown here and a few additional sight records. The CLC determined that it was a Herald Petrel in the strict sense based on the specimen's measurements and dark primary shafts on the upper-wing, ruling out Kermadec and Trindade petrels. *Front: Light-morph Herald Petrel USNM 543342; Tern Island, French Frigate Shoals, Hawaii; March 14, 1968. Rear: Dark-morph Kermadec Petrel, USNM 300679; Kure Atoll, Hawaii; April 20, 1923. Photo by © Peter Pyle.*

2017), Jouanin's Petrel (California in September 2015 and June 2016), Juan Fernandez Petrel (Arizona in September 2016), Black Kite (Alaska in January 2017), and Kermadec Petrel (California in September 2017). Should all five of these species be accepted by local committees, and with the addition of the 109 new species listed above, the 1,000th species recorded from the Continental ABA Area, in chronological order of occurrence, would be the Juan Fernandez Petrel recorded flying over a backyard in Tucson, Arizona, following the remnants of Hurricane Newton, on September 7, 2016. This landmark species addition to the Continental ABA Area might change, however, after consideration of other species recorded prior to September 2016, discussed above.

Acknowledgments

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The **Blue-gray Noddy** was recently placed by the AOS with other noddies in the genus *Anous*; the species-level taxonomy of this group is in need of revision. Seeing this species in the ABA Area will require a boat trip to some of the more remote of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. *Nihoa, Hawaii; September 14, 2013. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.*

records, helping the CLC confirm this specimen's identification. We greatly appreciate the assistance of Chris Benesh, Eric Carpenter, Andrew Core, Samuel Denault, Ian Gardner, Daniel Gibson, Bruce Mactavish, Andrew McGann, Gary Rosenberg, Kurt Rademaker, and Eric VanderWerf for information on re-

records considered in this report, and we thank Jay Sheppard for suggestions for updating ABA codes. Pyle would also like to thank Bill Pranty for assistance and advice on the functionality and sanity of the CLC Chairman.

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The AOS recently removed the **Yellow-fronted Canary** from the genus *Serinus* and placed it in the monotypic genus *Crithagra*. Also known as the Singing Greenfinch, this popular cage bird escaped in the Hawaiian Islands in the mid-1960s and is now established and common on Oahu and Hawaii islands. *Kapiolani Park, Oahu, Hawaii; September 24, 2013. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.*



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ABA CHECKLIST REPORT

TABLE 1 • 105 Species Added to the ABA Checklist as a Result of the Expansion of the ABA Area to Include the Hawaiian Islands

For the full *ABA Checklist* (1,103 species), including all the species in this table, go to the ABA's Listing Central website and click on the ABA Checklist (listing.aba.org/aba-checklist).

| Standard English Name | Scientific Name | Four-letter Code | ABA Rarity Code |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Hawaiian Goose | <i>Branta sandvicensis</i> | HAGO | 2 |
| Laysan Duck | <i>Anas laysanensis</i> | LAYD | 3 |
| Hawaiian Duck | <i>Anas wyvilliana</i> | HAWD | 2 |
| Gray Francolin | <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> | GRAF | 2 |
| Black Francolin | <i>Francolinus francolinus</i> | BLFR | 2 |
| Erckel's Francolin | <i>Francolinus erckelii</i> | ERFR | 2 |
| Red Junglefowl | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | REJU | 2 |
| Kalij Pheasant | <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> | KAPH | 2 |
| Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse | <i>Pterocles exustus</i> | CBSA | 3 |
| Zebra Dove | <i>Geopelia striata</i> | ZEBD | 2 |
| Mariana Swiftlet | <i>Aerodramus bartschi</i> | MASW | 3 |
| Laysan Rail | <i>Zapornia palmeri</i> | LARA | 6 |
| Hawaiian Rail | <i>Zapornia sandwichensis</i> | HARA | 6 |



Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles exustus*), ABA Code 3. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.



Bonin Petrel (*Pterodroma hypoleuca*), ABA Code 3. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|
| Hawaiian Coot | <i>Fulica alai</i> | HACO | 2 |
| Blue-gray Noddy | <i>Anous cerulea</i> | BGNO | 3 |
| White Tern | <i>Gygis alba</i> | WHTT | 2 |
| Gray-backed Tern | <i>Onychoprion lunatus</i> | GBAT | 2 |
| Little Tern | <i>Sternula albifrons</i> | LITE | 4 |
| Great Crested Tern | <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> | GCTE | 5 |
| Kermadec Petrel | <i>Pterodroma neglecta</i> | KEPE | 4 |
| Herald Petrel | <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i> | HEPE | 4 |
| Juan Fernandez Petrel | <i>Pterodroma externa</i> | JFPE | 3 |
| White-necked Petrel | <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i> | WNPE | 3 |
| Bonin Petrel | <i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i> | BOPE | 3 |
| Black-winged Petrel | <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i> | BWPE | 3 |
| Tahiti Petrel | <i>Pterodroma rostrata</i> | TAPE | 5 |
| Jouanin's Petrel | <i>Bulweria fallax</i> | JOPE | 5 |
| Christmas Shearwater | <i>Puffinus nativitatis</i> | CHSH | 3 |
| Bryan's Shearwater | <i>Puffinus bryani</i> | BRYS | 5 |
| Nazca Booby | <i>Sula granti</i> | NABO | 4 |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | BLKI | 5 |
| Chinese Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> | CHIS | 5 |
| Hawaiian Hawk | <i>Buteo solitarius</i> | HAWH | 2 |
| Rose-ringed Parakeet | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | RRPA | 2 |
| Hawaiian Crow | <i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i> | HCRO | 6 |
| Kauai Elepaio | <i>Chasiempis sclateri</i> | KAEL | 2 |
| Oahu Elepaio | <i>Chasiempis ibidis</i> | OAEL | 3 |
| Hawaii Elepaio | <i>Chasiempis sandwichensis</i> | HAEL | 2 |
| Red-vented Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | RVBU | 2 |
| Japanese Bush-Warbler | <i>Cettia diphone</i> | JABW | 2 |
| Japanese White-eye | <i>Zosterops japonicus</i> | JAWE | 2 |
| Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush | <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i> | GNLA | 3 |

ABA CHECKLIST REPORT

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|
| Hwamei | <i>Garrulax canorus</i> | HWAM | 2 |
| Red-billed Leiothrix | <i>Leiothrix lutea</i> | RBLE | 2 |
| Millerbird | <i>Acrocephalus familiaris</i> | MILL | 3 |
| White-rumped Shama | <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> | WRSH | 2 |
| Kamao | <i>Myadestes myadestinus</i> | KAMA | 6 |
| Amahui | <i>Myadestes woahensis</i> | AMAU | 6 |
| Olomao | <i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i> | OLOM | 6 |
| Omao | <i>Myadestes obscurus</i> | OMAO | 2 |
| Puaiohi | <i>Myadestes palmeri</i> | PUAI | 3 |
| Kauai Oo | <i>Moho braccatus</i> | KAOO | 6 |
| Oahu Oo | <i>Moho apicalis</i> | OAOO | 6 |
| Bishop's Oo | <i>Moho bishopi</i> | BIOO | 6 |
| Hawaii Oo | <i>Moho nobilis</i> | HAOO | 6 |
| Kioea | <i>Chaetoptila angustipluma</i> | KIOE | 6 |
| Common Waxbill | <i>Estrilda astrild</i> | COMW | 2 |
| Red Avadavat | <i>Amandava amandava</i> | REAV | 2 |
| African Silverbill | <i>Euodice cantans</i> | AFSI | 2 |
| Java Sparrow | <i>Lonchura oryzivora</i> | JASP | 2 |
| Chestnut Munia | <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i> | CHMU | 2 |
| Poo-uli | <i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i> | POUL | 6 |
| Akikiki | <i>Oreomystis bairdi</i> | AKIK | 3 |
| Oahu Alauahio | <i>Paroreomyza maculata</i> | OAAL | 6 |
| Kakawahie | <i>Paroreomyza flammea</i> | KAKA | 6 |
| Maui Alauahio | <i>Paroreomyza montana</i> | MAAL | 2 |
| Palila | <i>Loxioides bailleui</i> | PALI | 3 |
| Laysan Finch | <i>Telespiza cantans</i> | LAFI | 3 |
| Nihoa Finch | <i>Telespiza ultima</i> | NIFI | 3 |
| Kona Grosbeak | <i>Chloridops kona</i> | KOGR | 6 |
| Lesser Koa-Finch | <i>Rhodacanthis flaviceps</i> | LEKF | 6 |



Hawaii Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*), ABA Code 2.
Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.



Maui Parrotbill (*Pseudonestor xanthophrys*),
ABA Code 3. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.



Yellow-billed Cardinal (*Paroaria capitata*), ABA Code 2. Photo by © Eric VanderWerf.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------|---|
| Greater Koa-Finch | <i>Rhodacanthis palmeri</i> | GRKF | 6 |
| Ula-ai-hawane | <i>Ciridops anna</i> | UAIH | 6 |
| Akohekohe | <i>Palmeria dolei</i> | AKOH | 3 |
| Laysan Honeycreeper | <i>Himatione fraithii</i> | LAYH | 6 |
| Apapane | <i>Himatione sanguinea</i> | APAP | 2 |
| Iiwi | <i>Drepanis coccinea</i> | IIWI | 2 |
| Hawaii Mamo | <i>Drepanis pacifica</i> | HAMO | 6 |
| Black Mamo | <i>Drepanis funerea</i> | BLMA | 6 |
| Ou | <i>Psittirostra psittacea</i> | OU | 6 |
| Lanai Hookbill | <i>Dysmorodrepanis munroi</i> | LANH | 6 |
| Maui Parrotbill | <i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i> | MAPA | 3 |
| Kauai Nukupuu | <i>Hemignathus hanapepe</i> | KANU | 6 |
| Oahu Nukupuu | <i>Hemignathus lucidus</i> | OANU | 6 |
| Maui Nukupuu | <i>Hemignathus affinis</i> | MANU | 6 |
| Akiapolaau | <i>Hemignathus wilsoni</i> | AKIA | 3 |
| Lesser Akialoa | <i>Akialoa obscura</i> | LEAK | 6 |
| Kauai Akialoa | <i>Akialoa stejnegeri</i> | KAAC | 6 |
| Oahu Akialoa | <i>Akialoa ellisiana</i> | OAKI | 6 |
| Maui-nui Akialoa | <i>Akialoa lanaiensis</i> | MNAK | 6 |
| Anianiau | <i>Magumma parva</i> | ANIA | 2 |
| Hawaii Amakihi | <i>Chlorodrepanis virens</i> | HAAM | 2 |
| Oahu Amakihi | <i>Chlorodrepanis flava</i> | OAAM | 2 |
| Kauai Amakihi | <i>Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri</i> | KAAM | 2 |
| Greater Amakihi | <i>Viridonia sagittirostris</i> | GRAM | 6 |
| Hawaii Creeper | <i>Loxops mana</i> | HCRE | 3 |
| Akekee | <i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i> | AKEK | 3 |
| Oahu Akepa | <i>Loxops wolstenholmei</i> | OAKE | 6 |
| Maui Akepa | <i>Loxops ochraceus</i> | MAAK | 6 |
| Hawaii Akepa | <i>Loxops coccineus</i> | HAAC | 3 |
| Yellow-fronted Canary | <i>Crithagra mozambica</i> | YFCA | 2 |
| Island Canary | <i>Serinus canaria</i> | ISCA | 3 |
| Red-crested Cardinal | <i>Paroaria coronata</i> | RCCA | 2 |
| Yellow-billed Cardinal | <i>Paroaria capitata</i> | YBCA | 2 |
| Saffron Finch | <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> | SAFI | 2 |