

AviList Taxonomy Changes: v2025 → v2026

22 Sep 2026 version

1. Species Splits

(proposal 2026-062)

- Bock's Hawk-Cuckoo *Hierococcyx bocki* (restricted concept, was Dark Hawk-Cuckoo)
- Penan Hawk-Cuckoo *Hierococcyx tiganada* (new)

Proposal 2026-062: The cryptic Penan Hawk-Cuckoo *Hierococcyx tiganada* is recognized as a new species distinct from *H. bocki* based on its distinct vocalizations and lack of playback response following Rheindt et al. (2025).

(proposal 2026-100, 2025-0426)

- Sulawesi Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia albicapilla* (new)
- Sultan's Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia doreya* (restricted concept)

2026-100: *Macropygia albicapilla* (polytypic, including *sanghirensis*, *sedecima* and *atrata*) is treated as a species separate from *M. doreya* based on plumage and vocalizations (Ng et al. 2016; Eaton et al. 2021). A more detailed analysis of vocalizations in *M. doreya* sensu stricto would be informative.

(proposal 2026-067)

- Prairie Willet *Tringa inornata* (new)
- Saltmarsh Willet *Tringa semipalmata* (was Willet)

Proposal 2026-067: *Tringa inornata* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *T. semipalmata* based primarily on differences in morphology, vocalisations, and habitat. *T. inornata* is larger and breeds mostly in inland marshes and prairies whereas *T. semipalmata* breeds in coastal saltmarsh habitat. Their courtship songs are distinct (Sordahl 1979; Lowther et al. 2020), and playback response of *T. semipalmata* to *T. inornata* is limited (Douglas 1998). Mitochondrial DNA divergence is low. Genome-wide

DNA data show a separation into two clades, but future analyses are needed to assess the level of gene flow - if any - between the two taxa (Oswald et al. 2016).

(proposal 2026-048)

- Southern Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas* (was Giant Hummingbird)
- Northern Giant Hummingbird *Patagona peruviana* (new)

Proposal 2026-048: *Patagona peruviana* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *Patagona gigas* based on genomic and vocal evidence supported by ecological, and biogeographic data. Although morphological and plumage differences are slight or overlapping (Areta et al. 2024; Williams et al. 2024, 2025) the species appear to differ in breeding distributions and migratory behavior, as well as divergence in mitochondrial and genomic DNA (Williamson et al. 2024), and calls (Robinson et al. 2025). Nevertheless, migratory behaviour of *P. gigas* populations is variable with some reported as partial migrants (Williamson et al. 2024, 2025) and non-breeding distributions have not been fully mapped with the two species known to co-occur at some localities. A formal bioacoustic analysis of songs would be informative.

(proposal 2026-053)

- Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus* (restricted concept)
- Paramo Horned Owl *Bubo nigrescens* (new)
- Tropical Horned Owl *Bubo nacurutu* (new)

Proposal 2026-053: Three species are recognized in the *Bubo virginianus* complex based on a combination of vocal (Lopez-Lanús (2015) and genetic (Ostrow et al. 2023) evidence: polytypic *B. virginianus*, *B. nacurutu* (including *deserti*) and monotypic *B. nigrescens*. Clear vocal differences support separation of *B. nigrescens*, however, vocalisations of *nacurutu* are less distinct and can approach those of *B. virginianus*. Furthermore, some genomic DNA data suggest that *nacurutu* may be embedded within *B. virginianus*, a relationship not supported by mitogenomic data (Ostrow et al. 2023). Given these inconsistencies a formal bioacoustic analysis and comprehensive genomic sampling will be needed to affirm this split.

(proposal 2026-055)

- Northern Fish Owl *Ketupa doerriesi* (new)
- Blakiston's Fish Owl *Ketupa blakistoni* (restricted concept)

Proposal 2026-055: *Ketupa doerriesi* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *K. blakistoni* based on vocalisations supported by genetics. The vocal duet of *K. doerriesi* is structurally different from that of *K. blakistoni* (Movin et al. 2022) and mitochondrial DNA divergence, although modest, is characteristic of some other owl species (Omote et al. 2018).

(proposal 2026-090)

- Mexican Motmot *Momotus mexicanus* (was Russet-crowned Motmot)
- Guatemalan Motmot *Momotus castaneiceps* (new)

Proposal 2026-090: *Momotus castaneiceps* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *M. mexicanus* based on modest but consistent differences in plumage and vocalizations supported by the biogeographic isolation of *M. castaneiceps* (Howell & Juárez 2025). An integrative analysis of plumage, morphology, bioacoustics and genetics would be informative.

(proposal 2026-060)

- Halmahera Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera margarethae* (new)
- Morotai Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera doris* (new)
- Amboyna Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera nais* (new)
- Obi Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera obiensis* (new)
- Papuan Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera galatea* (was Common Paradise Kingfisher)
- Rossel Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera rosseliana* (new)

Proposal 2026-060: Six species are recognised in the *Tanysiptera galatea* complex based primarily on vocal evidence following Sin et al. (2022): Papuan Paradise-Kingfisher *T. galatea* (includes subspecies *galatea*, *minor*, *meyeri* and *vulcani*), Morotai Paradise-Kingfisher *T. doris* (includes subspecies *doris* and *emiliae*), Halmahera Paradise-Kingfisher *T. margarathae* (includes subspecies *margarathae*, *sabrina*, *brunhildae* and *browningi*), Obi Paradise-Kingfisher *T. obiensis*, Amboyna Paradise-Kingfisher *T. nais* (includes subspecies *nais*, *acis* and *boanensis*), and Rossel Paradise-Kingfisher *T. rosseliana*. As vocal data for *brunhildae*, *emiliae* and *sabrina* was lacking these taxa are assigned to species groups based on geographic proximity. Genomic data may provide additional insights into species limits in this complex.

(proposal 2026-084)

- Yellow-billed Kingfisher *Syma torotoro* (restricted concept)

- Ochre-bellied Kingfisher *Syma ochracea* (new)

Proposal 2026-084: *Syma ochracea* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *S. torotoro* based on its distinctive vocalizations (Berryman 2025) supported by differences in plumage and mitochondrial DNA divergence (Linck et al. 2020).

(proposal 2026-096, 2025-0656)

- Orange-fronted Kakariki *Cyanoramphus malherbi* (was Malherbe's Parakeet)
- Reischek's Kakariki *Cyanoramphus hochstetteri* (new)

Proposal 2026-096: *Cyanoramphus hochstetteri* is treated as a species separate from *C. malherbi* to maintain consistency with the OSNZ Checklist Committee pending further research. Although mitochondrial DNA data align *C. hochstetteri* with *C. malherbi* (Boon et al. 2001; Rawlence et al. 2015), this arrangement is not supported by genomic data (Smith et al. 2023) or differences in plumage, morphology, ecology and vocalizations. However, further research may support the conspecificity of *hochstetteri* with another taxon.

(proposal 2026-069)

- Ayeyarwady Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus affinis* (new)
- Black-and-red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos* (restricted concept)

Proposal 2026-069: *Cymbirhynchus affinis* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *C. macrorhynchos* based on differences in morphology and plumage following Berryman et al. (2025) and evidence that the taxa were likely parapatric or narrowly allopatric. Furthermore, *C. m. siamensis* is synonymized with *C. m. malaccensis* based on overlap in plumage and morphology. Although Berryman et al. (2025) suggest *C. macrorhynchos* should be treated as monotypic due to possible clinality in *minor* plumage traits this has not been established; further research needed.

(proposal 2026-045)

- Panama Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma flaviventre* (new)
- Cauca Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma cauae* (new)
- Venezuelan Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma pusillum* (new)
- Amazonian Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma napeum* (new)
- Pacific Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma sclateri* (new)
- Southeastern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum* (was Southern Beardless Tyrannulet)

Proposal 2026-045: *Camptostoma obsoletum* is treated as six species based on an analysis of vocalisations (Lima & Vas 2025): *C. flaviventre* (including *majus* and *orphnum*), *C. cauae*, *C. pusillum*, *C. sclateri* (including *maranonicum* and *griseum*), *C. napaeum* (including *olivaceum*), and *C. obsoletum* (including *cinerascens* and *bolivianum*). Although diagnostic differences were identified for each species across multiple vocalisation types, differences between *C. flaviventre* and *C. pusillum* are subtle, vocal groups do not fully align with plumage traits, and the trill attributed to *C. cauae* requires confirmation; further research would be informative.

(proposal 2026-092)

- Tawny Tufted Flycatcher *Mitrephanes phaeocercus* (was Northern Tufted Flycatcher)
- Lemon-bellied Tufted Flycatcher *Mitrephanes aurantiiventris* (new)

Proposal 2026-092: *Mitrephanes aurantiiventris* (including *berlepschi*) is treated as a species separate from *M. phaeocercus* based on differences in vocalizations and plumage (Webster 1968, Iliff & Rasmussen 2026), supported by genetics (Harvey et al. 2020). Further research, including a formal bioacoustic analysis and broader genomic sampling, is needed to determine if *M. a. berpleschi* should be treated as a species separate from *M. aurantiiventris*, and to determine the status of the phenotypically distinctive Cerro Tacarcuna population.

(proposal 2026-049)

- Banda Islands Myzomela *Myzomela boiei* (was Banda Myzomela)
- Babar Myzomela *Myzomela babarensis* (new)
- Tanimbar Myzomela *Myzomela annabellae* (new)

Proposal 2026-049: *Myzomela babarensis* is recognized as a new species and *M. annabellae* is treated as a species distinct from *M. boiei* in accord with Berryman et al. (2025). Formerly treated together as a single species (*M. boiei*), Berryman et al. (2025) identified marked vocal differences between *M. b. boiei* and *M. b. annabellae* as well as between *M. b. annabellae* from Babar Island and the Tanimbar Islands. Vocal evidence for three species is supported by behavioral responses to playback experiments (albeit small numbers for some comparisons), morphology and modest plumage differences.

(proposal 2026-081)

- Blue Jewel-babbler *Ptilorrhoa caerulescens* (restricted concept)
- Black-vented Jewel-babbler *Ptilorrhoa nigricrissus* (new)

Proposal 2026-081: *Ptilorrhoa nigrocrissus* is treated as a species separate from *P. caerulescens* based on genetics, vocalizations, and ecology. Although phenotypically very similar, *P. nigrocrissus* lacks the distinctive "hezok" song of *P. c. caerulescens* and *P. c. neumanni* and the two species segregate altitudinally where their ranges come into contact (Diamond et al. 2019), while genomic DNA data (Blom et al. 2025) recovered *P. nigrocrissus* as sister to *P. geislerorum*.

(proposal 2026-102)

- Beni Greenlet *Hylophilus moxensis* (new)
- Grey-eyed Greenlet *Hylophilus amaurocephalus* (restricted concept)

Proposal 2026-102: Beni Greenlet *Hylophilus moxensis* is recognized as a species new to science. Most recently treated as a population of *H. amaurocephalus*, *H. moxensis* is clearly diagnosable based on vocalizations, genetics and subtle plumage differences (van Els et al. 2026).

(proposal 2026-099)

- Tremolo Fantail *Rhipidura fuscorufa* (was Cinnamon-tailed Fantail)
- Cheerful Fantail *Rhipidura laguceria* (new)

Proposal 2026-099: Cheerful Fantail *Rhipidura laguceria* is treated as a new species to science, separate from *R. fuscorufa* based on vocal differences and lack of playback response, supported by subtle plumage differences (Eaton & Berryman 2026).

(proposal 2026-105)

- Square-tailed Saw-wing *Psalidoprocne nitens* (restricted concept)
- Congo Saw-wing *Psalidoprocne centralis* (new)

Proposal 2026-105: *Psalidoprocne centralis* is treated as a species separate from *P. nitens* based on a combination of plumage, genetics and biogeography. Although plumage differences are restricted to changes in color and intensity of gloss (Fishpool 2023), mitochondrial DNA divergence (Barrow et al. 2016) is comparable to other recognised *Psalidoprocne* species favoring treatment of *P. centralis* as a species.

(proposal 2026-083)

- Olive-winged Bulbul *Pycnonotus plumosus* (restricted concept)
- Barusan Bulbul *Pycnonotus porphyreus* (new)

Proposal 2026-083: *Pycnonotus porphyreus* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *P. plumosus* based on divergence in mitochondrial and genomic DNA (Cros et al. 2020), differences in eye colour, plumage and vocalizations (Rheindt et al. 2020; Eaton et al. 2021), and lack of intermediates where their ranges approach.

(proposal 2026-078)

- Seram Golden Bulbul *Hypsipetes affinis* (restricted concept)
- Ambon Golden Bulbul *Hypsipetes flavicaudus* (new)

Proposal 2026-078: *Hypsipetes flavicaudus* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *H. affinis* based on vocalizations and behavioral response to playback experiments (Berryman et al. 2025) supported by *minor* plumage and morphometric differences (Collar et al. 2013; Berryman et al. 2025).

(proposal 2026-075)

- Pin-striped Tit-Babbler *Mixornis gularis* (restricted concept)
- Palawan Tit-Babbler *Mixornis woodi* (new)
- Bold-striped Tit-Babbler *Mixornis bornensis* (restricted concept)

Proposal 2026-075: *Mixornis woodi* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *M. gularis* based on differences in plumage and genomics, supported, in part, by vocalizations (Collar & Robson 2020; Berman et al. 2024). In addition, the Anambas and Natuna Islands subspecies *zopherus*, *everetti*, and *zaperissus* are transferred from *M. bornensis* to *M. gularis* based on overall similarities in plumage and genomics (Berman et al. 2024).

(proposal 2026-091)

- Western Marsh Wren *Cistothorus paludicola* (new)
- Eastern Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris* (was Marsh Wren)

Proposal 2026-091: *Cistothorus paludicola* is treated as a polytypic species separate from *C. palustris* based on differences in vocalizations (Kroodsma & Verner 2020) and genomics (Kroodsma et al. 2026) with evidence for strong assortative mating in areas of overlap. *Subspecies tolucensis* from central Mexico is treated as part of the *C. paludicola* complex based on vocalizations.

(proposal 2026-047, 2025-0085)

- Grey-flanked Thrush *Turdus phaeopygus* (new)

- Rufous-flanked Thrush *Turdus albicollis* (was White-necked Thrush)

Proposal 2026-047, 2025-0085: 2026-047)) *Turdus phaeopygus* (polytypic, including *phaeopygoides* and *spodiolaemus*) is treated as a species separate from *T. albicollis* based on concordant differences in genetics, vocalisations, plumage and soft color parts (Boesman 2016; Batista et al. 2020; Johnson & Cooper 2025). While mitochondrial DNA data (Batista et al. 2020) confirm divergence of the *phaeopygus* and *albicollis* groups, not all taxa were sampled. Further research on the affinities of northern *phaeopygoides*, interactions in areas of parapatry, and a more comprehensive bioacoustic analysis would be informative. 2025-0085)) *Taxon daguae* is treated as a monotypic species, *Turdus daguae*, based on available evidence. Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *T. assimilis* or *T. albicollis*, but mitochondrial DNA data (Núñez-Zapata et al. 2016) indicate that it is not closely aligned to either species but broader geographic and genomic sampling is needed. Vocalizations of *daguae* also seem distinct but a formal bioacoustic analysis is lacking.

(proposal 2026-065, 2025-0153)

- Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* (restricted concept)
- Mediterranean Flycatcher *Muscicapa tyrrhenica* (new)

Proposal 2026-065, 2025-0153: 2026-065)) *Muscicapa tyrrhenica* (polytypic, including *balearica*) is treated as a species separate from *M. striata* based on an assessment of genetics and vocalisations, supported by morphometrics and plumage (Viganò et al. 2019). Mitochondrial DNA (Pons et al. 2016; Baudrin 2024) and genomic data (Baudrin 2024) indicate deep divergence of insular *M. tyrrhenica* from mainland *M. striata*, with the courtship songs of *M. tyrrhenica* containing high-pitched elements not found in *M. striata* (Viganò et al. 2019). A further split of *balearica* from *M. tyrrhenica* may be warranted but requires further research. Within *M. striata* we follow Shirihi & Svensson (2018) in synonymizing *inexpectata* with *striata* and synonymizing *sarudnyi* and *mongola* with *neumanni*; further revision of subspecies limits may be warranted. 2025-0153)) *Taxon tyrrhenica* (polytypic, including *balearica*) is treated as conspecific with *Muscicapa striata* (polytypic) based on available evidence. Although mitochondrial DNA data indicate moderate divergence between the insular and mainland forms of *M. striata* (Pons et al. 2016), available plumage and ecological data do not; further research warranted.

(proposal 2026-073)

- European Robin *Erithacus rubecula* (restricted concept)
- Canary Islands Robin *Erithacus superbis* (new)

Proposal 2026-073: *Erithacus superbis* (polytypic, including *marionae*) is treated as a species separate from *E. rubecula* based primarily on vocalizations. The songs and calls of *E. superbis* are highly distinctive compared to *E. rubecula* (Stock & Bergmann 1988; Sangster et al. 2022) despite some evidence of playback response (Stock & Bergmann, 1988). Although *E. s. marionae* is sometimes treated as a species separate from *E. superbis* based on vocalizations and genetics (Sangster et al. 2022) the magnitude of vocal differences is more consistent with subspecific differentiation despite mitochondrial DNA data failing to recover *E. s. superbis* and *E. s. marionae* as monophyletic (Sangster et al. 2022). Further research, including genomic data and a geographically comprehensive analysis of vocalizations within the *E. rubecula* - *E. superbis* complex, will be needed to resolve these inconsistencies.

(proposal 2026-056, 2025-0176)

- Northern Forktail *Enicurus sinensis* (new)
- Malayan Forktail *Enicurus frontalis* (new)
- Javan Forktail *Enicurus leschenaulti* (was White-crowned Forktail)

Proposal 2026-056, 2025-0176: 2026-056)) *Enicurus leschenaulti* is treated as three species based on differences in vocalisations, plumage, and morphology (Eaton et al. 2016, 2021): *E. sinensis* (including *indicus*), *E. frontalis* (including *chasei*) and a monotypic *E. leschenaulti*. This arrangement is supported, in part, by mitochondrial DNA data (Moyle et al. 2005). However, a formal bioacoustic analysis is lacking and further research on species limits in *E. sinensis* would be informative. 2025-0176))

Taxon borneensis is treated as a monotypic species separate from *Enicurus leschenaulti* (polytypic) based on vocalizations (Eaton et al. 2021) and genetics (Moyle et al. 2005, 2017); further splits in this group may be warranted.

(proposal 2026-070)

- Chinese Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* (was Blue Whistling Thrush)
- Yellow-billed Whistling Thrush *Myophonus flavirostris* (new)

Proposal 2026-070: *Myophonus flavirostris* (polytypic, including *temminckii*, *eugenei*, *crassirostris* and *dichrorhynchus*) is treated as a species separate from *M. caeruleus* based on differences in vocalisations and morphology. *M. caeruleus* is distinguished by a shorter, finer, all-dark bill (Delacour 1942) and higher-pitched vocalisations (Round 2012). Furthermore, birds with bills of intermediate coloration are relatively uncommon and appear to be juvenile *M. caeruleus* rather than intergrades between *M. caeruleus* and *M. flavirostris*. Differences in morphology and vocalisations also occur between the northern (*temminckii*, *eugenei*, and *crassirostris*) and southern (*dichrorhynchus* and

flavirostris) subspecies of *M. flavirostris* suggesting a further split may be warranted but further research is needed.

(proposal 2026-054, 2025-0169, 2025-0453)

- Maghreb Wheatear *Oenanthe halophila* (new)
- Mourning Wheatear *Oenanthe lugens* (restricted concept)

Proposal 2026-054, 2025-0169, 2025-0453: 2026-054)) *Oenanthe halophila* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *Oenanthe lugens* based on a combination of plumage, vocal, ecological and genetic evidence. The presence of sexual dichromatism in female plumage, differences in song structure due to more extensive mimicry (Van den Berg 2020), breeding restricted to a narrow mostly high elevation zone compared to lowland desert in *O. lugens*, and genomic divergence (Alaei Kakhki et al. 2023) collectively favor species recognition for *O. halophila*. However, further research integrating broader geographic sampling of genetics, plumage and vocalizations including bi-directional playback responses, combined with an analysis of the genetic mechanisms underlying plumage variation and female dichromatism in the *O. lugens* - *O. halophila* complex (e.g., Lutgen et al. 2025) would be informative. 2025-0169, 2025-0453)) 169)) *Oenanthe lugens* is treated as three polytypic species based on differences in plumage and morphometrics (Shirihai & Svensson 2018), and genetics (Förschler et al. 2010; Schweizer & Shirihai 2013; Schweizer et al. 2019): *O. lugens*; *O. lugubris*; and *O. lugentoides*. Mitochondrial DNA data (Schweizer & Shirihai 2013) revealed three deeply divergent clades consistent with a 3-species treatment, while genomic data (Schweizer et al. 2019) also demonstrates non-monophyly of the *O. lugens* sensu lato complex. Further research is required to determine if additional splits are warranted. 453)) *Taxon warriae* and *taxon halophila* are treated as conspecific with *Oenanthe lugens* based on plumage and genetics. Mitochondrial DNA divergences are relatively small (Schweizer & Shirihai 2013) and this and the limited nuclear DNA data do not support the split. Plumage differences between *halophila* and *lugens* are minimal, while the different-looking *warriae* could be a substrate-adapted form; further studies, including of vocalizations, are needed.

(proposal 2026-046)

- Whistling Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa melanopis* (new)
- Warbling Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa cyanea* (was Masked Flowerpiercer)

Proposal 2026-046: *Diglossa melanopis* is treated as a monotypic species separate from *D. cyanea* based on genetics (mitochondrial DNA divergence), vocalizations (song

structure and frequency), and morphology (wing length), following Martínez-Gómez et al. (2023). Subtle differences in plumage are also present.

2. Species Lumps (4)

→ Little Swift *Apus affinis*

- Little Swift *Apus affinis* (retained)
- House Swift *Apus nipalensis* (absorbed)
 - *Apus nipalensis nipalensis* — Nepal to southeastern China, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, and Philippines
 - *Apus nipalensis subfurcatus* — Malayan Peninsula to Borneo, Sumatra, and adjacent islands; perhaps this form spreading through Sulawesi and Moluccas
 - *Apus nipalensis furcatus* — Java and Bali; probably this form spreading through Lesser Sundas
 - *Apus nipalensis kuntzi* — Taiwan

Proposal 2026-051: *Apus nipalensis* (polytypic) is merged with *A. affinis* based on a re-evaluation of available evidence. Plumage and morphological traits are variable and possibly clinal (Abdulali 1966, Brooke 1971), claimed differences in the depth of the forked tail do not hold up with large specimen series, apparent vocal differences are not clearly documented, and presumed sympatry is unproven. Limited mitochondrial DNA data (Packert et al. 2012) also recovered *nipalensis* as paraphyletic. A comprehensive analysis of plumage, morphology, vocalisations and genetics may support an alternative taxonomic treatment.

→ Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto javanica*

- Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto javanica* (retained)
- Taliabu Masked Owl *Tyto nigrobrunnea* (absorbed)
- Sulawesi Masked Owl *Tyto rosenbergii* (absorbed)
 - *Tyto rosenbergii pelengensis* — Peleng, in Banggai Islands (off eastern Sulawesi)
 - *Tyto rosenbergii rosenbergii* — rainforest of Sulawesi and Sangihe Islands

2026-064: *Tyto nigrobrunnea* and *T. rosenbergii* (polytypic, including *pelengensis*) are treated as subspecies of *T. javanica* based on plumage variability, vocal similarities, and genetics (Eaton et al. 2021). Although the plumage of *nigrobrunnea* tends to be darker than *rosenbergii* or *javanica* there is considerable variability within all taxa and some overlap. Mitochondrial-dominated DNA data (Uva et al. 2018) also show *nigrobrunnea*

and *rosenbergii* to be embedded within *T. javanica*. A formal bioacoustic analysis, including detailed playback experiments, and genomic DNA data would be informative.

3. Newly described Species (2)

- Slaty-masked Tinamou *Crypturellus resonans* [Tinamidae]

Proposal 2026-059: *Crypturellus resonans* is accepted as a newly-described species based on its highly distinctive plumage and vocalisations following Morais et al. (2025). Vocalisations of a previously undescribed *Crypturellus* from the Serra do Divisor, Peru (Schulenberg 2005) are now attributable to this taxon. Although originally described as *Tinamus resonans* based on Bertelli et al. (2025), we retain the genus name *Crypturellus* based on prevailing usage.

- Hooded Jewel-babbler *Ptilorrhoa urrissia* [Cinclosomatidae]

Proposal 2026-079: *Ptilorrhoa urrissia* is recognized as a new species based on the photographic evidence and description provided by Woxvold et al. (2026) which demonstrate differences in plumage and calls from other *Ptilorrhoa* including syntopic *P. castanonota*. Although no specimen is available, the authors appear to have met all the required ICZN criteria for such a circumstance. Further research of this apparently rare and elusive species is desirable.

4. Scientific Name Changes / Genus Renames (43)

- Plain Honeyeater: *Pycnopygius ixoides* → *Pinarostola ixoides*
- Marbled Honeyeater: *Pycnopygius cinereus* → *Pinarostola cinerea*

Proposal 2026-093: The genus Nannus is reinstated for *Troglodytes troglodytes*, *T. hiemalis* and *T. pacificus* as proposed by Rice (1999) and supported by the genetic data of Barker (2017) and Imfeld et al. (2024). All studies recovered Troglodytes as paraphyletic with the multi-locus data of Imfeld et al. (2024) placing *T. troglodytes*, *T. hiemalis* and *T. pacificus* as the sister lineage to *Cistothorus* with modest support. As the type species of Troglodytes is *T. aedon* (Paynter and Vaurie 1960) the genus name Nannus Billberg 1828 is recognized for these species. In addition, the monotypic genus Thryorchilus is merged with *Troglodytes sensu stricto* based on genetic evidence (e.g. Imfeld et al 2024).

- Timberline Wren: *Thryorchilus browni* → *Troglodytes browni*
- Eurasian Wren: *Troglodytes troglodytes* → *Nannus troglodytes*
- Pacific Wren: *Troglodytes pacificus* → *Nannus pacificus*
- Winter Wren: *Troglodytes hiemalis* → *Nannus hiemalis*

Proposal 2026-057: *Humblotia flavirostris* is placed in the genus *Muscicapa* based on genetic evidence. Long treated in the monotypic genus *Humblotia* several authors have noted morphological and ecological similarities between *flavirostris* and the *Muscicapa flycatchers* (Vaurie 1953, Benson 1960, Herremans et al. 1991). As mitochondrial DNA data (Zhao et al. 2023) shows *flavirostris* to be embedded within *Muscicapa* it is subsumed into that genus as *M. flavirostris*.

- Humblot's Flycatcher: *Humblotia flavirostris* → *Muscicapa flavirostris*

Proposal 2026-058: *Brachycope anomala* is placed in the genus *Euplectes* as *E. anomalus* based on genetics. The monotypic genus *Brachycope* has sometimes been placed within *Euplectes* (Amadon et al. 1962) a treatment supported by limited mitochondrial DNA data (De Silva et al. 2019). Although ecological similarities between *anomala* and *Euplectes* have been noted (Chapin 1954, Sinclair 2007) further research, including a more comprehensive genetic analysis, is desirable.

- Bob-tailed Weaver: *Brachycope anomala* → *Euplectes anomalus*

Emberiza → *Emberiza*, *Fringillaria*, *Schoeniclus*, and *Melophus*

Proposal 2026-071: *Emberiza* is split into four polytypic genera mostly based on the genetic data of Cai et al. (2021): *Emberiza*, *Fringillaria*, *Schoeniclus*, and *Melophus*. The four-genus arrangement is well supported based on mitochondrial-dominated DNA data except for the placement of the African taxon *E. affinis*, which is unstable (Cai et al. 2021) and is here placed in *Fringillaria* based on biogeography and morphology. Further research may determine that additional genus splits and/or re-arrangements are warranted.

- Cabanis's Bunting: *Emberiza cabanisi* → *Fringillaria cabanisi*
- Golden-breasted Bunting: *Emberiza flaviventris* → *Fringillaria flaviventris*
- Somali Bunting: *Emberiza poliopleura* → *Fringillaria poliopleura*
- Brown-rumped Bunting: *Emberiza affinis* → *Fringillaria affinis*
- Cape Bunting: *Emberiza capensis* → *Fringillaria capensis*
- Lark-like Bunting: *Emberiza impetuani* → *Fringillaria impetuani*
- Socotra Bunting: *Emberiza socotrana* → *Fringillaria socotrana*

- House Bunting: *Emberiza sahari* → *Fringillaria sahari*
- Striolated Bunting: *Emberiza striolata* → *Fringillaria striolata*
- Gosling's Bunting: *Emberiza goslingi* → *Fringillaria goslingi*
- Cinnamon-breasted Bunting: *Emberiza tahapisi* → *Fringillaria tahapisi*
- Slaty Bunting: *Emberiza siemsseni* → *Schoeniclus siemsseni*
- Yellow-throated Bunting: *Emberiza elegans* → *Schoeniclus elegans*
- Ochre-rumped Bunting: *Emberiza yessoensis* → *Schoeniclus yessoensis*
- Pallas's Reed Bunting: *Emberiza pallasii* → *Schoeniclus pallasii*
- Common Reed Bunting: *Emberiza schoeniclus* → *Schoeniclus schoeniclus*
- Yellow-browed Bunting: *Emberiza chrysophrys* → *Schoeniclus chrysophrys*
- Tristram's Bunting: *Emberiza tristrami* → *Schoeniclus tristrami*
- Grey Bunting: *Emberiza variabilis* → *Schoeniclus variabilis*
- Chestnut Bunting: *Emberiza rutila* → *Schoeniclus rutilus*
- Yellow-breasted Bunting: *Emberiza aureola* → *Schoeniclus aureolus*
- Little Bunting: *Emberiza pusilla* → *Schoeniclus pusillus*
- Rustic Bunting: *Emberiza rustica* → *Schoeniclus rusticus*
- Yellow Bunting: *Emberiza sulphurata* → *Schoeniclus sulphuratus*
- Masked Bunting: *Emberiza personata* → *Schoeniclus personatus*
- Black-faced Bunting: *Emberiza spodocephala* → *Schoeniclus spodocephalus*
- Crested Bunting: *Emberiza lathamii* → *Melophus lathamii*
- Black-headed Bunting: *Emberiza melanocephala* → *Melophus melanocephalus*
- Red-headed Bunting: *Emberiza bruniceps* → *Melophus bruniceps*