

Gender agreement of avian species names

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Despite propositions to the contrary, the new edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature has reaffirmed the long-standing usage of gender agreement between Latin or latinized adjectival species-group names and the genus name with which they are combined (ICZN 1999: xxvi). Although the usefulness of the gender agreement convention can be questioned, proper adherence to the convention is important once it has been accepted. In this era of computerized databases, it is increasingly useful that the spelling of scientific names be standardized, especially since names differing by only one or two letters may designate altogether different taxa.

Nevertheless, different spellings of the same name are often encountered, when obviously only one is correct (see Appendix). The present contribution itemises recurrent misspellings and misinterpretations of gender agreement in major ornithological references. Our objective is not only to correct these misspellings, but also to stress how similar cases should be addressed when they arise. Indeed, new name combinations are likely to continue to appear as the systematic position of more and more taxa is being re-examined using biochemical techniques. Even though the wording of the ICZN Code is usually straightforward, its implementation is not necessarily simple and often requires a thorough, step-by-step approach. For the most part, the ICZN requirements are certainly no more overwhelming than the grammatical requirements of any modern language.

Surprisingly, although gender agreement might be perceived by some as an unnecessary requirement, we have found as many names where the ending was

needlessly modified as we have found names where the required modification was not or was wrongly effected. Misspellings of species-group names are almost always explained by a misidentification of the nature of the words: Latin and latinized adjectives -- which are variable— are confused with Latin nouns, modified Latin nouns, latinized nouns, and words that are neither Latin nor latinized— all of which are invariable (see definition of these terms under the heading of each section below). In this context, a proper understanding of latinization, as opposed to transliteration, is thus of great importance (see ICZN 1985, Appendix B). Note, for that matter, that Greek words quoted in the text are followed by both their transliteration and their definition [in brackets].

The present paper is arranged in sections that are hinged on the central question one must ask when implementing gender agreement: does the species-group name end in a Latin adjective, Latin adjectival suffix or latinized adjective? If so, it must agree in gender with the current generic name. In all other cases the original spelling must be maintained. A few Latin names, however, can be both nouns and adjectives; in such instances, usage determines how they should be treated (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.2); these names are not addressed here.

What we believe to be the proper spelling of the specific and subspecific names covered in this paper is indicated in the Appendix, along with a survey of which of the major world checklists used this correct spelling (this information is not repeated in the text). The starting point of our survey is the landmark *Check-list of birds of the world* by J.L. Peters and successors (Peters 1931-1986); all original combinations are taken from this work. The works of Wolters (1982), Howard & Moore (1994), del Hoyo *et al.* (1992-1999) and Clements (2000) are included as well, as they are the only recent publications to provide complete listings of bird subspecies on a world-wide basis. Because of its many departures from Peters's Check-list, the list of Sibley & Monroe (1990) is also included here despite the fact that it covers subspecies only partially. Although a few cases may have escaped our attention, we believe that our survey includes most of the recurrent misspellings found in the ornithological literature. Note, however, that many erroneous gender combinations found only in Howard & Moore (1994) and Clements (2000) are not listed here.

In each section of the present text, names are grouped as follows: 1) correct original names whose endings have been needlessly modified; 2) names that require a change of ending as a result of a change in generic combination; and 3) incorrect original names that require mandatory change according to ICZN (1999, Art. 32.3, 34.2). Within each group, the specific subspecific names under consideration are sorted alphabetically; in the case of compound words, the alphabetical order is generally that of the last component. However, the alphabetical sequence has sometimes been modified in order to group similar explanations together.

Latin and latinized adjectives

Names that are or that end in Latin or latinized adjectives and participles must agree in gender with the generic name with which they are combined (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2).

and it is even mandatory to change the original gender ending of such names, if incorrect (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.3, 34.2).

A) LATIN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES

The following names are adjectives or participles of ancient and mediaeval Latin (Lewis & Short 1879; Glare 1982; ICZN 1999, Glossary: Latin), or are correctly formed when a Latin adjectival suffix is added to a Latin word [for a list of Latin adjectival suffixes, see e.g. Woods (1944: xii), Stearn (1966: 307-309)]. Therefore:

1. *Cardinalis cardinalis flammiger* Peters, 1913, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *C. c. flammigerus*. There is no justification here for modifying the correct masculine ending of a classical Latin adjective.
2. *Chlorostilbon stenurus ignotus* Todd, 1942, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *C. s. ignota*. *Chlorostilbon* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). For the treatment of *stenurus*, see # 100 below.
3. *Melocichla mentalis incana* Diesselhorst, 1959, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *M. m. incanus*.
4. *Bonasa umbellus mediana* Todd, 1940, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *B. u. medianus*. The name *umbellus*, however, is not an adjective, but a modified Latin noun, and is invariable (see Section K below).
5. *Malacocincla abbotti obscurior* Deignan, 1948, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *M. a. obscurius*. However, the combination *Trichastoma a. obscurius* [as per Peters (1964)] is spelt correctly since *Trichastoma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2) and since *obscurius* is the neuter form of *obscurior* (masculine and feminine).
6. *Cinnyris habessinicus alter* Neumann, 1906, must be spelt *Nectarinia habessinica altera*, not *N. h. alter*. The feminine form of the Latin adjective *alter* is *altera*.
7. *Heteroprion desolatus alter* Mathews, 1912, must be spelt *Pachyptila desolata altera*, not *P. d. alter*. The feminine form of the Latin adjective *alter* is *altera*.
8. *Ammospiza caudacuta altera* Todd, 1938, must be spelt *Ammodramus caudacutus alter* or *Ammodramus nelsoni alter*, not *Ammodramus c. alterus* or *Ammodramus n. alterus*. The masculine form of the Latin adjective *altera* is *alter*.
9. *Todirostrum capitale* Selater, 1857 must be spelt *Poecilotriccus capitalis*, not *P. capitale*. The masculine form of the neuter adjective *capitale* is *capitalis*.
10. *Cyanolesbia caudata* Berlepsch, 1892, must be spelt *Agelaiocercus kingi caudatus*, not *A. k. caudata*. The adjective *caudata* is derived from the Latin noun *cauda* [tail], to which the adjectival suffix *-atus* (*-a*, *-um*) was added.
11. *Dolerisca cervina* Gould, 1861, must be spelt *Leucippus fallax cervinus*, not *L. f. cervina*.
12. *Lophortyx californica decolorata* van Rossem, 1946, must be spelt *Callipepla californica decolorata*, not *C. c. decoloratus*.

13. *Erythrina rubicilla diabolica* Koelz, 1939, must be spelt ***Carpodacus rubicilla diabolicus***, not *C. r. diabolica*. The name *rubicilla*, however, is not an adjective but a noun phrase, and must remain unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase; see Section I below).
14. *Malacocincla fulvescens dilutior* White, 1953, must be spelt ***Illadopsis fulvescens dilutior***, not *I. f. dilutius*. However, the combination *Trichastoma f. dilutius* [as per Peters (1964)] is spelt correctly since *Trichastoma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2) and since *dilutius* is the neuter form of *dilutior* (masculine and feminine).
15. *Sterna emigrata* Neumann, 1934, must be spelt ***Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus***, not *T. b. emigrata*.
16. *M[uscicapa] forficata* Gmelin, 1789, must be spelt ***Tyrannus forficatus***, not *T. forficata*. The adjective *forficata* is derived from the Latin noun *forfex*, *-icis* [scissors], to which the adjectival suffix *-atus* (*-a*, *-um*) was added.
17. *Tringa Fulicaria* Linnaeus, 1758, must be spelt ***Phalaropus fulicarius***, not *P. fulicaria*. The adjective *fulicaria* is derived from the Latin noun *fulica* [coot], to which the adjectival suffix *-arius* (*-a*, *-um*) was added. See David & Gosselin (2000) for a detailed explanation of this case.
18. *Hylocichla fuscescens fuliginosa* Howe, 1900, must be spelt ***Catharus fuscescens fuliginosus***, not *C. f. fuliginosa*.
19. *Fringilla granatina* Linnaeus, 1766, must be spelt ***Uraeginthus granatinus*** [as per e.g. Dowsett & Forbes-Watson (1993)], not *U. granatina*. The adjective *granatina* is derived from the Latin noun *granatum*, *-i* [garnet, pomegranate], to which the adjectival suffix *-inus* (*-a*, *-um*) was added, in reference to the red cheek colour of the bird.
20. *Crypturornis hyochracea* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1938, must be spelt ***Crypturellus obsoletus hypochraceus***, not *C. o. hypochracea*. The emended name *hypochraceus* ends in the Latin noun *ochra*, to which the Latin adjectival suffix *-aceus* (*-a*, *-um*) was added. The situation is perfectly analogous to *Drymophila devillei subochraceus* Chapman, 1921, now corrected to *Drymophila devillei subochracea* [as per e.g. Peters (1951)].
21. *Taccocua infuscata* Blyth, 1845, must be spelt ***Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii infuscatus***, not *P. l. infuscata*.
22. *Megaloprepia magnifica interposita* Hartert, 1930, must be spelt ***Ptilinopus magnificus interpositus***, not *P. m. interposita*.
23. *Ateleodacnis bicolor minor* Hellmayr, 1935, must be spelt ***Conirostrum bicolor minus***, not *C. b. minor*. The neuter form of *minor* (masculine and feminine) is *minus*.
24. *Prionirhynchus platyrhynchus minor* Hartert, 1898, must be spelt ***Electron platyrhynchum minus***, not *E. p. minor*. The neuter form of *minor* (masculine and feminine) is *minus*.
25. *Saxicola Alboniger* Hume, 1872, must be spelt ***Oenanthe albonigra*** [as per e.g. Blanford & Dresser (1874)], not *O. alboniger*. The word *alboniger* is a compound

Latin adjective that ends in the classical adjective *niger*, and is variable. All species-group names in Hume's article have initial capital letters, thus this typographical particularity has no significance here [see also David & Gosselin (2000)]. It must be noted that *Saxicola alboniger* is the correct original spelling since *Saxicola* Bechstein, 1803, is masculine, having been established only in combination with three nouns in apposition (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.2; David & Gosselin unpublished).

26. *Munia rubroniger* Hodgson, 1836, must be spelt ***Lonchura malacca rubronigra***, not *L. m. rubroniger*. The word *rubroniger* is a compound Latin adjective that ends in the classical adjective *niger*, and is variable. *Munia* Hodgson, 1836, however, is masculine because it was originally established in combination with a masculine adjective (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.2.3). See also # 25 above.
27. *Poecilodryas nitida* De Vis, 1897, must be spelt ***Monarcha chrysomela nitidus***, not *M. c. nitida*. *Monarcha* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The name *chrysomela*, however, is invariable because it does not end in a Latin or latinized adjective (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3 Example).
28. *Synoeceus plumbeus* Salvadori, 1894, must be spelt ***Coturnix ypsilophora plumbea***, not *C. y. plumbeus*. *Coturnix* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1).
29. *Philippinia primigenius* Hachisuka, 1941, must be spelt ***Aethopyga primigenia***, not *A. primigenius*. *Philippinia* Hachisuka, 1941, however, is masculine because it was originally established in combination with a masculine adjective (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.2.3).
30. *Granatina granatina retusa* Clancey, 1961, must be spelt ***Uraeginthus granatinus retusus***, not *U. g. retusa*. For the treatment of *granatinus*, see # 19 above.
31. *Erythrina edwardsii rubicunda* Greenway, 1933, must be spelt ***Carpodacus edwardsii rubicundus***, not *C. e. rubicunda*. However, the combination *Procarduelis e. rubicunda* is spelt correctly [as per Wolters (1982)] since *Procarduelis* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1).
32. *Brachypteryx sepiaria* Horsfield, 1821, must be spelt ***Malacocincla sepiaria***, not *M. sepiarium*. The adjective *sepiaria* is derived from the Latin noun *sepes*, -is [hedge], to which the adjectival suffix -arius (-a, -um) was added. The combination *Trichastoma sepiarium* [as per Peters (1964)] however, is spelt correctly since *Trichastoma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
33. *Granatina granatina siccata* Clancey, 1959, must be spelt ***Uraeginthus granatinus siccatus***, not *U. g. siccata*. For the treatment of *granatinus*, see # 19 above.
34. *Alcedo tuta* Gmelin, 1788, must be spelt ***Todiramphus tutus***, not *T. tuta*. The combination *Halcyon tuta*, however, is spelt correctly since *Halcyon* is feminine.
35. *Horeites brunnifrons umbraticus* Stuart Baker, 1924, must be spelt ***Cettia brunnifrons umbratica***, not *C. b. umbraticus*.

36. *Urubitinga anthracina cancrivora* Clark, 1905, must be spelt ***Buteogallus anthracinus cancrivorus***, not *B. a. cancrivora*. The adjective *cancrivora* [crab-eating] is derived from the verb *vorare* [to eat], on the model of the classical Latin adjectives *carnivorus* (-a, -um), and *omnivorus* (-a, -um). Other names derived from *vorare* are also adjectival, e.g. *Haleyon senegalensis ranivorus* Meinertzhagen, 1924, now corrected to *H. senegaloides ranivora* [as per Peters (1945), etc.].
37. *Graucalus macei larvivorus* Hartert, 1910, must be spelt ***Coracina novaehollandiae larvivora***, not *C. n. larvivorus*. See # 36 above.
38. *Pampusanna criniger* Pucheran, 1853, must be spelt ***Gallicolumba crinigera***, not *G. criniger*. The word *criniger* is a classical Latin adjective, not a noun. The fact that *Criniger* has been used as a masculine genus-group name (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1) does not change the adjectival nature of Pucheran's *criniger* in the present case because modern Latin is not part of the definition of Latin by ICZN (1999, Glossary: Latin). Whereas Art. 31.2.2 of ICZN (1999) applies to classical Latin words that are both nouns and adjectives, and to newly derived names (e.g. *phobifer*) that can be viewed as nouns or adjectives, *criniger* is only an adjective and is variable (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2). The adjectival nature of *criniger* was recognized in the subspecific names *Phlegoenas crinigera leytenensis* Hartert, 1918, and *Phlegoenas crinigera basilanica* Hartert, 1918. Note that *Pampusanna* Pucheran, 1853, is masculine because it was originally established in combination with a masculine adjective (Jacquinot 1855; ICZN 1999, Art. 30.2.3).
39. *Irena criniger* Sharpe, 1857, must be corrected to *Irena crinigera*, and the present correct spelling is ***Irena puella crinigera***, not *I. p. criniger*. See # 38 above.
40. *Siva criniger* Hodgson, 1836, spelt ***Prinia crinigera***, not *P. criniger*. See # 38 above. *Siva* Hodgson, 1836, is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.2.3).
41. *Paramythia montium alpinum* Salomonsen, 1961, must be corrected to ***Paramythia montium alpina***. *Paramythia* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). The word *montium* [of the mountains], however, is not an adjective, but a noun in the genitive case that must remain unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1).
42. *Ortalis ruficrissa baliolus* Osgood & Conover, 1922, must be corrected to *Ortalis ruficrissa baliola*, and the present correct spelling is ***Ortalis ruficauda baliola***. *Ortalis* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
43. *Bonasa umbellus castaneus* Aldrich & Friedmann, 1943, must be corrected to ***Bonasa umbellus castanea***. See also # 4 above.
44. *Tyto capensis libratus* Peters & Loveridge, 1935, must be corrected to ***Tyto capensis librata***. *Tyto* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
45. *Apaloderma narina littoralis* van Someren, 1931, must be corrected to ***Apaloderma narina littorale***. *Apaloderma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). The name *narina*, however, is a Hottentot word and is invariable (Jobling 1991; ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3).
46. *Neochelidon tibialis minimus* Chapman, 1924, must be corrected to ***Neochelidon tibialis minima***. *Neochelidon* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).

47. *Pipra leucocilla minimus* Chapman, 1917, must be corrected to *Pipra leucocilla minima*, and the present correct spelling is ***Pipra pipra minima***, not *P. p. minimus*.
48. *Leptotila plumbeiceps notius* Peters, 1931, must be corrected to ***Leptotila plumbeiceps notia***.
49. *Paramythia montium olivaceum* Van Oort, 1910, must be corrected ***Paramythia montium olivacea***. *Paramythia* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). See also # 41 above.
50. *Emblema picta* Gould, 1842, must be corrected to ***Emblema pictum***. *Emblema* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1).
51. *Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrima* Salomonsen, 1964, must be corrected to ***Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrimus***. It is also known as *Carterornis c. pulcherrimus* [as per Wolters (1982)]. *Monarcha* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The name *chrysomela*, however, is invariable because it does not end in a Latin or latinized adjective (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3 Example).
52. *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum similis* Zimmer, 1940, must be corrected to ***Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum simile***.
53. *Parisoma layardi subsolana* Clancey, 1963, must be corrected to ***Parisoma layardi subsolanum***. *Parisoma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
54. *Scaephaethon rubricauda roseotincta* Mathews, 1926, must be corrected to *Scaephaethon rubricauda roseotinctus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Phaethon rubricauda roseotinctus***, not *P. r. roseotincta*. *Phaethon* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The word *roseotincta* is a compound Latin adjective that ends in the classical adjective *tinctus* (-a, -um), and is variable (see also # 25 above). The word *rubricauda*, however, is a noun phrase, and must remain unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase; see Section I below).
55. *Stactolaema whytii terminatum* Clancey, 1956, must be corrected to ***Stactolaema whytii terminata***. It is also known as *Gymnobucco w. terminatus* [as per Wolters (1982)]. *Stactolaema* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.3).
56. *Chalcostigma stanleyi versigularis* Zimmer, 1924, must be corrected to ***Chalcostigma stanleyi versigulare***. *Chalcostigma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). The compound adjective *versigularis* is derived from the Latin words *versus* [changing] and *gula* [throat], to which the adjectival suffix -aris (-is, -e) was added.

B) LATINIZED WORDS ENDING IN A LATIN ADJECTIVAL SUFFIX

A “latinized” word is a word that is not Latin and to which “Latin form and characteristics (including a Latin ending or a Latin suffix)” were given (ICZN 1999, Glossary: latinize). The mere addition of a Latin adjectival suffix can turn most non-Latin words into latinized adjectives [for a list of Latin adjectival suffixes, see e.g. Woods (1944: xii), Stearn (1966: 307-309)]. For example, a great many geographical names (*mexicana*, *venezuelanus*, etc.) end in the Latin adjectival suffix -anus (-a, -um). Latinized adjectives must always agree in gender with the generic name with

which they are combined (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2), and it is even mandatory to change the original gender ending of such names, if incorrect (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.3, 34.2). The etymologies of most of the names below are given by Jobling (1991), and the initial capital letter in some of these names does not alter their adjectival nature [see David & Gosselin (2000)]. Therefore:

57. *Pavo malacensis* Scopoli, 1786, must be spelt ***Polyplectron malacense***, not *Polyplectron malacensis*. *Polyplectron* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
58. *Ieracidea herigora tasmanica* Mathews, 1916, must be spelt ***Falco herigora tasmanicus***, not *F. h. tasmanica*. *Falco* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The name *herigora*, however, is an Australian aboriginal word and is invariable (Jobling 1991; ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3).
59. *Syrnium albitarse* Bonaparte, 1850, must be spelt ***Strix albitarsis*** or ***Ciccaba albitarsis***, not *Strix albitarsus* or *C. albitarsus*. The adjectival name *albitarsis* (-is, -e) is formed from the Latin adjective *albus* (-a, -um) and the stem of the latinized Greek noun *τάρσος* [tarsos: foot], to which was added the Latin adjectival suffix -is (-is, -e) (Gilare 1982: 970, under the suffix -is). To change *albitarse* to *albitarsus* would turn a variable adjective into an invariable noun phrase that ends in a latinized noun.
60. *Pipromorpha turi maynana* Stolzmann, 1926, must be spelt ***Mionectes oleagineus maynanus***, not *M. o. maynana*. *Mionectes* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.2).
61. *Strix Sumatrana* Rafines, 1822, must be spelt ***Bubo sumatranus***, not *B. sumatrana*.
62. *Nesillas aldabranus* Benson & Penny, 1968, must be corrected to ***Nesillas aldabrana***. *Nesillas* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
63. *Neocrex columbianus* Bangs, 1898, must be corrected to ***Neocrex columbiana***, also known as *Porzana columbiana*. *Neocrex* is feminine, as are *Crex*, *Gallicrex*, and *Megacrex* (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2).
64. *Ptilopus viridis Geelvinkiana* Schlegel, 1871, must be corrected to ***Ptilinopus viridis geelvinckianus***.
65. *B[ubo] Hemachalana* Hume, 1873, must be corrected to *Bubo hemachalanus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Bubo bubo hemachalanus***. *Bubo* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The adjective *hemachalana* is derived from Himachal [Pradesh], with the addition of the Latin adjectival suffix -anus (-a, -um).
66. *Picus jumana* Spix, 1824, must be corrected to *Picus jumanus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Celeus elegans jumanus***, not *C. e. jumana*.
67. *Crypturus tataupa peruviana* Cory, 1915, must be corrected to *Crypturus tataupa peruvianus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Crypturellus tataupa peruvianus***. The name *tataupa*, however, is a Guaraní word and is thus invariable (Jobling 1991; ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3).
68. *Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana* Mayr, 1933, must be corrected to ***Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuanus***. As given by Mayr (1933), the adjective *vatuana* comes from

the name Vatu (Vatu Vara, of Fiji), to which the adjectival Latin suffix *-anus* (*-a*, *-um*) was added.

C) LATINIZED GREEK ADJECTIVES

The following names are or end in classical Greek adjectives (Liddell & Scott 1996). Once latinized, such names must agree in gender with the generic name with which they are combined (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2), and it is even mandatory to change the original gender ending of these names, if incorrect (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.3, 34.2) [see ICZN (1999, Glossary: 1985, Appendix B) for a definition of latinize vs. transliterate]. Therefore:

69. *Cerchneis moluccensis microbalia* Oberholser, 1919, must be spelt ***Falco moluccensis microbalius***, not *F. m. microbalia*. *Falco* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The final component *-balia* is the latinized adjective βαλιος [balios: spotted].
70. *Psittacus chrysostomus* Kuhl, 1820 must be spelt ***Neophema chrysostoma***, not *N. chrysostomus*. The name *chrysostomus* is the latinized Greek adjective χρυσόστομος [chrusostomos: golden-mouthed]. For the treatment of names originally ending in *-stoma*, however, see # 206 below.
71. *Buceros cylindricus* Temminck, 1831, must be spelt ***Ceratogymna cylindrica***, not *C. cylindricus*. The name *cylindricus* is the latinized Greek adjective κυλινδρικός [kulindrikos: cylindrical].
72. *Buceros subcylindricus* Selater, 1870, must be spelt ***Ceratogymna subcylindrica***, not *C. subcylindricus*. See # 71 above.
73. *Poecile hypermelaena* Berezowski & Bianchi, 1891, must be spelt ***Parus palustris hypermelaenus***, not *Parus p. hypermelaena*. The final component *-melaena* is the latinization of μελαινα [melaina: black], the very example of a variable latinized adjective quoted by ICZN (1999, Art. 31.2.3).
74. *Rallina poeciloptera* Hartlaub, 1866, must be spelt ***Nesoclopeus poecilopterus***, not *N. poeciloptera*. The name *poeciloptera* is the latinized Greek adjective ποικιλοπτερος [poikilopteros: spotted-winged].
75. *Cepphus columba adianta* Storer, 1950, must be corrected to ***Cepphus columba adiantus***. As indicated by Storer (1950) himself, the name *adianta* is the latinized Greek adjective αδιαντος [adiantos: unwetted]. The name *columba*, however, is a Latin noun and is invariable (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1).
76. *Macropteryx leucophaeus* Peale, 1848, must be corrected to *Macropteryx leucophaea*, and the present correct spellings are *Aerodramus leucophaeus* [as per Howard & Moore (1994), etc.] or ***Collocalia leucophaea***, not *C. leucophaeus*. *Macropteryx* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). Without further explanations, Sibley & Monroe (1990: 136) stated that *leucophaeus* in the original description is in "noun form", but *leucophaeus* can only be the latinized Greek adjective λευκοφαίος [leucophaeos: ashy-grey] (Liddell & Scott 1996).
77. *Hirundo leucosternus* Gould, 1841, must be corrected to *Hirundo leucosterna*, and the present correct spelling is ***Cheramoeca leucosterna*** [not *C.*

leucosternum as in Peters (1960), or *C. leucosternus* as in Turner & Rose (1989)]. Whitout further explanations, Sibley & Monroe (1990: 575) and Christidis & Boles (1994: 75) also used *C. leucosternus*, stating incorrectly that the name is a noun in apposition. Gould's *leucosternus* (one of his many idiosyncratic gender combinations-- see also # 50 above, and # 84, 102, 104 and 110 below) is simply the latinized Greek adjective λευκοστερνος [leukosternos: white-chested] (Liddell & Scott 1996). Although the Greek leukosternos is masculine and feminine, the Latinized version *leucosternus* is only masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3 Example).

78. *Platycercus melanoptera* North, 1906, must be corrected to *Platycercus melanopterus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Platycercus elegans melanopterus***, not *P. e. melanoptera*. The name *melanoptera* is the latinized Greek adjective μελανοπτερος [melanopteros: black-winged].

D) LATINIZED ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM GREEK

Greek adjectives are commonly formed by the union of an adjectival stem and a noun, followed by a variable ending (e.g. -ος [-os] masculine or feminine, -ον [-on] neuter). For example, classical Greek adjectives such as λευκοστερνος [leukosternos: white-chested] and λευκοκερκος [leukokerkos: white-tailed] are respectively derived from στερνον [sternon: chest] and κερκος [kerkos: tail]. Adjectives formed in a similar fashion (e.g. μελανοκεφαλος [melanokephalos: black-headed], μεγαρυγχος [megarugchos: large-billed], etc.), when latinized, account for the numerous *melanocephalus* (-a, -um), *megarhynchus* (-a, -um), etc., of the scientific nomenclature. They are mostly derived from the words listed in Table 1. Such adjectival species-group names must always agree in gender with the generic name with which they are combined, and it is even mandatory to change the original gender ending, if incorrect (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2, 32.3, 34.2). Therefore:

79. *Pachycephala macrorhyncha* Strickland, 1849, must remain ***Pachycephala pectoralis macrorhyncha***, and should not be changed to *P. p. macrorhynchus*. The name *macrorhyncha* is latinized from the Greek adjectival μακρορυγχος [makrorugchos: large-billed].
80. *Sterna eurygnatha* Saunders, 1876, must be spelt ***Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnathus***, not *T. s. eurygnatha*. The name *eurygnatha* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ευρυγνάθος [eurugnathos: broad-jawed].
81. *Barbatula leucolaima* J. & E. Verreaux, 1851, must be spelt ***Pogoniulus bilineatus leucolaimus*** or ***Viridibucco bilineatus leucolaimus*** [not *P. b. leucolaima* as in Peters (1948), or *V. b. leucolaima* as in Wolters (1982), etc.]. In *leucolaima*, the -os ending has been latinized from the Greek adjectival λευκολαίμος [leukolaimos: white-throated], so the name qualifies as latinized (ICZN 1999, Glossary: latinize).
82. *Sylvia erythronota* Eversmann, 1841, must be spelt ***Phoenicurus erythronotus*** [as per Peters (1964), Snow & Perrins (1998), etc.] or ***Dorisornis erythronotus***

[as per Wolters (1982)], not *Phoenicurus erythronota* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), etc.]. Sibley & Monroe (1990: 537) claimed that “capitalization of the species name in the original description (*Sylvia Erythronota* Eversmann, 1841) confirms treatment as a noun in apposition”. However, their quote of Eversmann seems erroneous because the original spelling was all in uppercases (*SYLVIA ERYTHRONOTA*), as were all species headings in the section of Eversmann’s account where *S. erythronota* was described (Dresser 1876). As shown elsewhere (David & Gosselin 2000), the presence of uppercases has no bearing on the nature of unequivocally adjectival species-group names. The name *erythronota* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ἐρυθρονότος [eruthronotos: red-backed].

83. *Thryospiza maritima pelonota* Oberholser, 1931, must be spelt ***Ammodramus maritimus pelonotus***, not *A. m. pelonota*. The name *pelonota* is latinized from the Greek adjectival πελονότος [pelonotos: dark-backed].
84. *Halcyon pyrrhopygia* Gould, 1840, must be spelt ***Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*** [as per Wolters (1982)], not *T. pyrrhopygia* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Christidis & Boles (1994)]. There are over twenty-five avian species names that end in *-pygius* and *-pygia*: all are the latinization of adjectives formed on the pattern of genuine Greek adjectives such as μικροπυργιος [mikropugios: small-rumped]. These names are variable (e.g. *Taenioptera erythropygia* Selater, 1853 [now *Cnemarchus erythropygus*]; *Graucalus leucopygius* Bonaparte, 1851 [now *Coracina leucopygia*]; etc.). Citing as examples *Halcyon incinctus* Gould, 1838, and *Halcyon sordidus* Gould, 1842, Sibley & Monroe (1993: 22) and Christidis & Boles (1994: 61) argued that Gould treated *Halcyon* as masculine, and that therefore the original name *pyrrhopygia* must be considered as a noun in apposition. But they failed to mention *Halcyon saurophaga* Gould, 1843, and therefore Gould’s intentions remain indecisive, to say the least (see also # 77 above). In any case, this is irrelevant because *Halcyon* is indisputably feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1); moreover, the undisputed adjectival suffix *-τος* [-ios: *-ius* (Woods 1944: xii)] in πυρροπυργιος [purropugios: red-rumped], correctly latinized in *pyrrhopygius* (*-a*, *-um*) leaves no doubt that we are dealing with an adjective.
85. *Macropteryx spodiopygius* Peale, 1848, must be corrected to *Macropteryx spodiopygia*, and the present correct spellings are *Aerodramus spodiopygius* [as per Howard & Moore (1994), etc.] or ***Collocalia spodiopygia*** [as per Peters (1940), Wolters (1982)], not *C. spodiopygius* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Christidis & Boles (1994)]. *Macropteryx* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). Here again, Sibley & Monroe (1990: 135) stated that *spodiopygius* in the original description is in “noun form”, but the undisputed adjectival suffix *-τος* [-ios: *-ius* (Woods 1944: xii)], in σποδιοπυργιος [spodiopugios: ashy-rumped], correctly latinized in *spodiopygius* (*-a*, *-um*), leaves no doubt that we are dealing with an adjective. See also # 84 above.

86. *Ateleodacnis leucogenys cyanochrous* Todd, 1924, must be corrected to *Ateleodacnis leucogenys cyanochroa*, and the present correct spelling is ***Conirostrum leucogenys cyanochroum***, not *C. l. cyanochrous*. *Ateleodacnis* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). The name *cyanochrous* is latinized from the Greek adjectival κυανοχρoος [kuanochroos: blue-tinted]. For the treatment of names originally ending in *-chroa*, however, see # 206 below.
87. *Alario leucolaema* Sharpe, 1903, must be corrected to *Alario leucolaemus*, and the present correct spelling is ***Serinus leucolaemus*** [as per Dowsett & Forbes-Watson (1993)], not *S. leucolaema*. The name *leucolaema* is latinized from the Greek adjectival λευκολαιμος [leukolaimos: white-throated]. *Alario* Bonaparte, 1850, is masculine (Jobling 1991; ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.5).
88. *Serinus xantholaema* Salvadori, 1896, must be corrected to ***Serinus xantholaemus*** [as per Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (1993)]. The name *xantholaema* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ξανθoλαιμος [xantholaimos: yellow-throated].
89. *Halcyon Amauropterus* Pearson, 1841, must be corrected to *Halcyon amauroptera*, also known as ***Pelargopsis amauroptera*** [as per Peters (1945), etc.]. The name *amauropterus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival αμαυροπτερος [amauropteros: dark-winged]. Sibley & Monroe (1990: 88) incorrectly used *Pelargopsis amauropterus*, stating (again) that capitalization of the species name in the original description indicates usage as a noun in apposition. This statement has no basis since all species-group names in Pearson (1841) have an initial capital letter, and since the noun form would have been "amauropteryx" or "amauropteron" (see Table 1).
90. *Jotreron melanospila* Salvadori, 1875, must be corrected to ***Jotreron melanospilus***, or is to be spelt ***Ptilinopus melanospilus***, not *P. melanospila*. The name *melanospila* is latinized from the Greek adjectival μελανοσπιλος [melanospilos: black-spotted]. *Jotreron* Bonaparte, 1854, ending in the transliterated (masculine and feminine) Greek adjective τρηρων [treron: shy], is masculine because it was not established in combination with a feminine adjective (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.2).
91. *Jotreron chrysorrhoea* Salvadori, 1875, must be corrected to *Jotreron chrysorrhous*, and the present correct spellings are ***Jotreron melanospilus chrysorrhous*** or ***Ptilinopus melanospilus chrysorrhous***, not *J. m. chrysorrhoea* or *P. m. chrysorrhoea*. The name *chrysorrhoea* is latinized from the Greek adjectival χρυσορροος [chrusorroos: golden-vented]. For the gender of *Jotreron* and the treatment of *melanospilus*, see # 90 above.
92. *Jotreron xanthorrhoea* Salvadori, 1875, must be corrected to *Jotreron xanthorrhous*, and the present correct spellings are ***Jotreron melanospilus xanthorrhous*** or ***Ptilinopus melanospilus xanthorrhous***, not *J. m. xanthorrhoea* or *P. m. xanthorrhoea*. The name *xanthorrhoea* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ξανθορροος [xanthorroos: yellow-vented]. For the gender of *Jotreron* and the treatment of *melanospilus*, see # 90 above.

TABLE 1

A selection of Greek nouns often used in compound species-group names, along with their transliterated and latinized versions and the corresponding masculine adjectival endings. Names are grouped by their Greek endings.

Greek noun	transliterated	– Adjectival ending	– latinized: definition
latinized		transliterated	
μίτρα	mitra <i>mitra</i>	-μίτρος -mitros	-mitrus (-a, -um): -banded
οὐρα	oura <i>ura</i>	οὐρος -ouros	-urus (-a, -um): -tailed
παρεία	pareia <i>pareia</i>	-παρειός -pareios	-pareius (-a, -um): -cheeked
πλευρά	pleura <i>pleura</i> *	-πλευρός -pleuros	-pleurus (-a, -um): -sided
στιγμα	stigma <i>stigma</i>	-στιγμιός -stigmatos	-stigmus (-a, -um): -spotted
στόμα	stoma <i>stoma</i>	-στόμιος -stomios	-stomus (-a, -um): -mouthed
σώμα	soma <i>soma</i>	-σώμιος -somios	-somus (-a, -um): -bodied
χρoα	chroa <i>chroa</i>	-χρoός -chroos	-chrous (-a, -um): -tinted
χρoμα	chroma <i>chroma</i>	-χρoμιός -chromios	-chromus (-a, -um): -coloured
κεφαλή	kephale <i>cephala</i>	-κεφαλιός -kephalos	-cephalus (-a, -um): -headed
κορυφή	koruphe <i>corypha</i>	κορυβός -koruphos	-coryphus (-a, -um): -headed
πυγή	puge <i>pyga</i>	-πυγιός -pygios	-pygus (-a, -um): -rumped
γαστήρ	gaster <i>gaster</i>	-γαστρος -gastros	-gastus (-a, -um): -bellied
ρίς	ris / rhis	-ρρινός -rinos	-rhinus (-a, -um): -nosed
μετώπον	metopon <i>metopum</i>	μετώπος -metopos	-metopus (-a, -um): -fronted
πτερόν	pteron <i>pteron</i> **	-πτερός -pteros	-pterus (-a, -um): -winged
πτερόν	ptilon <i>ptilon</i>	-πτελιός -ptilos	-ptilus (-a, -um): -feathered
στέρνον	sternon <i>sternum</i>	στέρνος -sternos	-sternus (-a, -um): -breasted
γνάθος	gnathos <i>gnathus</i>	-γναθός -gnathos	-gnathus (-a, -um): -jawed
δάκτυλος	daktulos <i>dactylus</i>	δάκτυλος -daktulos	-dactylus (-a, -um): -toed
κερκός	kerkos <i>cercus</i>	κερκός -kerkos	-cercus (-a, -um): -tailed
κύκλος	kuklos <i>cyclus</i>	-κύκλιος -kuklios	-cyclus (-a, -um): -ringed
λαίμιος	laimos <i>lacmus</i>	-λαίμιος -laimos	-lacmus (-a, -um): -ched
λοφός	lophos <i>lophus</i>	λοφός -lophos	-lophus (-a, -um): -crested
μερός	meros <i>merus</i>	-μερός -meros	-merus (-a, -um): -thighed
νότος	notos <i>notus</i> ***	νότος -notos	-notus (-a, -um): -backed
οφθαλμός	ophthalmos <i>ophthalmus</i>	-οφθαλμιός -ophthalmos	-ophthalmus (-a, -um): -eyed
ορρός	orroos <i>orrhous</i>	-ορρός -orroos	-orrhous (-a, -um): -vented
πεπλός	peplos <i>peplus</i>	-πεπλός -peplos	-peplus (-a, -um): -robed
ρυγχός	rugchos <i>rhynchus</i>	-ρυγχός -rugchos	-rhynchus (-a, -um): -billed
ραμφός	ramphos <i>rhamphus</i>	-ραμφός -ramphos	-rhamphus (-a, -um): -billed
σπίλος	spilos <i>spilus</i>	σπίλος -spilos	-spilus (-a, -um): -spotted

* also written πλεύρον *pleuron* *pleurum*

** also written πτερύξ *pteryx* *pteryx*

*** also written νότον *noton* *notum*

E) LATINIZED ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM GREEK NOUNS WITH LATINIZED ENDINGS IN *-US*, *-A*, OR *-UM*.

The feminine form of some latinized Greek adjectives happens to have the same ending as the **transliterated** Greek nouns from which they are derived (e.g. *pyrrhomitra*, from πυρρομιτρος [purromitros: red-banded], based on μιτρα [mitra: band] -- see Table 1); such names, ending in transliterated Greek words, are to be treated as indeclinable (see Section P below).

However, other latinized adjectives have the same ending (in *-us* or *-a*) as the **latinized** Greek nouns from which they are derived (see Table 1). This may have caused confusion in a few cases. We believe that these latinized adjectives (e.g. *leucocephala*, from λευκοκεφαλος [leukocephalos: white-headed], based on κεφαλη [kephale: head], etc.) are indeed adjectives, formed like genuine adjectives such as λευκοκερκος [leukokerkos: white-tailed]. To consider them as indeclinable, as some authors have done (see # 96, 101, 102, and 104 below) despite the fact that the wording of ICZN (1985, Art. 31b) was clear in this respect, would mean that **all similar** latinized adjectives derived from Greek would be indeclinable. This would be contrary to the overwhelming usage of treating these names as variable adjectives; the following are but a few examples of the many latinized adjectives (including incorrect original spellings) that have been universally treated as variable:

This oxyercus Spix, 1825, now *Cercibis oxyerca*;
Sittasomus stictolaemus Pelzeln, 1868, now *Deconychura stictolaema*;
Eupetes castanonotus Salvadori, 1875, now *Ptilorhoa castanonota*;
Phasianus erythrophthalmus Raffles, 1822, now *Lophura erythrophthalma*;
Coccyzus erythropyga Lesson, 1842, now *Morococcyx erythropygus*;
D[rymoica] melanorhynchus Jardine & Fraser, 1852, now *Prinia subflava melanorhyncha*;
Alcedo melanura Kaup, 1848, now *Ceyx melanurus*; etc.

Therefore:

93. *Thalassornis leuconotus* Eyton, 1838, must remain as is, and not should not be changed to *Thalassornis leuconotos*.
94. *Estrilda cyanocephala* Richmond, 1897, must be spelt ***Uraeginthus cyanocephalus***, not *U. cyanocephala*. The name *cyanocephala* is latinized from the Greek adjectival κυανοκεφαλος [kuanokephalos: blue-headed].
95. *Recurvirostra leucocephala* Vieillot, 1816, must be spelt ***Cladorhynchus leucocephalus***, not *C. leucocephala*. The name *leucocephala* is latinized from the Greek adjectival λευκοκεφαλος [leukocephalos: white-headed].
96. *Anas Melancorypha* Molina, 1782, p. 344 [selected over *Anas Melancoripha* Molina, 1782, p. 234, by first revisers Hellmayr & Conover (1948)], must be spelt ***Cygnus melancoryphus*** [as per Blake (1977), Sick (1993)] or ***Sthenelides melancoryphus***. Presumably because of the capital letter in *Melancorypha*, Sibley & Monroe (1990: 29) stated that the name was treated in the original description as a noun in apposition. Because all species-group names in Molina

- (1782) have an initial capital letter, such a conclusion is unfounded (David & Gosselin 2000). Since Molina's name is feminine and agrees in gender with the genus *Anas*, we conclude that *melancorypha* can only be the correct latinization of the Greek adjectival μελαγκορυφος [melagkoruphos: black-headed], as diagnosed by Molina (1782: 234), and not the latinized masculine noun μελαγκορυφος [melagkoruphos: tit or warbler]. It must also be noted that Molina used *Melancorypha*, not "*Melanocorypha*", an incorrect spelling given by many authors. The following spellings are therefore erroneous: *Cygnus melanocorypha* [of Sibley & Monroe (1990), del Hoyo *et al.* (1992)], *Cygnus melanocoryphus* [of Peters (1979a)], and *Sthenelides melanocoryphus* [of Wolters (1982)].
97. *Mezobucco duvaucelii gigantorhinus* Oberholser, 1912, must be spelt ***Megalaima australis gigantorhina***, not *Megalaima a. gigantorhinus*. The name *gigantorhinus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival γιγαντορρινος [gigantorrinos: giant-nosed].
 98. *Turdus xanthoscelus* Jardine, 1847, must be spelt ***Platycichla flavipes xanthoscela***, not *P. f. xanthoscelus*. The name *xanthoscelus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ξανθοσκελης [xanthoskeles: yellow-legged].
 99. *Megaloprepia poliura* Salvadori, 1878, must be spelt ***Ptilinopus magnificus poliurus***, not *P. m. poliura*. The name *poliura* is latinized from the Greek adjectival πολιουρος [poliourous: grey-tailed]. For the treatment of names originally ending in *-oura*, however, see # 209 below.
 100. *Panychlora stenura* Cabanis & Heine, 1860, must be spelt ***Chlorostilbon stenurus***, not *C. stenura*. *Chlorostilbon* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). The name *stenura* is latinized from the Greek adjectival στενουρος [stenouros: narrow-tailed]. For the treatment of names originally ending in *-oura*, however, see # 209 below.
 101. *Myiolestes phaionotus* Bonaparte, 1851, must be spelt ***Pachycephala phaionota*** [as per Peters (1967), Wolters (1982), etc.], not *P. phaionotus* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), etc.]. Andrew (1992: 50), without further explanations, stated: "*P. phaionotus*: not '*phaionota*': a noun in apposition (White & Bruce 1986)". In *phaionotus*, only the *-os* ending has been latinized from the Greek adjectival φαιονωτος [phaionotos: dusky-backed], but the name still qualifies as latinized (ICZN 1999, Glossary: latinize). See also # 102 below.
 102. *Gerygone chloronotus* Gould, 1843, must be corrected to ***Gerygone chloronota*** [as per Wolters (1982), Peters (1986)]. *Gerygone* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). Sibley & Monroe (1990: 442) and Christidis & Boles (1994: 65), however, incorrectly used *Gerygone chloronotus*, stating that Gould's original spelling indicated usage as a noun in apposition. The name *chloronotus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival χλορονωτος [chloronotos: green-backed]. The case is perfectly analogous to *Ninox spilonotus* Bourns & Worcester, 1894, now universally known as *Ninox philippensis spilonota* [as per Peters (1940), del Hoyo *et al.* (1999)].

103. *Columba phaeonotus* Gray, 1856, must be corrected to *Columba phaeonota*, and the present correct spelling is ***Columba guinea phaeonota***, not *C. g. phaeonotus*. The name *phaeonotus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival φαιονωτος [phaionotos: dusky-backed]. See # 101-102 above.
104. [*Cinclosoma*] *castanotus* Gould, 1840, must be corrected to ***Cinclosoma castanotum*** [as per Peters (1964), Wolters (1982)]. *Cinclosoma* is neuter (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). Sibley & Monroe (1990: 457) stated that *castanotus* is "a noun in apposition" but gave no further explanation, merely saying that Gould's original combination supported that conclusion (but see # 77 above, for Gould's idiosyncratic gender combinations). In names such as *castanotus*, *cyanotus*, *melanotus*, and *leucorypha*, the initial components *casta-*, *cya-*, *mela-*, and *leu-*, stand through elision as the adjectival stems *castano*, *cyano*, *melano*, and *leuco* (of *castanonotus* [chestnut-backed], *cyanonotus* [blue-backed], *melanonotus* [black-backed], and *leucocorypha* [white-headed]). Usage treats these names as latinized adjectives, e.g. *Hemipodius castanotus* Gould, 1839 [now *Turnix castanota*]; *Coryphagnathus melanotus* Heuglin, 1863 [now *Amblyospiza albifrons melanota*]; *Euplocomus melanotus* "Blyth" Hutton, 1848 [now *Lophura leucomelanos melanota*]; and *Aquila leucorypha* Pallas, 1771 [now *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*]. See also # 101-103 above, for other adjectives derived from ωτος [notos: back].
105. *Turdus cyanotus* Jardine & Selby, 1828, must be spelt ***Zoothera citrina cyanota***, not *Z. c. cyanotus*. See # 104 above.
106. *Turtur decaocto xanthocyclus* Newman, 1906, must be spelt ***Streptopelia decaocto xanthocycla***, not *S. d. xanthocyclus*. The name *xanthocyclus* (from the Greek adjectival ξανθοκυκλος [xanthokuklos: yellow-ringed]) has here nothing to do with the Latin noun *cyclus* (a yearly period).
107. *Columba gymnocyclus* Gray, 1856, must be corrected to *Columba gymnocycla*, and the present correct spelling is ***Columba livia gymnocycla***, not *C. l. gymnocyclus*. The name *gymnocyclus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival γυμνοκυκλος [gumnokuklos: bare-ringed]). See also # 106 above.
108. *Trichixos pyrropyga* Lesson, 1839, must be corrected to ***Trichixos pyrropygus***; it is also known as *Copsychus pyrropygus* [as per Peters (1964), Andrew (1992), etc.]. *Trichixos* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.2). In addition to *Trichixos pyrropyga*, the following spellings are incorrect: *Trichixos pyrrhopyga* [of Wolters (1982)] and *Copsychus pyrropyga* [of Smithies (1981)]. There are at least six original avian species names that end in *-pyga*. In *Hirundo griseopyga* Sundevall, 1850, *griseopyga* is a Latin noun phrase since it has the Latin component *griseo-* preceding the classical Latin noun *pyga* [rump]; it is thus invariable (see Section I below). The other names are: *Formicivora ochropyga* Hellmayr, 1906 [now *Drymophila ochropyga*]; *Vitiflora leucopyga* Brehm, 1855 [now *Oenanthe leucopyga*]; *Estrilda rhodopyga* Sundevall, 1850; and *Coccyzus erythropyga* Lesson, 1842 [now *Morococcyx erythropygus*]; since the first component of each stems from Greek, all must be considered as latinized Greek

adjectives patterned on classical adjectives such as λευκοπυγος [leukopugos: white-rumped]. For this reason, *Coccyzus erythropyga* Lesson, 1842, was corrected to *Coccyzus erythropygus* (Sclater & Shelley 1891), and is now universally known as *Morococcyx erythropygus*. In *Trichixos pyrrhopygus* [of MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993)], and *Copsychus pyrrhopygus* [of Howard & Moore (1994)], the species-group names (with *rrh* instead of *rr*) are unjustified emendations (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.3, 32.5.1.1 Examples).

109. *Monachalcyon princeps erythrorhamphus* Stresemann, 1931, must be corrected to *Monachalcyon princeps erythrorhampha*, and the present correct spellings are *Actenoides princeps erythrorhamphus* or ***Halcyon princeps erythrorhampha***, not *H. p. erythrorhamphus*. *Halcyon* is feminine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1). The name *erythrorhamphus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ερυθρορᾶμφος [eruthroramphos: red-billed].
110. *Andigena spilorhynchus* Gould, 1858, must be corrected to *Andigena spilorhyncha*, and the present correct spelling is ***Andigena nigrirostris spilorhyncha***, not *A. n. spilorhynchus*. The name *spilorhynchus* is latinized from the Greek adjectival σπιλορυγχος [spilorugchos: spotted-billed].

F) LATINIZED GREEK ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -GASTRA

Original names that end in *-gaster* and that have Latin initial components (such as *flavigaster*, *rufigaster*, etc.) are noun phrases that end in the classical Latin noun *gaster* (see Section I below), and are to be treated as nouns in apposition, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase). Original names that end in *-gaster* and that have Greek initial components (such as *xanthogaster*, *erythrogaster*, etc.), must be considered as ending in the transliterated Greek noun γαστήρ [gaster: belly], and are also indeclinable (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3; see Section P below).

At least fourteen original avian names end in *-gastera*, and have an initial Greek adjectival component; all but one [*Troglodytes leucogastera* Gould, 1837, now *Uropsila leucogastera*] have been coined in combination with feminine genera [for words with Latin adjectival components, see Section L below]. Greek adjectives based on the Greek noun γαστήρ [gaster] end in *-γαστρος* [-gastros], such as λεπτογαστρος [leptogastros: thin-bellied], and the latinized form of leptogastros is *leptogastrus* (ICZN 1985: 185), of which the feminine and neuter endings are respectively *leptogastra* and *leptogastrum* (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3 Example). Original names that end in *-gastera* and that have an initial Greek adjectival component (*leuco-*, *cyano-*, *xantho-*, etc.) are thus latinized Greek adjectives.

When original names ending in *-gastera* were combined with masculine genera, the *-gastera* ending was often changed to *-gaster*. The *-gaster* ending, however, is the transliterated feminine noun γαστήρ, when in fact the latinized masculine adjectival *-gastrus* ending was needed. Therefore:

111. *Pachycephala leucogastra* Salvadori & d'Albertis, 1875, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *P. leucogaster*. Andrew (1992: 50) was partly in error when he wrote that *leucogastra* "is an incorrect latinization and stands as originally published [I. A. McAllan]"; presumably, he was simply objecting to the use of "*leucogaster*". The name *leucogastra* is the correct latinization of the Greek adjectival λευκογαστρος [leukogastros: white-bellied].
112. *Irena cyanogastra* Vigors, 1831, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *I. cyanogaster*. The name *cyanogastra* is latinized from the Greek adjectival κυανογαστρος [kuanogastros: blue-bellied].
113. *Motacilla erythrogastra* Gldenstdt, 1775, must be spelt ***Phoenicurus erythrogastrus***, not *P. erythrogaster*. The name *erythrogastra* is latinized from the Greek adjectival ερυθρογαστρος [eruthrogastros: red-bellied].
114. *Columba hyogastra* Temminck, 1824, must be spelt ***Jotreron hyogastrus*** or ***Ptilinopus hyogastrus*** [not *J. hyogastra* as in Wolters (1982), *P. hyogastra* as in Peters (1937), or *P. hyogaster* as in del Hoyo *et al.* (1997)]. According to del Hoyo *et al.* (1997: 222), the name is "often erroneously given as *hyogastra*, but maintenance of [the] original [feminine] gender is unjustified". The statement is incompatible with the fact that the ending *gaster* is a feminine substantive (the Greek noun γαστήρ [gaster: belly]), claimed by del Hoyo *et al.* to be a masculine latinized adjective (from τογαστρος [iogastros: violet-bellied]). Note that *Jotreron* is masculine (see # 90 above).
115. *Dacnidea leucogastra* Taczanowski, 1874, must be spelt ***Hemispingus superciliaris leucogastrus***, not *H. s. leucogaster*. See also # 111 above.
116. *Zosterops poliogastra* Heuglin, 1861, must be corrected to ***Zosterops poliogastrus***, not *Z. poliogaster*. *Zosterops* is masculine (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.3). The name *poliogastra* is latinized from the Greek adjectival πολιογαστρος [poliogastros: grey-bellied].

Latin and latinized nouns and noun phrases

Species-group names that are simple or compound nouns, or are noun phrases that end in a noun, never vary in spelling whatever the gender of the generic name with which they are combined, and the original spelling is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase).

G) LATIN NOUNS

Names that are classical and mediaeval Latin nouns are always invariable (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.9.1.2, 31.2.1, Glossary: Latin); examples include *Columba palumbus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cephus columba* Pallas, 1811, etc. The following names are all classical or mediaeval Latin nouns (Lewis & Short 1879; Glare 1982), and not adjectives. Therefore:

117. *Pseudogerygone cantator* Weatherill, 1908, must be spelt ***Gerygone levigaster cantator***, and should not be changed to *G. l. cantatrix*. Sibley & Monroe (1990:

- 443) correctly noted that *cantator* is "a noun in apposition and remains in the masculine", *contra* Mayr who used *cantatrix*, stating that it was the "feminine ending of *cantator*" (Peters 1986: 455 footnote). Like the nouns *imperatrix* [empress] and *imperator* [emperor], *cantator* [songster] is a Latin noun, not an adjective, of which *cantatrix* [songstress] is the feminine corresponding noun.
118. *Halcyon sordidus* [sic] *colonus* Hartert, 1896, must be spelt ***Halcyon chloris colonus*** or ***Todiramphus chloris colonus***, and should not be changed to *H. c. colona* [as in Peters (1945), Howard & Moore (1994)] or *T. c. colona* [as in Clements (2000)]. The word *sordidus* is a classical Latin adjective and is variable (see Section A above), while the word *colonus* is a classical Latin noun and is invariable [viz. *Colonia colonus* (Vieillot, 1818)]. See also # 84 above.
 119. *Caprimulgus furcifer* Vieillot, 1817, must be spelt ***Hydropsalis brasiliensis furcifer***, and should not be changed to *H. b. furcifera*. The classical Latin word *furcifer* is a noun, not an adjective.
 120. *Sterna hybrida* Pallas, 1811, must be spelt ***Chlidonias hybrida*** [as per Peters (1934), Wolters (1982), Ornithological Society of New Zealand (1990), etc.], and should not be changed to *C. hybridus* [as in Mees (1977), Sibley & Monroe (1990), etc.]. *Chlidonias* is masculine, and the Latin word *hybrida* is a masculine noun, not a feminine adjective. The fact that *hybridus* (-a, -um) has been used as an adjective in modern scientific nomenclature is irrelevant here because modern scientific Latin is not included in the definition of Latin by ICZN (1999, Glossary: Latin). Mees (1977: 49) admittedly advocated the use of *hybridus* against the advice of a scholar.
 121. *Pterythius* [sic] *pallidus hybrida* Harington, 1913, must be spelt ***Pteruthius xanthochlorus hybrida*** or ***Allotrius xanthochlorus hybrida*** [as per Wolters (1982)], and should not be changed to *P. x. hybridus*. See # 120 above.
 122. *Thryothorus luscinius* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, must be spelt ***Acrocephalus luscinius***, and should not be changed to *A. luscinia*. The word *luscinius* is a classical Latin noun, as is *luscinia*, both having the same meaning [nightingale].
 123. *Sitagra monacha* Sharpe, 1890, must be spelt ***Ploceus pelzelni monacha***, and should not be changed to *P. p. monachus*. Both *monacha* [nun] and *monachus* [monk] are Latin nouns, not adjectives. Similar cases in avian nomenclature include *Myiopsitta monachus* (Boddaert, 1783), and *Oriolus monacha* (Gmelin, 1789).
 124. *Halcyon* (*Paralecyon*) *monachus* Bonaparte, 1850, must be spelt ***Halcyon monachus*** or ***Actenoides monachus***, and should not be changed to *H. monacha* or *A. monacha*. See # 123 above.

H) THE LATIN NOUN *ATRICAPILLA*

The Latin word *atricapilla* [a bird, most likely the Blackcap], attested by a classical use in Festus, is given as a feminine noun by Lewis & Short (1879) and Gilare (1982). Some Latin dictionaries, such as the *Thesaurus linguae latinae* (Internationale Thesaurus-Kommission 1900-1993), list *atricapillus* (-a, -um) as an adjective with refer-

ence only to the *Glossarium graeco-latinum* (see Goetz 1892); in this work, however, the word *atricapellus* [sic] is simply listed alongside the Greek nouns μελαγκορυθος [melagkoruphos: a bird (tit or warbler)] and μελανθριξ [melanthrix: black hair] (Liddell & Scott 1996). Thus, the word *atricapilla* can only be cited as having been used as a noun in classical or mediaeval Latin, and is consequently invariable (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.9.1.2, 26, 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: Latin). Therefore:

125. *Zosterops atricapilla* Salvadori, 1879, must remain as is [as per Peters (1968), Andrew (1992)], and should not be changed to *Z. atricapillus* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990)].
126. *Tireo atricapilla* Woodhouse, 1852, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *T. atricapillus*.
127. *Turdus atricapilla* Linnaeus, 1766, must be spelt ***Donacobius atricapilla***, and should not be changed to *D. atricapillus*. See David & Gosselin (2000) for a detailed explanation of this case.
128. *Strix atricapilla* Temminck, 1822, must be spelt ***Megascops atricapilla*** or ***Otus atricapilla***, and should not be changed to *M. atricapillus* or *O. atricapillus*. Because the etymology given above [a passerine] might not readily apply to this bird, *atricapilla* may also be viewed as a noun phrase ending in the modified Latin noun *capillus*, which would also make it invariable (see # 151 below).

D) NOUN PHRASES ENDING IN A LATIN NOUN OR A NOUN DERIVED FROM LATIN

Many original scientific names consist of a Latin adjectival stem preceding a Latin noun such as *ala* [wing], *capillus* [hair], *cauda* [tail], *cilla* [tail, a mediaeval meaning (Jobling 1991, Donovan & Ouellet 1993)], *gaster* [belly], *gula* [throat], *nucha* [nape], *pectus* [breast], *pileum* [cap], *pileus* [cap], *pyga* [rump], *tergum* [back], *venter* [belly], etc. Such names must not be confused with latinized Greek adjectives consisting of a Greek adjectival stem joined to a Greek noun stem and a variable ending (see Section D above). Noun phrases that end in a Latin noun are to be treated as nouns in apposition, and the original spelling is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase). Examples include *Icterus graduacauda* Lesson, 1839; *Picus flavigula* (Boddaert, 1783); *Arborophila rufipectus* Boulton, 1932; etc. Therefore:

129. *Hemixos flava* Blyth, 1845, must be spelt ***Hypsipetes flava***, and should not be changed to *Hypsipetes flavalus*.
130. ***Cisticola angusticauda*** Reichenow, 1891, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *C. angusticaudus*.
131. *Cypselus acuticauda* Blyth, 1865, must be spelt ***Apus acuticauda***, and should not be changed to *A. acuticaudus*.
132. *Domicella albidinucha* Rothschild & Hartert, 1924, must be spelt ***Lorius albidinucha***, and should not be changed to *L. albidinuchus*.

133. *Todirostrum plumbeiceps cinereipectus* Novaes, 1953, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *T. p. cinereipectum*.
134. *Ceyx cyano-pectus* Lafresnaye, 1840, must be spelt *Ceyx cyanopectus* [as per Peters (1945)], *Alcyone cyanopectus* [as per Wolters (1982)] or *Alcedo cyanopectus* [as per Dickinson *et al.* (1991)], and should not be changed to *Alcedo cyanopecta* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), etc.].
135. *Halcyon senegalensis fuscopileus* Reichenow, 1906, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *H. s. fuscopileus*.
136. *Dasycephala citreopyga* Bonaparte, 1854, must be spelt *Attila spadiceus citreopyga*, and should not be changed to *A. s. citreopygus*. Since *citreo-* is a Latin component, *citreopyga* cannot be a Greek adjective derived from $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$ [pyge; see # 108 above]. The name *citreopyga* ends here in the Latin noun *pyga* [rump].
137. *Ramphomicrus* [sic] *microrrhynchus* [sic] *andicola* Simon, 1921, must be spelt *Ramphomicron microrhynchum andicola*, and should not be changed to *R. m. andicolum*. The name *andicola* is a noun phrase consisting of two noun stems: *andi-*, from *Andes* (see Pritchard 1994), and *-cola* [dweller], a substantival suffix (Gillare 1982) used in several classical Latin nouns (*monticola*, *limicola*, etc.).
138. *Poecilothraupis ignicrissa* Cabanis, 1873, must be spelt *Anisognathus igniventris ignicrissa*, and should not be changed to *A. i. ignicrissus*. Introduced by Illiger (1811: 166), the noun *crissum* [vent] was derived from *crissare* [to move the haunches] (Simpson & Weiner 1989, Jobling 1991). The words "*crissus*" and "*crissa*" could just as well have been derived for the same purpose. There is no adjectival suffix and no adjectival meaning in the modern Latin words *crissus*, *crissa*, and *crissum*, as there is in *crissalis*, for example. In this context, original compound words that end in *-crissus* and *-crissa* can only be viewed as noun phrases that end in a noun derived from Latin; they cannot be Latin or latinized adjectives.
139. *Eupetes nigricrissus* Salvadori, 1876, must be spelt *Ptilorhoa caerulescens nigricrissus*, and should not be changed to *P. c. nigricrissa*. See # 138 above.
140. *Gallinula ruficrissa* Gould, 1869, must be spelt *Amaurornis olivacea ruficrissa* or *Amaurornis moluccana ruficrissa*, and should not be changed to *A. olivaceus ruficrissus* [as in Howard & Moore (1994)] or *A. moluccanus ruficrissus* [as in Wolters (1982) and del Hoyo *et al.* (1996)]; see # 138 above. Moreover, *Amaurornis* Reichenbach, 1852, ending in a Greek noun of common gender, is feminine because it was originally established in combination with the feminine adjective *olivacea* (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.4.2).
141. *Cecropis melanocrissus* Rüppell, 1845, must be spelt *Cecropis daurica melanocrissus* or *Hirundo daurica melanocrissus*, and should not be changed to *C. d. melanocrissa* or *H. d. melanocrissa*. In *melanocrissus*, the initial component is Greek (not Latin as in the above three names), but the name is nonetheless invariable. See # 138 above.

J) NOUN PHRASES ENDING IN THE LATIN NOUN *CAPILLUS*

The Latin word *capillus* is and always has been a noun (Lewis & Short 1879, Glare 1982). Original names consisting of a Latin adjectival stem joined to the Latin noun *capillus* are noun phrases that are to be treated as nouns in apposition, as are the names ending in *-cauda*, *-pileum*, *-pectus*, etc. (see Section I above): the original spelling is thus to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase). Therefore:

142. *Psittacus auricapillus* Kuhl, 1820, must be spelt ***Aratinga auricapillus*** [as per Peters (1937)], and should not be changed to *A. auricapilla*.
143. *Rhinopsar brunneicapillus* Danes, 1938, must be spelt ***Aplonis brunneicapillus***, and should not be changed to *A. brunneicapilla*.
144. *Tyrannulus brunneicapillus* Lawrence, 1862, must be spelt ***Ornithion brunneicapillus***, and should not be changed to *O. brunneicapillum*.
145. *Aethiops canicapillus* Strickland, 1841, must be spelt ***Nigrita canicapillus***, and should not be changed to *N. canicapilla*.
146. *Trichophorus canicapillus* Hartlaub, 1854, must be spelt ***Bleda canicapillus***, and should not be changed to *B. canicapilla*. Note also that *Bleda* is the name of Attila's brother (Internationale Thesaurus-Kommission 1900-1993, Jobling 1991), and thus *Bleda* Bonaparte, 1857, must be treated as masculine, as is *Attila* Lesson, 1830 (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.1.1).
147. *Turdinus canicapillus* Sharpe, 1887, must be spelt ***Trichastoma pyrrogenys canicapillus*** or ***Pellorneum pyrrogenys canicapillus***, and should not be changed to *T. p. canicapillum* or *P. p. canicapillum*.
148. *Colaptes cinereicapillus* Reichenbach, 1854, must be spelt ***Colaptes rupicola cinereicapillus*** [as per Peters (1948)], and should not be changed to *C. r. cinereicapilla*.
149. *Dr[ymocataphus] fuscicapillus* Blyth, 1849, must be spelt ***Pellorneum fuscicapillus***, and should not be changed to *P. fuscicapillum*.
150. *Bucco rubricapillus* Gmelin, 1788, must be spelt ***Megalaima rubricapillus*** or ***Xantholaema rubricapillus***, and should not be changed to *M. rubricapilla* or *X. rubricapilla*.
151. *Parus atricapillus* Linnaeus, 1766, must be spelt ***Poecile atricapillus*** [as per AOU (1998)], and should not be changed to *Poecile atricapilla* [as in Wolters (1982), AOU (2000)]. Linnaeus's *atricapillus* could also be viewed as the Latin noun *atricapilla* with a modified ending, as it was customary for him to coin such names (e.g. *Alcedo erithaca*, see # 152 below). See also Section H above.

K) MODIFIED LATIN NOUNS

The following names are Latin nouns (Lewis & Short 1879, Glare 1982) with a modified ending that is not adjectival. Whether or not the original authors of these names had meant to use them as adjectives (by using a gender ending in agreement with the genus with which they were coined) is irrelevant under the present ICZN Code since

they are not Latin adjectives or adjectives derived from Latin. These names are to be treated as nouns in apposition, and the original spelling is to be retained (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1), as is the case of e.g. *umbellus* in *Tetrao umbellus* Linnaeus, 1766, now known as *Bonasa umbellus*. Treating the following names as wholly new words that are neither Latin nor latinized would also make them invariable (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3). Although *-us* (*-a*, *-um*) can be a Latin adjectival suffix, it is only so when added to a noun that ends in a consonant [such as *odorus* from *odor* (Glare, 1982)]. Therefore:

152. *Alcedo erithaca* Linnaeus, 1758, must be spelt ***Ceyx erithaca***, and should not be changed to *C. erithacus*. The name *erithaca* is the modified Latin noun *erithacus*. See David & Gosselin (2000) for a detailed explanation of this case.
153. *Alcippe fratercula* Rippon, 1900, must be spelt ***Alcippe morrisonia fratercula***, and should not be changed to *A. m. fraterculus*. The name *fratercula* is the modified Latin noun *fraterculus*.
154. *Pinarolestes megarhynchus hybridus* Meise, 1929, must be spelt ***Colluricincla megarhyncha hybridus***, and should not be changed to *C. m. hybrida*. The name *hybridus* is the modified Latin noun *hybrida*. Although *hybridus* may have been considered a modern Latin adjective, modern Latin is not included in the definition of Latin by ICZN (1999, Glossary: Latin). See also # 120 above.
155. *Procellaria urinatrix* Gmelin, 1789, must be spelt ***Pelecanoides urinatrix*** [as per Peters (1931), Marchant & Higgins (1990), Ornithological Society of New Zealand (1990), etc.], and should not be changed to *P. urinator* [as in Peters (1979a)]. Gmelin's original name is a new word that is the feminine counterpart of the Latin masculine noun *urinator*, created on the model of the masculine and feminine Latin nouns *imperator* and *imperatrix*. Since *urinatrix* is not a Latin adjective, it must remain unchanged, as is the case for *sibilatrix* in *Motacilla sibilatrix* Bechstein, 1793, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

L) NOUN PHRASES ENDING IN A MODIFIED LATIN NOUN

There are few original avian species names that have the Latin nouns *dorsum* [back], *mentum* [chin], and *rostrum* [beak] as final components. Several names, however, are derived from these nouns and from others (see Section I above), but with a modified ending that is not adjectival (e.g. *-caudus*, *-colus*, *-dorsa*, *-gastra*, *-mentus*, *-rostra*, etc.). Adjectives derived from the above Latin nouns would end in a recognizable suffix (e.g. *-caudatus*, *-dorsalis*, *-rostratus*, *-rostris*, etc.). Although *-us* (*-a*, *-um*) can be a Latin adjectival suffix, it is only so when added to a noun that ends in a consonant [such as *odorus* from *odor* (Glare, 1982)]. Original names consisting of a Latin noun with a modified ending, even when preceded by a Latin adjectival component, are noun phrases that are to be treated as nouns in apposition, and the original spelling is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: compound, noun phrase). Therefore:

156. *Ceyx rufidorsa* Strickland, 1846, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *C. rufidorsum* [as in Peters (1945)] or *C. rufidorsus* [as in Wolters (1982)].
157. *Ploceus nigrimentus* Reichenow, 1904, must remain as is, or be spelt *Otyphantes nigrimentus*, and should not be changed to *P. nigrimentum* [as in Peters (1962), etc.] or *O. nigrimentum* [as in Wolters (1982)].
158. *Alcedo rufigastra* Walden, 1873, must be spelt *Alcedo meninting rufigastra*, and should not be changed to *A. m. rufigaster*: Since *rufi-* is not a Greek stem, *rufigastra* cannot be a latinized Greek adjective [as *erythrogastra* is], and the component *gastra* can only be here the Latin noun *gaster* [belly] with a modified ending. This is why *Threnetes niger rufigastra* Cory, 1915, is spelt correctly [as per Peters (1945), del Hoyo *et al.* (1999)].
159. *Muscicapa rufigastra* Raffles, 1822 must be spelt *Niltava rufigastra* or *Cyornis rufigastra*, and should not be changed to *C. rufigaster*: Andrew (1992: 49) noted that *rufigastra* "is an incorrect latinization and stands as originally published". See # 158 above.
160. *Nectarinia flavigastra* Gould, 1843, must be spelt *Cyrstomus jugularis flavigastra*, *Cinnyris jugularis flavigastra*, or *Nectarinia jugularis flavigastra*, and should not be changed to *Cyrstomus j. flavigaster*, *Cinnyris j. flavigaster* or *N. j. flavigaster*: Since *flavi-* is not a Greek stem, *flavigastra* cannot be a latinized Greek adjective [as *xanthogastra* is], and the component *gastra* can only be here the Latin noun *gaster* [belly] with a modified ending. See # 158 above.
161. *Trochilus longicaudus* Gmelin, 1788, must be spelt *Discosura longicaudus*, and should not be changed to *D. longicauda*. Since *longi-* is a Latin adjectival stem, *longicaudus* can only end here in the Latin noun *cauda* [tail] with a modified ending.
162. *Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus* Meyen, 1834, must be spelt *Upucerthia ruficaudus*, and should not be changed to *U. ruficauda*. See # 161 above.
163. *Cypselus spinicaudus* Temminck, 1839, must be spelt *Chaetura spinicaudus*, and should not be changed to *C. spinicauda*. See # 161 above.
164. *Pteruthius spinicaudus* Pucheran, 1853, must be spelt *Pachycephala pectoralis spinicaudus* or *Pachycephala melanura spinicaudus*, and should not be changed to *P. p. spinicauda* or *P. m. spinicauda*. See # 161 above.
165. *Hypsibamon andicolus* Cabanis, 1873, must be spelt *Grallaria andicolus*, and should not be changed to *G. andicola*. The name *andicolus* ends here in the substantival suffix *-cola* [dweller] with a modified ending. See also # 137 above.
166. *Gallinula flavirostra* Swainson, 1837, must be spelt *Amauornis flavirostra* [as per Sibley & Monroe (1990)], *Limnocorax flavirostra* [as per Peters (1934)] or *Porzana flavirostra* [as per Howard & Moore (1994)]. The following spellings are incorrect: *Amauornis flavirostris* [of Dowsett & Forbes-Watson (1993), Urban *et al.* (1986), del Hoyo *et al.* (1996)] and *Limnocorax flavirostris* [of Wolters (1982)]. To change *flavirostra* to *flavirostris* would turn an invariable noun phrase into a variable adjective.

167. *Acanthiza magnirostra* Gould, 1838, must be spelt ***Sericornis magnirostra***, and should not be changed to *S. magnirostris*. To change *magnirostra* to *magnirostris* would turn an invariable noun phrase into a variable adjective.

M) NOUN PHRASES ENDING IN *CAPILLA*

As a final component of species-group names, *-capilla* is the Latin noun *capillus* with a modified ending, and does not include any adjectival suffix. Adjectival names derived from *capillus* would end in a recognizable suffix (*-capillata*, *-capillosa*, etc.). Original names ending in *capilla* [the modified Latin noun *capillus*] are noun phrases that are to be treated as nouns in apposition [on the model of *atricapilla*, see Section H above], as are the names that end in *-caudus*, *-dorsa*, *-mentus*, *-rostra*, etc. (see Section L above); the original spelling of these names is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: compound, noun phrase). For example, *Prionochilus percussus ignicapilla*, *Ptilinopus roseicapilla*, *Phylloscopus ruficapilla* and *Serinus gularis canicapilla*, have been spelt as such by Peters (1937, 1967, 1968), even though these genera are masculine. Therefore:

168. ***Zosterops fuscicapilla*** Salvadori, 1875, must remain as is [as per Andrew (1992)], and should not be changed to *Z. fuscicapillus* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990), etc.].
169. *Motacilla aurocapilla* Linnaeus, 1766, must be spelt ***Seiurus aurocapilla***, and should not be changed to *S. aurocapillus*. According to Ridgway (1902), Audubon, Wilson, Bonaparte, Vieillot, Nuttall and Townsend used *aurocapilla* in combination with the masculine noun *Turdus*.
170. *Polioptila canicapilla* Dubus, 1855, must be spelt ***Serinus gularis canicapilla***, and should not be changed to *S. g. canicapillus*.
171. *Setophaga castaneocapilla* Cabanis, 1849, must be spelt ***Myioborus castaneocapilla***, and should not be changed to *M. castaneocapillus*.
172. *Phyllomyias cinereicapilla* Cabanis, 1873, must be spelt ***Zimmerius cinereicapilla***, and should not be changed to *Z. cinereicapillus*.
173. *Alcippe cinereocapilla* Salvadori, 1868, must be spelt ***Malacopteron magnirostre cinereocapilla***, and should not be changed to *M. m. cinereocapillum*.
- MM 174. ~~*Sylvia fulvicapilla*~~ Vieillot, 1817, must be spelt ***Cisticola fulvicapilla***, and should not be changed to *C. fulvicapillus*.
- SA 175. *Sylvia ignicapilla* Temminck, 1820, must be spelt ***Regulus ignicapilla*** [as per e.g. Hartert (1903-1923)], and should not be changed to *R. ignicapillus* [as in Peters (1986), etc.].
176. *Dicaeum ignicapilla* Eyton, 1839, must be spelt ***Prionochilus percussus ignicapilla***, and should not be changed to *P. p. ignicapillus*.
177. *Dendroornis lineatocapilla* Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890, must be spelt ***Xiphorhynchus ocellatus lineatocapilla***, and should not be changed to *X. l. lineatocapillus*.

178. *Cacatua roseicapilla* Vieillot, 1817, must be spelt ***Eolophus roseicapilla***, and should not be changed to *E. roseicapillus*.
179. *Columba roseicapilla* Lesson, 1831, must be spelt ***Prilinopus roseicapilla***, and should not be changed to *P. roseicapillus*.
180. *M[otacilla] rubicapilla* Tickell, 1833, must be spelt ***Macronous gularis rubicapilla*** [as per Howard & Moore (1994)] or ***Mixornis gularis rubicapilla***, and should not be changed to *Macronous g. rubicapillus* [as in Peters (1964), etc.] or *Mixornis g. rubicapillus* [as in Wolters (1982)].
181. *Pogonocichla ruficapilla* Sundevall, 1850, must be spelt ***Phylloscopus ruficapilla***, or ***Pindalus ruficapilla***, and should not be changed to *Phylloscopus ruficapillus* [as in Clements (2000)], or *Pindalus ruficapillus* [as in Wolters (1982)].
182. *Drymoica subruficapilla* Smith, 1843, must be spelt ***Cisticola subruficapilla***, and should not be changed to *C. subruficapillus*.

N) LATINIZED NOUNS

Latinized nouns are always invariable (ICZN 1999, 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1). Examples include *Fringilla spinus* Linnaeus, 1758 [now *Carduelis spinus*], in which *spinus* is the latinized Greek noun σπινος [spinós: a bird]. Therefore:

183. *Corvus Cyanus* Pallas, 1776, must be spelt ***Cyanopica cyanus***, and should not be changed to *Cyanopica cyana*. The name *cyanus* is the latinized Greek noun κυανος [kuanos: a blue substance, a blue stone, a blue bird (Liddell & Scott 1996)], and is not to be confused with the Latin adjective *cyaneus* (-a, -um) [blue] or the Greek adjective κυανεος [kuanéos: blue], latinized in *cyaneus* (-a, -um).
184. *Trochilus cyanus* Vieillot, 1818, must be spelt ***Hylocharis cyanus***, and should not be changed to *H. cyana*. See # 183 above.

O) LATINIZED NOUN PHRASES

Some names (such as *purpuroptera*, *nigricephala*, etc.) may look like latinized Greek adjectives at first glance (see Section D above), but their Latin initial components cannot be part of Greek adjectives. Since they end in a latinized Greek noun, such names are noun phrases, and the original spelling is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.1, 32.3, 34.2.1, Glossary: noun phrase). Therefore:

185. *Lamprotornis purpuroptera* Rüppell, 1845, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *L. purpuropterus*. The component *ptera* is the Greek noun πτερον [pteron: wing] latinized with a feminine ending. The adjectival form would have been *purpuralaris* (Latin) or *porphyroptera* (latinized from Greek).
186. *Phoenicurus caeruleocephala* Vigors, 1831, must be spelt ***Phoenicurus caeruleocephala***, and should not be changed to *P. caeruleocephalus*. The final component *cephala* is the latinized Greek noun κεφαλή [kephalē: head]. The adjectival form would have *caeruleocapitata* (Latin) or *cianocephala* (latinized from Greek). Similarly, *Tangara nigricephala* Jameson, 1835, must be spelt

Spindalis nigricephala, and should not be changed to *S. nigricephalus* [as in Raffaele *et al.* (1998)]; its adjectival form would have been *nigricapitata* (Latin) or *melanocephala* (latinized from Greek).

187. *Garrulus viridi-cyanus* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny, 1838, must be spelt ***Cyanolyca viridicyanus***, and should not be changed to *C. viridicyana*. The final component *cyanus* is the latinized Greek noun κύανος [kuanos: a blue substance, a blue stone, a blue bird (see = 183 above)]. The adjectival form would have been *viridicyaneus* (Latin) or *chlorocyaneus* (latinized from Greek).
188. *Trochilus bilophus* Temminck, 1820, must be spelt ***Heliactin bilophus***, and should not be changed to *H. bilophum* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990)] or *H. bilopha* [as in del Hoyo *et al.* (1999)]. Since the adverbial stem *bi-* is Latin, it cannot be part of a Greek adjective. The final component *lophus* is here the latinized Greek noun λοφός [lophos: crest]. The adjectival form would have been *bicristatus* (Latin) or *dilophus* (latinized from Greek).

Neither Latin nor latinized names

Original species-group names that are or that end in a word that is neither Latin nor latinized need not agree in gender with the generic name with which they are combined, and the original spelling is to be retained, with ending unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3).

P) NEITHER LATIN NOR LATINIZED WORDS

Transliterated words from the ancient Greek account for a good part of the names that are neither Latin nor latinized. Thus, whether nouns or adjectives, all names that are or end in a word transliterated from a language other than Latin are invariable. Therefore:

189. ***Zosterops citrinella*** Bonaparte, 1851, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *Z. citrinellus*. The name *citrinella* is an Italian word (Jobling 1991); this is why *Fringilla citrinella* Pallas, 1764, is universally known as *Serinus citrinella*.
190. *Ornismyia lumachella* Lesson, 1838, must be spelt ***Augastes lumachella***, and should not be changed to *A. lumachellus*, since *lumachella* is an Italian word (Jobling 1991).
191. *Myrm[ornis] arada* Hermann, 1783, must be spelt ***Cyphorhinus arada***, and should not be changed to *C. aradus*. The word *arada* is a native name "often wrongly made to agree in gender" (Jobling 1991).
192. *Drymoica cherina* Smith, 1843, must be spelt ***Cisticola cherina***, and should not be changed to *C. cherinus*. *Cherina* is a local vernacular name (Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 1993).
193. *Drymoica chiniana* Smith, 1843, must be spelt ***Cisticola chiniana***, and should not be changed to *C. chinianus*. *Chiniana* is a local vernacular name (Clancey 1992).

194. *Lanius melas* Lesson, 1828, must be spelt ***Coracina melas*** or ***Edolisoma melas***, and should not be changed to *C. melaena* [as in Peters (1960)], or *E. melan* [as in Wolters (1982)]. The Greek adjective μέλας [melas: black] is the very example of a name that must remain unchanged (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3 Example).
195. *Tachyphonus chrysomelas* Selater & Salvin, 1869, must be spelt ***Chrysothlypis chrysomelas***, and should not be changed to *C. chrysomelaena* [as in AOU (1998: 571)]. See = 194 above.
196. *Tanagra cyanomelas* Wied. 1830, must be spelt ***Tangara velia cyanomelas***, and should not be changed to *T. v. cyanomelaena*. See = 194 above.
197. *Hirundo holomelas* Sundevall, 1850, must be spelt ***Psolidoprocne holomelas***, and should not be changed to *P. holomelaena*. See = 194 above.
198. *Bucco leucomelas* Boddaert, 1783, must be spelt ***Tricholaema leucomelas*** [as per Dowsett (1989)], and should not be changed to *T. leucomelan* [as in Peters (1948)], *T. leucomelaena* [as in Wolters (1982)], or *T. leucomelaina* [as in Fry *et al.* (1988)]. See = 194 above.
199. *Ierax melanoleucos* Blyth, 1843, must be spelt ***Microhierax melanoleucos*** [as per Peters (1931)], and should not be changed to *M. melanoleucus* [as in Peters (1979a), etc.].
200. *Myiolestes megarhynchos* [sic] *neos* Mayr, 1931, must be spelt ***Colluricincla megarhyncha neos***, and should not be changed to *C. m. nea*.
201. *Picus erithronothos* Vieillot, 1818, must be spelt ***Dinopium benghalense erithronothos*** or ***Brachypternus benghalensis erithronothos***, and should not be changed to *D. b. erithronothos* [as in Peters (1948)] or *B. b. erithronotus* [as in Wolters (1982)].
202. *Eopsaltria chrysorrhos* Gould, 1869, must be spelt ***Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhos***, and should not be changed to *E. a. chrysorrhoea*.
203. *Coracia erythroramphos* Vieillot, 1817, must be spelt ***Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax erythroramphos***, and should not be changed to *P. p. erythrorhamphus*.
204. *Emberiza leucocephalos* Gmelin, 1771, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *E. leucocephala*.
205. *Bonasa umbellus phaios* Aldrich & Friedmann, 1943, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *B. u. phalaia*.
206. *Zosterops xanthochroa* Gray, 1859, must remain as is, and should not be changed to *Z. xanthochrous*. The feminine forms of latinized Greek adjectives such as *xanthochrous* (-a, -um) have the same ending as the transliterated Greek nouns from which they are derived (i.e. chroa, see Table 1). Since original names that end in *chroa*, *chroma*, *mitra*, *oura*, *parcia*, *pleura*, *soma*, *stigma* and *stoma* happen to have transliterated Greek nouns as final components, they are to be treated as indeclinable (ICZN 1999, Art. 31.2.3). This is why, for example, *Dicacum trigonostigma megastoma* Hartert, 1918, has remained unchanged. On the other hand, original names that end in -chrous, -chroum, -chromus, -chromum, -mitrus, -mitrum, -ourus, -ourum, -parcius, -parcium, -pleurus, -pleurum, -somas, -somaum, -stigmus, -stigmum, -stomus and -stomum are generally latinized Greek adjectives.

- tives, and are variable (see Sections C, D, and O above). Knowledge of the original name combination is always necessary for resolving such cases.
207. *Fringilla rodochroa* Vigors, 1831, must be spelt ***Carpodacus rodochroa***, and should not be changed to *C. rodochrous* [as in Sibley & Monroe (1990)] or *C. rhodochrous* [as in Peters (1968), etc.]. See # 206 above.
208. *Cisticola pyrrhomitra* Reichenow, 1916, must be spelt ***Cisticola erythrops pyrrhomitra***, and should not be changed to *C. e. pyrrhomitrus*. See # 206 above.
209. *Loxia macroura* Gmelin, 1789, must be spelt ***Coliuspasser macroura*** [as per e.g. Reichenow (1900-1905)] or ***Euplectes macroura***, and should not be changed to *C. macrourus* [as in Wolters (1982)] or *E. macrourus* [as in Peters (1968), etc.]. The name *macroura* ends in the transliterated Greek noun οὐρά [oura: tail], and is to be retained with ending unchanged (see # 206 above). However, Greek adjectives that end in -οὔρος [-ouros: -tailed], when properly latinized in *-urus* (*-ura*, *-urum*) [ICZN 1985: 186], are variable since the latinized adjectival ending *-ura* is not the transliterated noun *oura* (see Table 1). This is why *Loxia melanura* Müller, 1773, is now known as *Passer melanurus*, and why *Trogon melanurus macroura*, Gould, 1838, is spelt correctly, and has always remained as is (see also # 99-100 above). On the other hand, in original names such as *macrourus*, from μακροῦρος [makrouros: long-tailed], only the -os ending has been latinized, but the name still qualifies as a latinized adjective (ICZN 1999, Glossary: latinize); this is why *Trochilus macrourus* Gmelin, 1788, is now known correctly as *Eupetomena macroura*. Knowledge of the original combination is always necessary for resolving such cases.
210. *Argya amaouroura* Pelzeln, 1883, must be spelt ***Melocichla mentalis amaouroura***, and should not be changed to *M. m. amaoururus*. See # 209 above.

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APPENDIX

Usage of names quoted in the present paper.

The authors are: P = Peters (1934-1986); W = Wolters (1982); S = Sibley & Monroe (1990); H = Howard & Moore (1994); D = del Hoyo *et al.* (1992-1999); C = Clements (2000).

Y: the correct spelling is used; n: an incorrect spelling is used; : another combination is used; [blank]: the taxon is not treated.

Correct spelling (number refers to text)	Authors : P W S H D C
- <i>Acrocephalus luscinius</i> (122)✓	n n n n n
<i>Actenoides monachus</i> (124)✓	Y Y n Y
- <i>Aethopyga primigenia</i> (29)	n n n n
- <i>Aglaiocercus kingi caudatus</i> (10)	n n n Y Y
- <i>Alcedo cyanopectus</i> (134)✓	n n n n
<i>Alcedo meninting rufigaster</i> (158)	n n n n
<i>Alcippe morrissonia fratercula</i> (153)	n n n n
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i> (166)	Y n n n
<i>Amaurornis moluccana ruficrissa</i> = <i>A. olivacea ruficrissa</i> (140)	Y n n n n
<i>Ammodramus caudatus alter</i> = <i>A. nelsoni alter</i> (8)	n n n n
<i>Ammodramus maritimus pelonotus</i> (83)	n n n n
<i>Andigena nigrirostri spilorhyncha</i> (110)	n n n n
<i>Anisognathus igniventris ignicrissa</i> (138)	n n n n
<i>Apaloderma narina littorale</i> (45)	n n n Y
- <i>Aplonis brunneicapillus</i> (143)✓	n n n n
<i>Apus acuticauda</i> (131)	n Y Y Y Y Y
<i>Aratinga auricapillus</i> (142)	Y n n n n
<i>Attila spadiceus citreopygia</i> (136)	n n n n
<i>Agastes humachella</i> (190)✓	n n n n Y Y
<i>Bleda canicapillus</i> (146)✓	n n n n n
<i>Bonasa umbellus castanea</i> (43)	n Y Y
<i>Bonasa umbellus mediana</i> (4)	n Y Y
<i>Bonasa umbellus phaios</i> (205)	Y n n
<i>Brachypternus benghalensis erithronothos</i> (200)	n
<i>Bubo bubo hemachalanus</i> (65)	n Y n n n
<i>Bubo sumatranus</i> (61)	n Y Y n Y Y
<i>Buteogallus anthracinus cancrivorus</i> (36)	n
<i>Callipepla californica decolorata</i> (12)	Y n n
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis flammiger</i> (1)	n Y n n

<i>Carpodacus edwardsii rubicundus</i> (31)	n	..	n	n
<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i> (207)✓	n	n	n	n
<i>Carpodacus rubicilla diabolicus</i> (13)	n		n	n
<i>Catharus fuscescens fuliginosus</i> (18)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Cecropis daurica melanocrissus</i> (141)		n		—
<i>Celeus elegans jumanus</i> (66)	n	n	n	n
<i>Cephus columba adiantus</i> (75)				n n
<i>Ceratogymna cylindrica</i> (71)	..		n n	n
<i>Ceratogymna subcylindrica</i> (72)			n n	n
<i>Cettia brunifrons umbratica</i> (35)	n		Y	n
<i>Ceyx erithaca</i> (152)✓	n	n	n n	n
<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i> (156)	n	n	Y n	Y
<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i> (163)✓	n	n	n n	n n
<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi versigulare</i> (56)	n		n n	n
<i>Cheramocca leucosterna</i> (77)✓	n	n	n n	n
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (120)✓	Y	Y	n Y	n n
<i>Chlorostilbon stenurus</i> (100)	n	n	n n	Y Y
<i>Chlorostilbon stenurus ignotus</i> (2)	n	Y	n	Y Y
<i>Chrysothlypis chrysomelas</i> (195)	Y	Y	Y Y	n
<i>Ciccaba albitarsis</i> (59)	n		n	n
<i>Cinclosoma castaneum</i> (104)✓	Y	Y	n Y	n
<i>Cinnyris jugularis flavigaster</i> (160)				n
<i>Cisticola angusticauda</i> (130)	Y		Y Y	n
<i>Cisticola cherina</i> (192)	Y	Y	n Y	n
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i> (193)	Y		n Y	Y
<i>Cisticola erythrops pyrrhomitra</i> (208)	Y		Y	n
<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i> (174)✓	Y		n Y	n
<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i> (182)✓	Y		n Y	n
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> (95)	n	Y	Y Y Y	Y
<i>Clytorhynchus vitiensis vitiensis</i> (68)	n		n	n
<i>Colaptes rupicola cinereicapillus</i> (148)	Y		n	Y
<i>Coliuspasser macroura</i> (209)		n		
<i>Collocalia leucophaca</i> (76)	Y	Y	n	
<i>Collocalia spodiopygia</i> (85)	Y	Y	n	
<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha hybridus</i> (154)	n		n	n
<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha neos</i> (200)	n		n	n
<i>Columba guinea phaeonota</i> (103)	n	n	Y n	Y
<i>Columba livia gymnocyclus</i> (107)	n	n	n n	n
<i>Conirostrum bicolor minus</i> (23)	n	n	n	n
<i>Conirostrum leucogenys cyanochroon</i> (86)	n		n	n
<i>Coracina melas</i> (194)	n		Y Y	Y
<i>Coracina novae-hollandiae larvivora</i> (37)	n	Y	n	Y
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora plumbea</i> (28)			n n	n
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus hypochraceus</i> (20)	n		n n	n
<i>Crypturellus tataupa peruvianus</i> (67)	n		n n	n
<i>Cyanolyca viridicyanus</i> (187)✓	n	n	n n	n
<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i> (183)	n	Y	n n	n
<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i> (96)	n		n n	n
<i>Cyornis rufigaster</i> (159)		n n		Y
<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i> (191)	n	Y	n n	n
<i>Cyrtostomus jugularis flavigaster</i> (160)		n		

<i>Dinopium benghalense erithronothos</i> (201)	n	—				
<i>Discosura longicaudus</i> (161)	n	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> (127)	n	n	n	n		n
<i>Edolisoma melas</i> (194)	—	n	—			
<i>Electron platyrhynchum minus</i> (24)	n	n		n		n
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i> (204)	Y	Y	Y	n		Y
<i>Emblema pictum</i> (50)	n	n	Y	Y		Y
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> (178)		n	n	n	n	n
<i>Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhos</i> (202)	n	n	Y	n	n	n
<i>Euplectes macroura</i> (209)	n		n	n		n
<i>Falco berigora tasmanicus</i> (58)	n			n		
<i>Falco moluccensis microbalus</i> (69)	n			n	n	n
<i>Gallinolumba crinigera</i> (38)	n	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Gerygone chloronota</i> (102)	Y	Y	n	Y		n
<i>Gerygone levigaster camator</i> (117)	n	Y	Y	Y		Y
<i>Grallaria andicola</i> (165)	n	n	n	n		n
<i>Halcyon monachus</i> (124)	n					
<i>Halcyon princeps erythrorhamphus</i> (109)	n					
<i>Halcyon senegalensis fuscopileus</i> (135)	n	n		n		n
<i>Halcyon chloris colonus</i> (118)	n			n		
<i>Heliactin bilophus</i> (188)		n	n		n	n
<i>Hemispingus superciliaris leucogastrus</i> (115)	n	n	n	n		n
<i>Hirundo daurica melanocristus</i> (141)	n		Y	n		n
<i>Hydropsalis brasiliensis [torquata] turcifer</i> (119)	n	n		n	n	n
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i> (184)	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Hypsipetes flavala</i> (129)	Y			n		
<i>Illadopsis fulvescens dilator</i> (14)		Y		n		n
<i>Irena cyanogastra</i> (112)	n	n	n	n		n
<i>Irena puella crinigera</i> (39)	n	n		n		n
<i>Joteron hyogastrus</i> (114)		n				
<i>Joteron melanospilus</i> (90)		n				
<i>Joteron melanospilus chrysorrhous</i> (91)		n				
<i>Joteron melanospilus xanthorrhous</i> (92)		n				
<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i> (185)	n	n	n	n		n
<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps notia</i> (48)	n			n	n	n
<i>Leucippus fallax cervinus</i> (11)	n			n	n	
<i>Limnocolax flavirostris</i> (166)	Y	n				
<i>Lonchura malacca rubronigra</i> (26)	n	n		n		n
<i>Lorius albidinucha</i> (132)		Y	n	n	n	n
<i>Macronous gularis rubicapilla</i> (180)	n	n		Y		n
<i>Malacocincla abbotti obscurior</i> (5)		n		n		n
<i>Malacocincla sepiaria</i> (32)	Y	Y	n	Y		n
<i>Malacopteron magnirostre cinereicapilla</i> (173)	n	n		n		n
<i>Megalaima australis gigantorhina</i> (97)	n			n		n
<i>Megalaima rubricapillus</i> (150)	n		n	n		n
<i>Megascops atricapilla</i> (128)		n				
<i>Melocichla mentalis amauroua</i> (210)	n	n		n		n
<i>Melocichla mentalis incana</i> (3)	n			n		Y
<i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i> (199)	n	Y	n	n	n	n
<i>Mionectes olgagineus maynani</i> (60)	n			n		n
<i>Mixornis gularis rubicapilla</i> (180)		n				

<i>Monarcha chrysomela nitidus</i> (27)	n		n	n
<i>Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrimus</i> (51)	Y	-	n	n
<i>Myioborus castaneicapilla</i> (171)	n	n	n	n
<i>Nectarinia habessinica altera</i> (6)	n		n	-
<i>Nectarinia jugularis flavigaster</i> (160)	n		n	
<i>Neochelidon tibialis minima</i> (46)	n	Y	n	Y
<i>Neocrex columbiana</i> (63)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> (70)	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Nesillas aldabrana</i> (62)	n	n	Y	Y
<i>Nesoclopeus poecilopterus</i> (74)	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i> (145)	n	n	n	n
<i>Oenanthe albonigra</i> (25)	n	n	n	n
<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i> (144)	n		n	n
<i>Oriolus ruficauda baliola</i> (42)	Y		n	n
<i>Onus atricapilla</i> (128)	n		n	n
<i>Otyphantes nigrimentus</i> (157)		n		
<i>Pachycephala leucogastra</i> (111)	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Pachycephala melanura spinicaudus</i> - <i>P. pectoralis spinicaudus</i> (164)	n	n	n	n
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis macrorhyncha</i> (79)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Pachycephala phaeonota</i> (101)	Y	Y	n	Y
<i>Pachyptila desolata altera</i> (7)	n		n	n
<i>Paramythia montium alpina</i> (41)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Paramythia montium olivacea</i> (49)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Parisoma layardi subsolanum</i> (53)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Parus palustris hypermelampus</i> (73)	n		n	n
<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i> (89)	Y	Y	n	n
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> (155)	n	n	n	Y
<i>Pellorneum fuscicapillus</i> (149)	n	n	n	n
<i>Pellorneum pyrrogenys canicapillus</i> (147)			n	n
<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii infuscatus</i> (21)			n	Y
<i>Phaethon rubricauda roscotinctus</i> (54)	n		n	n
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (17)	Y	Y	n	Y
<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephala</i> (186)	n		n	n
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i> (113)	n	n	n	n
<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i> (82)	Y		n	Y
<i>Phylloscopus ruticapilla</i> (181)	Y		Y	Y
<i>Pindulus ruficapilla</i> (181)		n		
<i>Pipra pipra minima</i> (47)	n		Y	n
<i>Platycercus elegans melanopterus</i> (78)	n	Y	n	n
<i>Platycichla flavipes xanthosecla</i> (98)	n		n	n
<i>Ploceus nigrimentus</i> (157)	n		n	n
<i>Ploceus pelzelii monacha</i> (123)	n		n	n
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> (151)		n		Y
<i>Poecilotriccus capitalis</i> (9)	n		Y	Y
<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus leucolaemus</i> (81)	n		n	n
<i>Polyplectron malaccense</i> (57)	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Prinia crinigera</i> (40)	n	n	n	n
<i>Prionochilus percussus ignicapilla</i> (176)	Y	n	Y	n
<i>Psolidoprocne holomelas</i> (197)	n	n	Y	Y
<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus hybrida</i> (121)	n		n	n
<i>Ptilinopus hyogastrus</i> (114)	n		n	n

<i>Ptilinopus magnificus interpositus</i> (22)	—		n	n	n
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus polius</i> (99)	—	—	n	n	n
<i>Ptilinopus melanospilus</i> (90)	n	—	n	n	n
<i>Ptilinopus melanospilus chrysorrhous</i> (91)	n	—	n	n	n
<i>Ptilinopus melanospilus xanthorrhous</i> (92)	n		n	n	n
<i>Ptilinopus roseicapilla</i> (179)	Y	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Ptilinopus viridis geelyvinkianus</i> (64)	n	Y	n	n	n
<i>Ptilorrhoa caerulea nigricans</i> (139)	n	n		n	n
<i>Pyrhoconax pyrroconax erythroramphus</i> (203)	n	n		n	n
<i>Ramphomicon microrhynchus andicola</i> (137)	n		n	n	n
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> (175)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Scinus aurocapilla</i> (169)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i> (167)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Serinus gularis canicapilla</i> (170)	Y		Y		n
<i>Serinus leucolaemus</i> (87)	n		n	n	n
<i>Serinus xantholaemus</i> (88)			n		n
<i>Stactolaema whytii terminata</i> (55)			n		n
<i>Sthenelides melancoryphus</i> (96)		n			
<i>Streptopelia decaocto xanthocycla</i> (106)	n	n		n	n
<i>Strix albitarsis</i> (59)		Y	n		Y
<i>Tangara velia cyanomelas</i> (196)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (15)					n
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis erygnathus</i> (80)	n	Y		n	n
<i>Thalassornis leucotis</i> (93)	Y	Y	Y	Y	n
<i>Todiramphus chloris colonus</i> (118)					n
<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygus</i> (84)		Y	n		n
<i>Todiramphus tutus</i> (34)		Y	n		n
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum simile</i> (52)	n			n	n
<i>Todirostrum plumbeiceps cinericeps</i> (133)	n			n	n
<i>Trichastoma pyrogenus canicapillus</i> (147)	n	n			
<i>Trichixos pyrrhopygus</i> (108)		n	n		n
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i> (198)	n	n	Y	Y	Y
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> (16)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Tyto capensis librata</i> (44)	n			n	n
<i>Upucerthia ruficauda</i> (162)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i> (94)	n	Y	Y	n	Y
<i>Uraeginthus granatinus</i> (19)	n		n	n	n
<i>Uraeginthus granatinus retusus</i> (30)	n			n	n
<i>Uraeginthus granatinus siccatus</i> (33)	n			n	n
<i>Vireo atricapilla</i> (126)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Viridibucco bilineatus leucolaemus</i> (81)		n			
<i>Xantholaema rubricapillus</i> (150)		n			
<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus lineatocapilla</i> (177)	n			n	n
<i>Zimmerius cinereicapilla</i> (172)	n		n	n	n
<i>Zoothera citrina cyanota</i> (105)	n	n		n	n
<i>Zosterops atricapilla</i> (125)	Y	n	n	Y	n
<i>Zosterops citrinella</i> (189)	Y	Y	n	Y	n
<i>Zosterops fuscicapilla</i> (168)	Y	n	n	Y	n
<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i> (116)	n	n	n	n	n
<i>Zosterops xanthochroa</i> (206)	Y	n	n	Y	n