

Taxonomic updates to the checklists of birds of India, and the South Asian region—2020

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Introduction

The first definitive checklist of the birds of India (Praveen et al. 2016), now in its twelfth version (Praveen et al. 2020a), and later that of the Indian Subcontinent, now in its eighth version (Praveen et al. 2020b), and South Asia (Praveen et al. 2020c), were all drawn from a master database built upon a putative list of birds of the South Asian region (Praveen et al. 2019a). All these checklists, and their online updates, periodically incorporating additions to the region's avifauna (available at www.indianbirds.in), initially followed the taxonomy from Howard & Moore World Checklist 4th edition (henceforth, H&M4) (Dickinson & Remsen 2013; Dickinson & Christidis 2014). In 2018 (Praveen et al. 2018), we took a decision to deviate from H&M4 as there were no subsequent updates to H&M4 and, meanwhile, an increasing number of studies on avian phylogeny and systematics had major ramifications for classification of, particularly, Indian birds. We adopted a consensus-based approach of incorporating taxonomic changes that were unanimously accepted by the other three extant global authorities, namely, Handbook of Birds of the World & BirdLife International (2019; henceforth, HBW/BLI), eBird/Clements (Clements et al. 2019), and the International Ornithological Congress (henceforth, IOC; Gill et al. 2020). To begin with, we evaluated consensus among the three taxonomies, only with regard to species and generic limits as a conservative proposition, even as retaining the H&M4 as the base for higher order taxonomy and species sequence. Now that the global authorities are fast converging on higher order avian taxonomy, which seems to have largely stabilized for at least the major groups of bird taxa, we believe that our taxonomic policy also needs to be reviewed to keep our Checklist taxonomically updated. We, therefore, intend to revise our approach in this update by scaling up the consensus model to all taxonomic categories and adopting a contemporary taxonomic sequence as base, thereby marking our severance from H&M4 complete.

Rationale

In the last two taxonomic updates to our Checklist (Praveen et al. 2018; Praveen et al. 2019b), we followed the limited consensus-model, based upon the data in HBW/BLI, eBird/Clements, and IOC. However, since 2016, periodic updates of HBW/BLI have been rather muted, with many taxonomic revisions that concern South Asian avifauna not being included in their annual updates. This, effectively, curtailed our choice of global reference works to just eBird/Clements and IOC, prompting us to review the

taxonomic policy of our *India Checklist*, in 2020 and beyond. In September 2019 we circulated a concept note, on alternative taxonomic approaches, along with our internal assessment of costs and benefits of each proposition, to stakeholders of major global taxonomies, inviting feedback. There was a general support to our first proposal, to restrict the consensus criteria to only eBird/Clements and IOC, and also to expand the scope to all the taxonomic categories, from orders down to species limits. Considering the close alignment between these two taxonomies, we feel the time is now ripe to take this significant step towards updating and mainstreaming the taxonomy of South Asian avifauna. This decision was further simplified when *HBW Alive* moved to Cornell in January 2020, integrating with other Cornell products, to launch 'Birds of the World' (www.birdsoftheworld.org) based on eBird/Clements taxonomy. We understand that BLI, the taxonomic basis for IUCN conservation assessment, will continue to be an independent entity.

Arguably, the most straightforward option for *Indian BIRDS* is to adopt a single global taxonomy in its entirety. In fact, that's precisely what we set out to do in 2016 when we embraced H&M4. But H&M4's failure to deliver promised updates, and a general paucity of agreement among other global authorities, forced us to turn to a consensus-based approach. Among the other global lists, HBW/BLI was clearly out of our favour due to the general lag in recent times, in keeping up with global taxonomic revisions. The single factor that prevents our adopting the IOC taxonomy as our backbone (though British Ornithologists' Union already did) is their lack of institutional backing, though IOC, with eminent systematists on its advisory panel, is reportedly working on a mechanism to sustain its future updates. While this is not an issue with eBird/Clements list, a product of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, their taxonomy lacks species authorship information, which is one of the main fields in the India Checklist. In addition, the subspecies list of our regional birds in eBird/Clements diverges most from other taxonomies, and would hamper our progress towards a regional subspecies checklist. However, we have an assurance from eBird/Clements that the author field will be fixed soon and issues of discordance with regard to subspecies listing will also be looked into. In the meantime, both, IOC, and eBird/Clements have expressed willingness to work closely with each other in bridging the gaps in the treatment of their taxonomies. We will continue with our new consensus approach until a convergence, as much as it is possible, is achieved between these two global authorities, or any further change in the global scenario.

Even with this reduced scope for maintaining consensus, delays in adopting certain taxonomic decisions by either of the taxonomy could create discordance in our list. Hence, in a marked deviation from our earlier position, we will also independently review taxonomic literature, to ascertain cases of taxonomic updates that warrant adoption by virtue of strong evidence in terms of phylogeny or other signals.

Methodology

With this background and rationale regarding our taxonomic policy, we list below the taxonomic rules that will henceforth guide the India Checklist updates.

1. We shall adopt changes at any of the supra-specific taxonomic ranks (Genus, Family, or Order), only if there is consensus between both the global taxonomies (eBird/Clements and IOC) in their treatment of higher-order taxa.
2. We shall adopt changes in species limits (either splits or lumps) if both the taxonomies (eBird/Clements and IOC) accept the splits/lumps consistently for all the subspecies of the parent taxon occurring in South Asia. Any additional extralimital split/lump within the clade, by any taxonomy, does not invalidate the decision, so long as the consistency of species groups, within the regional taxa, is maintained by both the lists. However, if we are made aware of a review by either eBird/Clements or IOC that may impact our consensus model, we maintain status quo (e.g. Bean Goose).
3. In parallel, we shall also adopt changes at any of the taxonomic ranks (Species, Genus, Family, Order) if our independent review of emerging taxonomic literature (before the updates to global lists are affected) warrants, with strong and unambiguous supporting data. However, these changes may be retracted if both the taxonomies (eBird/Clements and IOC) do not reach consensus in their subsequent updates.
4. We shall move away from the H&M4 taxonomic sequence (sort order) and use eBird/Clements sort order in its place.
5. We shall continue to use the species authority as specified in H&M4 by mapping the subspecies to the species, wherever applicable. We shall also follow the ICZN rules of priority for picking the right authority from subspecies groups that are promoted as species in consultation with experts in taxonomic nomenclature.
6. We shall continue to follow the same framework of rules and guidelines governing English names as elucidated in Praveen *et al.* (2016).
7. We shall also continue to review the English names of birds, independent of taxonomic revisions, based on global prevalence and feedback from user community from the region.
8. We mark a species as endemic to a biogeographical region when the species is wholly restricted to the biogeographical region (as defined in Praveen *et al.* 2019b), even if it has small isolated populations outside the endemic area so long as the latter do not constitute distinct subspecies.

Results & discussion

With this taxonomic update, the total number of species reliably recorded from the South Asian region [comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives,

and the Chagos Archipelago] now stands at 1428, representing 26 orders, 116 families, and 503 genera. [See Table 1 for an annotated list of taxonomic updates and nomenclatural changes to the checklists of the birds of India, and the South Asian region]. Revised species limits yield an addition of 14 species endemic to the Indian Subcontinent region, with six to India.

This update includes three family-level splits (Cettiidae from Scotocercidae, Paradoxornithidae from Sylviidae, and Tichodromidae from Sittidae), one family-level shift (Indian Spotted Creeper *Salpornis spilonotus*, from Sittidae to Certhiidae), 46 species with changes to genera, 22 species splits including seven extralimital cases, two species lumps, and two cases with changes to specific epithets. For 11 species, the species splits did not result in a change of specific name or English name. In addition, this update involves 45 changes to English names, including three cases that are taxonomy dependent.

While the total number of bird species from the Indian Subcontinent (as limited by the political boundaries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives) is 1408, that from within the geographical boundaries of India (as recognized by the Government of India) is 1332. Taxonomically, the Indian avifauna covers 26 orders, 113 families, and 485 genera. Of these, 78 species of birds are endemic to India, constituting about 6% of the country's bird diversity. [The updated checklists of South Asia (v. 6.0 including old serial numbers), the Indian Subcontinent (v. 4.0), and India (v. 4.0), are available for download at <http://www.indianbirds.in>]

Conclusion

We believe that our 'consensus model' of this taxonomic update is driven, primarily, by pragmatism and utility value. At this juncture we do not wish to subscribe to any single authority, preferring to wait for further developments in global efforts towards aligning the world lists. We are closely watching all global alignments, and regional adoptions, in this space and contemplating the best long-term strategy for South Asian ornithology.

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Table 1. Annotated list of taxonomic updates and nomenclatural changes to the checklist of the birds of India and the South Asian region.				
S. No.	English name / Group name	Scientific name / Higher order taxonomic name	Notes on taxonomy / nomenclature	Type of change
1	Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiomis melanotos</i> (Pennant, 1769)	English name changed from Comb Duck.	English name-Independent change
2	Eastern Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i> Swinhoe, 1866	English name changed from Chinese Spot-billed Duck.	English name-Independent change
3	Hill Partridge	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i> (Valenciennes, 1825)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Common'.	English name-Independent change
4	Chestnut-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila mandellii</i> Hume, 1874	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Hill'.	English name-Independent change
5	Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i> (Blyth, 1849)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Hill'.	English name-Independent change
6	White-cheeked Partridge	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i> (Blyth, 1849)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Hill'.	English name-Independent change
7	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i> (Latham, 1790)	English name changed from Yellow-legged Green Pigeon.	English name-Independent change
8	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	See below.	No change
9	Nicobar Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula nicobarica</i> (von Pelzeln, 1865)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Ducula aenea</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
10	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Chalcites</i> . Placed in <i>Chrysococcyx</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
11	Plume-toed Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia affinis</i> Beavan, 1867	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Collocalia esculenta</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
12	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i> (Latham, 1801)	See below.	No change
13	Blyth's Swift	<i>Apus leuconyx</i> (Blyth, 1845)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Apus pacificus</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
14	Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
15	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Eudromias</i> . Placed in <i>Charadrius</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
16	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i> Temminck, 1820	English name changed from Little Pratincole.	English name-Independent change
17	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i> (Swinhoe, 1867)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Hydrobates</i> . Placed in <i>Oceanodroma</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
18	Band-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i> (Harcourt, 1851)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Hydrobates</i> . Placed in <i>Oceanodroma</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
19	Matsudaira's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma matsudairae</i> N. Kuroda, Sr., 1922	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Hydrobates</i> . Placed in <i>Oceanodroma</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
20	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	English name changed from Eurasian Bittern.	English name-Independent change
21	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck, 1824)	English name changed from Indian Black Ibis.	English name-Independent change
22	Mountain Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nivalensis</i> Hodgson, 1836	See below.	No change
23	Legge's Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus kelaarti</i> (Legge, 1878)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Nisaetus nivalensis</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
24	Lesser Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus humilis</i> (S. Müller & Schlegel, 1841)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Ichthyophaga</i> . Placed in <i>Haliaeetus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
25	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaetus</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Ichthyophaga</i> . Placed in <i>Haliaeetus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
26	Forest Owlet	<i>Athene blewitti</i> (Hume, 1873)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Heteroglaux</i> . Placed in <i>Athene</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change

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S. No.	English name / Group name	Scientific name / Higher order taxonomic name	Notes on taxonomy / nomenclature	Type of change
27	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	See below.	No change
28	Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i> Horsfield, 1840	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
29	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus nanus</i> (Vigors, 1832)	Assigned by H&M4 (as a subspecies of <i>moluccensis</i> EL) to the genus <i>Dendrocopos</i> . Placed in <i>Yungipicus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
30	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i> (Blyth, 1845)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Dendrocopos</i> . Placed in <i>Yungipicus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
31	Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i> (Latham, 1801)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
32	Brown-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes auriceps</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Dendrocopos</i> . Placed in <i>Dendrocoptes</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC. English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	Genus change & English name-Independent change
33	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
34	Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos analis</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
35	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i> (Blyth, 1849)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
36	Darjeeling Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i> (Blyth, 1845)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
37	White-winged Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucopterus</i> (Salvadori, 1871)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
38	Himalayan Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos himalayensis</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1831)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
39	Sind Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos assimilis</i> (Blyth, 1849)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	English name-Independent change
40	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates cathpharius</i> (Blyth, 1843)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Dendrocopos</i> . Placed in <i>Dryobates</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC. English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Pied'.	Genus change & English name-Independent change
41	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i> (Tickell, 1833)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Golden-backed Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
42	Crimson-backed Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes stricklandi</i> (E. L. Layard, 1854)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Golden-backed Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
43	Himalayan Flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i> (Vigors, 1831)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Golden-backed Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
44	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Ljungh, 1797)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Golden-backed Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
45	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Golden-backed Woodpecker'. Also see below.	English name-Independent change
46	Red-backed Flameback	<i>Dinopium psarodes</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein, 1793)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
47	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i> Vieillot, 1818	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Yellow-naped Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
48	Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i> (Gould, 1834)	English name changed with the replacement of substantive name 'Yellow-naped Woodpecker'.	English name-Independent change
49	White-bellied Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erythropgius</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Pericrocotus albifrons</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
50	Orange Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> (J. R. Forster, 1781)	English name changed from Scarlet Minivet as the latter is assigned to <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i> subsequent to its split. Also see below.	English name-Taxonomy dependent
51	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split

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52	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i> (R. Lesson, 1831)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Coracina javensis</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
53	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	Species epithet leucoryn, as adopted in H&M4, is emended to <i>leucorhynchus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species epithet change
54	Spot-breasted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i> (Lesson, 1832)	English name changed from White-spotted Fantail.	English name-Independent change
55	Black-rumped Magpie	<i>Pica bottanensis</i> Delessert, 1840	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Pica pica</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
56	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	See above.	No change
57	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i> Linnaeus, 1758	See below.	No change
58	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Corvus corone</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
59	Yellow-bellied Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxanthus</i> (Blyth, 1843)	English name changed from Yellow-bellied Fairy-fantail.	English name-Independent change
60	Great [Turkestan] Tit	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Treated by H&M4 as a distinct species Turkestan Tit <i>Parus bokharensis</i> . Lumped with <i>Parus major</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species lump (EL)
61	Himalayan Black-lored Tit	<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i> (Vigors, 1831)	English name changed with the addition of qualifier 'Himalayan'. Also see below.	English name-Taxonomy dependent
62	Indian Black-lored Tit	<i>Machlolophus aplonotus</i> (Blyth, 1847)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
63	Rusty-rumped Warbler	<i>Helopsaltes certhiola</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Locustella</i> . Placed in <i>Helopsaltes</i> here, following the recommendation of Alström et al. (2018).	Genus change
64	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola striatus</i> (Jerdon, 1841)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Chaetornis</i> . Placed in <i>Schoenicola</i> here, following the recommendation of Alström et al. (2018).	Genus change
65	Hill Swallow	<i>Hirundo domicola</i> Jerdon, 1841	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Hirundo tahitica</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
66	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789	See above.	No change
67	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Pycnonotus</i> . Placed in <i>Rubigula</i> here, following the recommendations of Shakya & Sheldon (2017), and Fuchs et al. (2018).	Genus change
68	Flame-throated Bulbul	<i>Rubigula gularis</i> (Gould, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Pycnonotus</i> . Placed in <i>Rubigula</i> here, following the recommendations of Shakya & Sheldon (2017), and Fuchs et al. (2018).	Genus change
69	Black-capped Bulbul	<i>Rubigula melanictera</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Pycnonotus</i> . Placed in <i>Rubigula</i> here, following the recommendations of Shakya & Sheldon (2017), and Fuchs et al. (2018).	Genus change
70	Cachar Bulbul	<i>Iole cacharensis</i> (Deignan, 1948)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Iole viridescens</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
71	Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i> (W. E. Brooks, 1878)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
72	Mountain Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus sindianus</i> W. E. Brooks, 1880	English name changed from Kashmir Chiffchaff.	English name-Independent change
73	Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i> Blyth, 1843	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
74	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> (Sundevall, 1837)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
75	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i> Swinhoe, 1861	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
76	Yellow-vented Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i> (Tickell, 1833)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change

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S. No.	English name / Group name	Scientific name / Higher order taxonomic name	Notes on taxonomy / nomenclature	Type of change
77	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i> (Blyth, 1845)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
78	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i> (J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1847)	English name changed with the dropping of qualifier 'Leaf'.	English name-Independent change
79	Streaked Scrub Warbler	Scotocercidae	See below.	No change
80	Cettiid warblers	Cettiidae	Treated by H&M4 as part of the family Scotocercidae. Separated here as a distinct family (with members other than <i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>), following the recommendation of Alström et al. (2011).	Family split
81	Pale-footed Bush Warbler	<i>Urosphena pallidipes</i> (Blanford, 1872)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Hemitesia</i> . Placed in <i>Urosphena</i> here, following the recommendation of Alström et al. (2011), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
82	Sylviid warblers	Sylviidae	See below.	No change
83	Parrotbills, Fulvettas, & Myzornis	Paradoxornithidae	Treated by H&M4 as part of the family Sylviidae. Separated here as a distinct family (with members other than <i>Sylvia</i> warblers) following the recommendation of Cai et al. (2019).	Family split
84	Brown-throated Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta ludlowi</i> Kinnear, 1935	English name changed from Ludlow's Fulvetta.	English name-Independent change
85	Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	English name of regional taxa changed from Oriental White-eye, subsequent to taxonomic revision of <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> complex and following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	English name-Taxonomy dependent
86	Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i> Blyth, 1859	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Trichastoma</i> . Placed in <i>Pellorneum</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
87	Streaked Wren Babbler	<i>Gypsophila brevicaudata</i> (Blyth, 1855)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Turdinus</i> . Placed in <i>Gypsophila</i> here, following the recommendation of Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
88	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i> (Jerdon, 1841)	English name changed from Quaker Tit Babbler.	English name-Independent change
89	Nepal Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i> (Hodgson, 1837)	English name changed from Nepal Tit Babbler.	English name-Independent change
90	Spiny Babbler	<i>Turdoides nipalensis</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Acanthoptila</i> . Placed in <i>Turdoides</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
91	Jungle Babbler	<i>Argya striata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Turdoides</i> . Placed in <i>Argya</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
92	Orange-billed Babbler	<i>Argya rufescens</i> (Blyth, 1847)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Turdoides</i> . Placed in <i>Argya</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
93	Yellow-billed Babbler	<i>Argya affinis</i> (Jerdon, 1845)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Turdoides</i> . Placed in <i>Argya</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
94	Afghan Babbler	<i>Argya huttoni</i> (Blyth, 1847)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Argya caudata</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
95	Common Babbler	<i>Argya caudata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	See above.	No change
96	Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Argya longirostris</i> (F. Moore, 1854)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Chatarrhaea</i> . Placed in <i>Argya</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
97	Ashy-headed Laughingthrush	<i>Argya cinereifrons</i> (Blyth, 1851)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Argya</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
98	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus pectoralis</i> (Gould, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change

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S. No.	English name / Group name	Scientific name / Higher order taxonomic name	Notes on taxonomy / nomenclature	Type of change
99	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus albogularis</i> (Gould, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
100	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus ruficollis</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1838)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
101	Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus nuchalis</i> (Godwin-Austen, 1876)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
102	Yellow-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus galbanus</i> (Godwin-Austen, 1874)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
103	Wayanad Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus delesserti</i> (Jerdon, 1839)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
104	Rufous-vented Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus gularis</i> (McClelland, 1840)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
105	Grey-sided Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus caerulatus</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
106	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus sannio</i> (Swinhoe, 1867)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Pterorhinus</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Genus change
107	Mount Victoria Babax	<i>Pterorhinus woodi</i> (Finn, 1902)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Garrulax lanceolatus</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC, and placed in the genus <i>Pterorhinus</i> , following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019).	Species split (EL) & Genus change
108	Moustached Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla cineracea</i> (Godwin-Austen, 1874)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Ianthocincla</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
109	Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla rufogularis</i> Gould, 1835	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Ianthocincla</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
110	Spotted Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla ocellata</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Garrulax</i> . Placed in <i>Ianthocincla</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
111	Hoary-throated Barwing	<i>Actinodura nipalensis</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Sibia</i> . Placed in <i>Actinodura</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
112	Streak-throated Barwing	<i>Actinodura waldeni</i> Godwin-Austen, 1874	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Sibia</i> . Placed in <i>Actinodura</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
113	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i> (Hodgson, 1837)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Sibia</i> . Placed in <i>Actinodura</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
114	Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i> (Hodgson, 1837)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Chrysominla</i> . Placed in <i>Actinodura</i> here, following the recommendations of Cibois et al. (2018), and Cai et al. (2019), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
115	Wallcreeper	Tichodromidae	Treated by H&M4 as part of Sittidae. Separated here as a distinct monotypic family following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Family split
116	Nuthatches	Sittidae	See above, and below.	No change
117	Indian Spotted Creeper	Certhiidae	Treated by H&M4 as part of Sittidae. Placed in Certhiidae, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Family change
118	Daurian Starling	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	English name changed from Purple-backed Starling.	English name-Independent change

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119	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	See below.	No change
120	Malabar Starling	<i>Sturnia blythii</i> (Jerdon, 1845)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Sturnia malabarica</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
121	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i> (Latham, 1790)	See below.	No change
122	Nilgiri Thrush	<i>Zoothera neilgherriensis</i> (Blyth, 1847)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Zoothera dauma</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
123	Sri Lanka Thrush	<i>Zoothera imbricata</i> E. L. Layard, 1854	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Zoothera dauma</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
124	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulvatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Saxicoloides</i> . Placed in <i>Copsychus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
125	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Assigned by H&M4 to the genus <i>Kittacincla</i> . Placed in <i>Copsychus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
126	Andaman Shama	<i>Copsychus albiventris</i> (Blyth, 1858)	Assigned by H&M4 (as a subspecies of <i>malabaricus</i>) to the genus <i>Kittacincla</i> . Placed in <i>Copsychus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Genus change
127	Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i> (Blyth, 1843)	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Brachypteryx montana</i> EL. Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split (EL)
128	White-bellied Redstart	<i>Luscinia phaenicuroides</i> (J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1847)	English name changed from Hodgson's Blue Robin.	English name-Independent change
129	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula erithacus</i> (Jerdon & Blyth, 1861)	Assigned species epithet of <i>sordida</i> , by H&M4 but <i>erithacus</i> adopted here, following the recommendation of David & Bruce (2016), and consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species epithet change
130	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i> Swinhoe, 1870	See below.	No change
131	Andaman Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum virescens</i> Hume, 1873	Treated by H&M4 as conspecific with <i>Dicaeum minullum</i> . Given species rank here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species split
132	Dead Sea [Afghan] Sparrow	<i>Passer moabiticus</i> Tristram, 1864	Treated by H&M4 as a distinct species, Afghan Sparrow <i>Passer yatii</i> . Lumped with <i>Passer moabiticus</i> here, following consensus between eBird/Clements and IOC.	Species lump (EL)

Legend: EL=Extralimital.

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