



MTAB 113

USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center Bird Banding Lab

December 2025

The Chief's Chirp

End-of-the-Year Message for 2025

Dear Bird Banders,
As we close out 2025, I want to take a moment to acknowledge the extraordinary resilience of this community and reflect on a year marked by both challenge and perseverance. The last twelve months were anything but typical, and yet, despite significant disruption, the Bird Banding Lab (BBL) continue to fulfill its federal responsibilities and support the mission we share: collecting, managing, archiving, and disseminating bird banding data across North America.

A Year Defined by Challenges and Dedication

The year began with significant staffing reductions, including early retirements, planned retirements, and the conclusion of contract positions. These changes reduced our operational capacity at a time when demand for core services remained steady, and they required our team to reorganize responsibilities while sustaining essential functions.

Later in the year, the BBL experienced a 43-day federal government shutdown that halted core operations and affected our ability to support many of you in real time. The shutdown coincided with the second half of our fall passerine monitoring season, resulting in the physical closure of our migration banding station and the loss of valuable monitoring days that normally help document species movement, productivity, and survival. Continued on next page....

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Even with these interruptions, we resumed operations with a clear priority: stabilize core functions, restart services, and support banders as quickly as possible. Our team worked diligently to restart the Bander Portal, ReportBand.gov, fulfill band orders, respond to permit requests, and process banding and encounter data, while managing a substantial backlog and operating with limited staffing capacity.

This year demanded patience, problem-solving, and flexibility—from us, and from you. We are grateful for both.

Science, Outreach, and Progress Amid Constraints

The shutdown, combined with year-long staffing limitations and ongoing uncertainty across the federal government, meant that we had less capacity for the scientific projects, collaborative initiatives, outreach events, and educational engagements that we normally advance each year.

Rather than scaling outward, we focused on maintaining essential services, ensuring data integrity, and supporting banders and partners to the best of our ability.

Despite these constraints, the BBL continued to ship over a million bands and process hundreds of thousands of banding and encounter records—critical data that fuel migration research, conservation assessments, and management decisions at every scale.



We also continued to process and deliver permitting actions. As of December 8th, 2025, we processed 5,776 permitting actions. We also made strides at refining our permitting resources, templates, and guidance to improve clarity and efficiency across permit applications and modifications.

The fact that these efforts continued—under real stress—speaks to the steadfast commitment of the BBL team and to the collaboration, patience, and professionalism of the banding community.

Support That Made This Year Possible

One of the most meaningful outcomes of this year was the consistent and vocal support we received from the bird banding community. During a period of federal uncertainty, many letters of support were submitted by banders, scientists, banding associations, bird observatories, agencies, NGOs, university partners, and conservation organizations, highlighting the scientific, cultural, and public value of the North American Bird Banding Program.

We also received strong support from the Flyway Councils and the waterfowl community, who reaffirmed the importance of long-term banding data for harvest management, population monitoring, and adaptive decision-making. Their engagement reflects the long-standing connection between banding science, migratory bird conservation, and informed waterfowl policy. Importantly, we continue to rely on the dedication





of the hunting community, whose band recoveries provide essential data that help tell the story of waterfowl movement, survival, and management across the continent. The reports

submitted by hunters each year remain a vital part of the North American Bird Banding Program, and we are grateful for their contributions and participation.

We also received strong institutional support from our center, the USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center (EESC). Their leadership recognized the importance of maintaining core services, invested time and energy in helping us navigate the challenges of the shutdown, and provided steady encouragement to our team.

The combination of EESC leadership, Flyway Council engagement, partner support, and bander advocacy helped carry the BBL through a difficult period and kept our mission on track. Together, this support reinforced something we all know but sometimes forget: the BBL is not just a program—it is a community, grounded in shared responsibility, science, and collaboration.

Looking Ahead

As we enter 2026, we do so with realistic expectations and persistent optimism. There remains significant uncertainty surrounding federal budgets, staffing, and long-term planning, and we may continue to navigate conditions beyond our control. But we will continue to prioritize transparency, communication, and support for the

banding community, while sustaining essential services and seeking opportunities to move modernization efforts forward when feasible.

We may not know exactly what lies ahead—but we do know who we are, what our mission is, and who we serve.

Thank You

To the thousands of federal permittees, collaborators, volunteers, partners, Flyway Councils, and hunters who make up this broad and diverse community: thank you for your patience, your professionalism, and your dedication to bird conservation and science during a challenging year.

Your work matters, and your support matters. It made this year possible.

We are honored to serve you, and we remain committed to carrying this legacy forward—day by day, season by season, year by year.

On behalf of the entire Bird Banding Laboratory team, I wish you a peaceful and meaningful 2026.

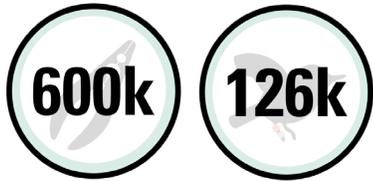
Saludos,
Antonio (Tony) Celis-Murillo, Ph.D.
Bird Banding Laboratory Manager

Even in a year shaped by uncertainty, this community demonstrated certainty in something deeper—that science, collaboration, and stewardship endure.



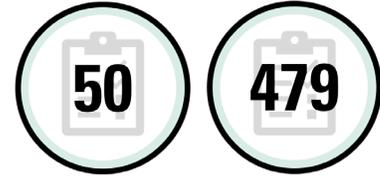
BBL's Year in Numbers

As of December 9th, 2025, the BBL received and processed 599,430 **banding records** and 125,913 **encounter and recapture records** from 2025. Once all the records are tallied, the total numbers will likely be similar to those from recent years: nearly 1 million banding and 180,000 encounter records.



In addition to the **data requests** made to the BBL's website and the Bander Portal, BBL staff responded to 120 direct requests for datasets from researchers and banders in 2025. We also produced and published two major datasets: ScienceBase and GameBirds.

As of December 9th, 2025, the BBL received and reviewed 50 **permit applications** for new Master Banding Permits and 479 applications for new sub-permittees in 2025.



From January through September, BBL staff received and fulfilled 972 **band orders** in 2025 (86 more band orders than during the same period of 2024).



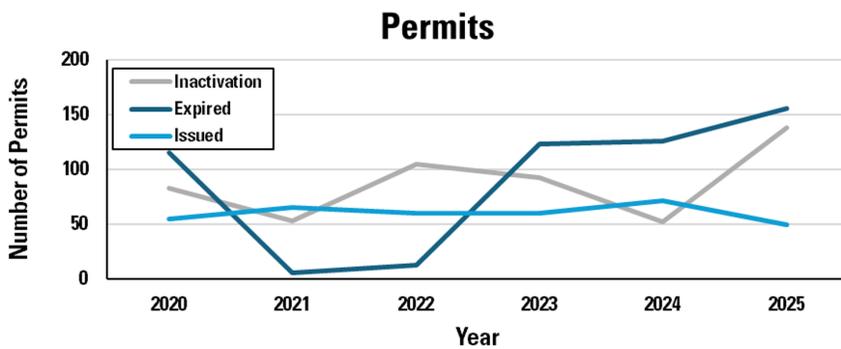
After losing four **staff positions** in 2025, and then regaining one, the BBL will close out the year with a staff of 12.



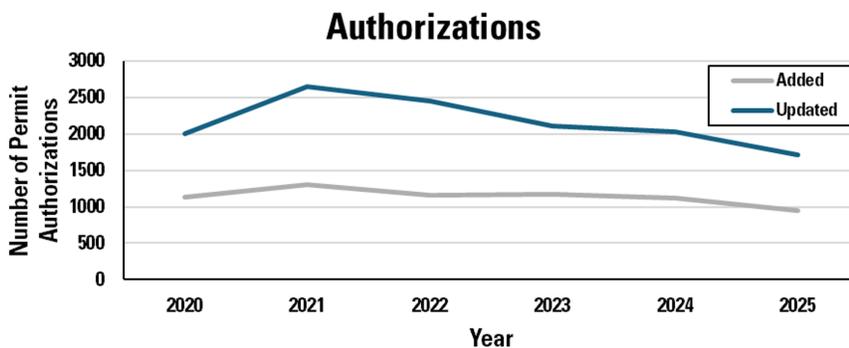
In 2025, the Eastern Ecological Science Center received 81 **letters of support** from our partners and stakeholders, many writing in support of the BBL specifically.



BBL staff received and **etched** 137 bands from banders and members of the public in 2025, revealing complete band numbers from worn unreadable bands.



Despite the challenges of 2025, the BBL continued to process permitting actions. Compared to previous years, more permits expired or were inactivated in 2025, perhaps due to high levels of staffing turnover in our partner organizations and agencies.



Similar numbers of permits were issued and authorizations added and updated to previous years, especially considering the government shutdown (and that the numbers for 2025 were tallied only through December 8th).

Alerts



Scientist releases Wood Ducks following sampling for HPAI through the National Wildlife Disease Program. Birds captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of USGS, Public Domain.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

HPAI is a persistent issue. When in the field, please ensure that you plan for biosecurity measures to protect yourself, your field crew, and the birds you are handling. Please review guidelines produced by the [CDC](#), [USDA](#) and the [Ornithological Council](#). Stay safe out there!

Summary update from [USGS Fish and Wildlife Disease Research Coordinator, M. Camille Hopkins](#):

“Since November 1, 2025, there have been HPAI detections across 41 states with the highest detections along the Atlantic (FL, VA) and Pacific flyways (CA, WA, AK). USDA confirmed HPAI in 51 different wild bird species across ten families. The highest detections were from Anatidae (88%), Accipitridae (4%), and Laridae (3%) with remaining confirmations from Cathartidae (2%), Strigidae (2%), and Corvidae (1%). [Wild bird detections are updated every Tuesday](#). In terms of wild mammals, HPAI was confirmed in an Oregon bobcat and a raccoon in Washington state. There continue to be detections in backyard and commercial poultry as well as dairy cattle (WI, CA).”

Be mindful of this rare possibility

Screw-worms are a parasitic insect species that have largely been found on cattle and deer in South America. Despite being eradicated from the U.S. in the 1960s, screw-worms have snuck their way back up into Central America and continue to head north. While there have been very few cases found in birds, given the screw-worm’s unsettling biology, knowledge is power. If you are located in the southern United States, we recommend researching for more information on screw-worms, including the [USDA screw-worm homepage](#).



Screw-worm fly, adult stage. Public Domain, by The Mexican-American Commission for the Eradication of the Screw-worm.

News

Find the Bird Banding Lab's news page [here](#).

Follow the Eastern Ecological Science Center on Facebook [here](#).



A flock of wintering northern pintail ducks takes flight.
Photo courtesy of John Pearce.

GameBirds Data Release

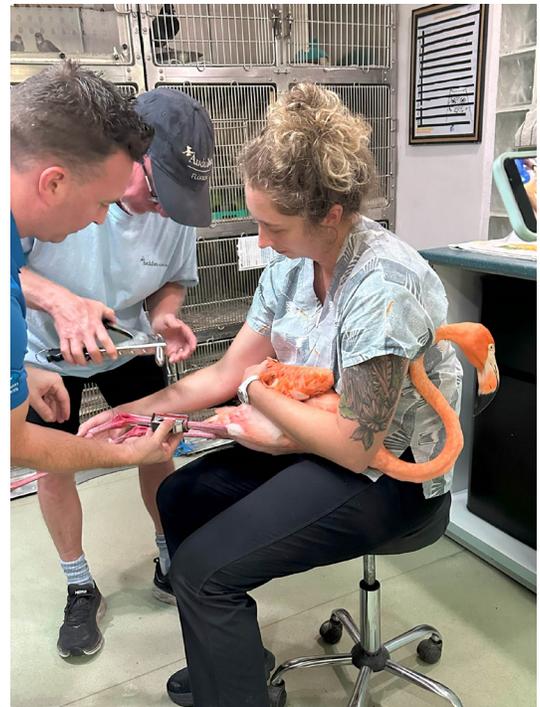
Back in July 2025, the BBL team distributed their annual GameBirds Data Release, along with an article highlighting the scientific value of the gamebird dataset and the importance of the annual updates to effective gamebird management. [Read the article here](#).

Banders Without Borders

Quick updates:

- The BBL celebrated with its sister banding schemes this year - Japan's ringing scheme celebrated 101 years and the New Zealand National Bird Banding Scheme celebrated 75 years!
- Partnerships continue to be strengthened, and we thank both Euring (Europe's bird-ringing coordinating body) and the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology (Japan's ringing scheme) for their letters of support.
- The BBL keeps up relations with Mexico's Pedro y Elena Foundation as many of the "pink wave" flamingos from Hurricane Idalia continue to be sighted in Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

What's Banders Without Borders? [Learn more here](#).



An American Flamingo gently held for federal band and transmitter attachment. Bird captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit.
Photo courtesy of Jerry Lorenz.

A Note From the Permitting Shelves

Project Description Template

Looking to request a new permit application, new authorization, or renew/reactivate your permit? For each of these, a project description is required when you submit your request. We recommend using the [comprehensive project description template](#) to ensure the BBL understands your proposed banding activities and the scientific merit of your project. This will help ensure all necessary authorizations and materials are included in your request, speeding up the permitting process.

Double-check Contact Info

Please double check your contact information by logging into the Bander Portal, and navigating to the Profile tab, Contact Info link. Note that the address provided will be used to mail band order requests.



A biologist holds a banded juvenile Bar-tailed Godwit. Bird captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of Dan Ruthrauff.

A Note From the Supply Room

Band Orders

To continue to maintain a supply of bands for all, we kindly ask that banders work down their existing outstanding band inventories and refrain from panic-ordering bands for future seasons or years. We understand that uncertainty can trigger concern but placing large or premature orders can negatively impact our carefully managed band inventory. Here are some additional tips for ordering bands:

- Prior to submitting your band order, ensure your previous banding data has been submitted.
- Check your outstanding inventory. If you have hundreds of outstanding bands in a particular size, and you place an order for that size, you may be asked to account for your inventory before your order can be filled.
- Bands with older inscriptions (e.g., with the 1-800 number), can still be used on non-game birds. These are typically smaller sizes bands (0A through 3).
- Once you submit your request, you will receive an email notification that your order request was sent to BBL. If you do not receive this email please let us know at bbl_bandings@usgs.gov.

Data Management

NABBP Database Species Changes Update

Please see our [appendix](#) list for the 2025 name changes and taxonomic updates to the NABBP species list. These updates come as a result of the American Ornithological Society's [66th Supplement](#) to the checklist of North American Birds (2025), some other overdue updates for previous supplements, and the addition of a number of species due to vagrant banding records submitted. Notable name changes include those made to Warbling Vireo and Herring Gull see pages 16-17.

As of **December 31, 2025**, these changes have been made in the database, the Bander Portal, and banding and recapture excel templates. **Please be sure to download the newest version of the excel template from the Bander Portal to see those changes.**



Red-breasted Nuthatch. Photo courtesy of Mikey Lutmerding.

Prepare your data!

Some tools to help you upload and submit your data:

- Bander Portal [video tutorials](#)
- [Submitting data with auxiliary markers: a guide](#)
- Resolving warnings on the data cleaning/ submission page on the Bander Portal, [page 7 of MTAB 105](#)
- Replacement bands, including information on replaced bands that need to be etched, [page 6 of MTAB 106](#)
- Using band destroyed, band lost, and record lost, [page 8 of MTAB 108](#)
- Reporting mortalities, [page 8 of MTAB 107](#)

Contact us! We are always happy to help. We recommend including a screenshot of the issue and providing your excel template. Email banderportalhelp@usgs.gov with any questions you may have regarding uploading and submitting your data. You can also set up “office hours,” a virtual meeting with one of our staff members.

Frequently Asked Questions

What bird status extra info code should I use?

One of our partners has put together a helpful website to determine what extra info code to use: <https://www.birding.band/>. Simply click on all things that were done to the bird at the time of processing that may potentially affect the status code, and the site will provide the appropriate status code for you to report. Still not sure? We're happy to help at bbl_verify_data@usgs.gov.

**Note any use of trade, firm, or product names in this website are for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.*

How can I process repeat warnings faster during the data submission process?

First, double check that this warning cannot be resolved with a data modification. See our resolving warnings on the data cleaning/submission page on the Bander Portal, [page 7 of MTAB 105](#).

If everything looks good and the warnings simply need to be bypassed, we recommend leaving the Cleaning/Submission page open. Then opening the view/modify banding screen in a new tab by right clicking the band number. You can bypass these warnings in a new tab, and then when you have reached a good point just refresh the Cleaning/Submission page to see what's left to do.



Roseate Spoonbill. Photo courtesy of Mikey Lutmerding.

Auxiliary Marker Corner

Birds are on the move - that means it is data submission time!

During the fall the BBL starts to receive encounters from the general public of color-marked birds that were tagged during the breeding season. If the banding record is already in our database, it is easy (even automatic) for encounter sightings to be matched to the federal band and processed. This prevents our staff from having to chase down the data, and you get your Report to Bander encounters quicker!

Check out the [Submitting Auxiliary Markers Guide](#) to get your data in faster and easier.

This guide contains:

- Examples of how to submit different markers, including photos of the auxiliary marked birds and example template records
- A quick guide on bird statuses
- How to submit recapture data with auxiliary markers

Message to the Flyways

Data Submission

Hunting season is well on its way - please make sure your preseason data is submitted so we can better serve you and the hunters reporting your birds.

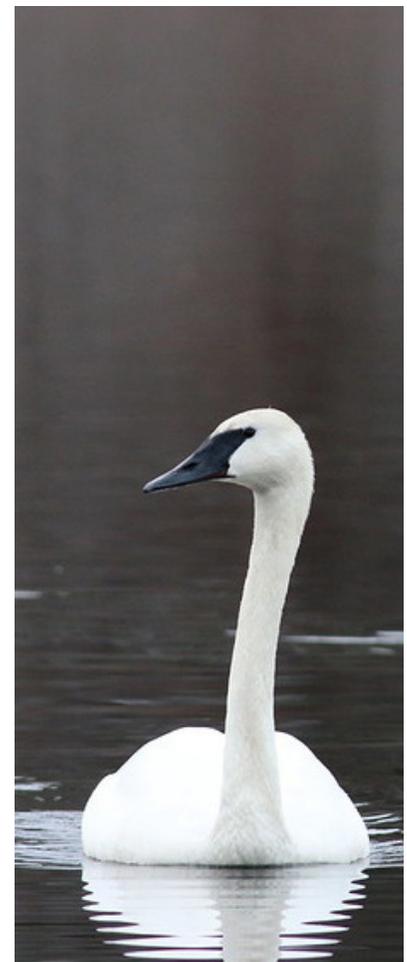
Band Orders

Banders are beginning winter banding operations. Although the inventory for some waterfowl band sizes are currently low and several band sizes/types are on back order, fear not! We've placed an urgent band order that we expect to reach our shelves by late January. In the meantime, we are trying to spread our current inventory fairly and strategically - please be thoughtful in placing your band orders.

Winter Flyway Council Meetings

Winter flyway council meetings are coming up in February and March 2026. The BBL tentatively aims to have in-person attendance at three of the meetings this winter and virtual attendance at the fourth to better engage, address needs, and answer questions. We look forward to seeing you there!

Please contact Lauren Walker (lewalker@usgs.gov) with any comments or questions regarding gamebird encounters or issues related to the flyways.



Trumpeter Swan. Photo courtesy of Mikey Lutmerding.

Moments In History

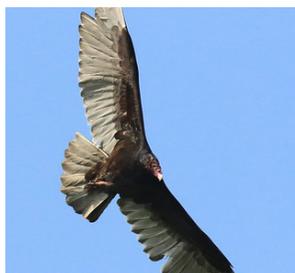
Bird Band Pop Quiz!

Grab a scrap piece of paper to record your answers, and see what you know about federal bird bands and their history. Once you complete the quiz, scroll down to the end of the MTAB to see how well you did.

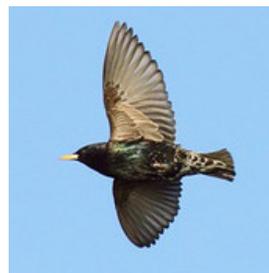
1. How many bands does the BBL distribute every year?
 - a. ~500,000
 - b. ~750,000
 - c. ~900,000
 - d. ~1,000,000
2. What type of metal can federal bird bands be made out of?
 - a. Aluminum
 - b. Stainless-steel
 - c. Incoloy
 - d. All of the above
3. Which one of the following is NOT a band style option offered by the BBL?
 - a. Butt-end
 - b. Seamless
 - c. Rivet
 - d. Lock-on
4. On band sizes 0A through 1D what does the word ABRE refer to?
 - a. Spanish for open
 - b. French for open
 - c. The manufacturer initials
 - d. A unique code for the BBL to know it's their band
5. What species group banded under the North American Bird Banding Program should NOT receive a federal metal band?



a. Plovers



b. Vultures



c. Starlings



d. Hummingbirds

6. On average, how much does a single band cost?

- a. \$0.05
- b. \$0.10
- c. \$0.20
- d. \$0.55

7. What year was reportband.gov launched and added to federal bird band inscription?

- a. 1998
- b. 2000
- c. 2005
- d. 2007



8. Which of these are listed in the correct order of band size from smallest to largest? (Bonus point if you know why!)

- a. 1C, 1, 1B, 1A, 1D
- b. 9, 9A, 9C
- c. 7, 7A, 7B, 7D
- d. Both a and b are correct

9. What was the phone number that folks could call to report their band before the call-in option was removed in 2017?

- a. 1-800-327-BIRD
- b. 1-800-327-BAND
- c. 1-800-327-DUCK
- d. 1-800-REPORTS

10. Who paid for federal bird bands and when? Match the organization to a year. Hint: this is when the BBL was under each organization.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. U.S. Department of Agriculture | 1. 1920-1938 |
| b. National Biological Survey | 2. 1939-1992 |
| c. U.S. Geological Survey | 3. 1993-1995 |
| d. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service | 4. 1996-Present |



Upcoming Events

**Pacific Seabird Group
Annual Meeting**

February 23-27, 2026
Virtual event

**Atlantic Flyway Council
Winter Meeting**

February 22-26, 2026
Mystic, Connecticut

**Mississippi Flyway Council
Winter Meeting**

February 23-27, 2026
Nashville, Tennessee

**Central Flyway Council
Winter Meeting**

March 2-6, 2026
South Padre Island, Texas

**Pacific Flyway Council
Winter Meeting**

March 9, 2026
Cannon Beach, Oregon

**Eastern Bird Banding Association
Annual Meeting**

March 20-22, 2026
Ligonier, Pennsylvania

**The Association of Field Ornithologists
& Wilson Ornithological Society**

Annual Meeting

July 7-9, 2026
Newport, Rhode Island

**American Ornithological Society
Annual Meeting**

August 3-7, 2026
Amherst, Massachusetts

**Hummingbird Research Group &
Western Hummingbird Partnership
Conference/Workshop**

August 13-17, 2026
Sedona, Arizona

Recent Literature

[An intergeneric hybrid between historically isolated temperate and tropical jays following recent range expansion - Stokes & Keitt - Ecology and Evolution](#)

[Estimated annual abundance of migratory Peale's Peregrine Falcons in Coastal Washington, USA - Varland et al. - The Journal of Raptor Research](#)

[Migratory routing and departure decisions of *Porzana carolina* \(Sora\): New insights from the Motus Wildlife Tracking System - Lewis et al. - Ornithology](#)

Request for Information

We are looking to make these MTABs quarterly. Please see below for the things we need from you!

- Did you use BBL's data in a recent publication? Please let us know!
- Any upcoming events and dates to share with our banders. We will be glad to add any relevant dates to our Calendar section.
- Do you have any questions that you feel might be relevant to other banders? We would love to include them (and the answer) in our Frequently Asked Questions section.

Please send your suggestions to Kyra Harvey at kharvey@usgs.gov

To cite this MTAB:

Harvey, K. R. and McKay, J. L., 2025, Memo To All Banders December 2025: U.S. Geological Survey, Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD, 113: 1-17. Retrieved from website address: <https://www.usgs.gov/labs/bird-banding-laboratory/memos-all-banders-and-bird-banding-notes>

*All photos in this MTAB are U.S. Geological Survey, public domain unless otherwise noted.

Bird Band Quiz Answer Sheet

1. Answer d – Every year the BBL distributes roughly one million bands to bird banders.
2. Answer d – While more expensive, hard metal bands (incoloy and stainless steel) are beneficial for certain species where the bands receive increased amounts of wear over its lifetime, whether due to longevity of species or habitat environment.
3. Answer b – Seamless bands are used on pet birds, as they are slid onto the bird's leg before their feet have fully developed.
4. Answer a – The word "ABRE" is Spanish for "OPEN" (which is also on these smaller bands). They instruct the finder to open the band to see reporting instructions stamped on the inside of the bird band.
5. Answer b – Vultures should NOT receive federal bird bands, as their habit of pooping on their legs to keep cool will damage the band and potentially cause injury.
6. Answer c – Each band costs roughly 20 cents, with harder metal bands and lock-on bands typically costing more.
7. Answer b – In the year 2000, reportband.gov was launched as a way for finders to virtually report their bird band encounters. This year, reportband.gov celebrated 25 years!
8. Answer d – Both a and b are in correct order from smallest to largest. For answer c, 7A is the smallest band size. Why the weird sizing? As additional sizes were added, they were given a letter. So, size 1 was first, 1A was made next, then 1B and so forth. Additionally, some sizes have been phased out over the years, including 9B and 7C. The science of bird banding continues to improve! Give yourself one point extra if you knew the why.
9. Answer b – While this toll-free number has been phased out for gamebirds, there are many species groups that still receive bird bands with the 1-800-327-BAND toll number. The number is still operational in that it directs finders to report online at reportband.gov.
10. Answer a1, b3, c4, and d2 – Learn more about the [BBL's organizational history here](#).

Appendix: NABBP Database Species Changes Update

Below are the 2025 name changes and taxonomic updates to the NABBP species list. These updates come as a result of the American Ornithological Society's [66th Supplement](#) to the checklist of North American Birds (2025) and some other overdue updates for previous supplements, and the addition of a number of species due to vagrant banding records submitted.

As of **December 31, 2025**, these changes have been made in the database, the Bander Portal, and banding and recapture excel templates. Please be sure to download the newest version of the template from the Bander Portal to see those changes. Additional modifications to follow, as we are continuing to update our species lists. These changes are listed by taxonomic order.

Questions? Contact Matt Rogosky (mrogosky@usgs.gov).

- ★ Species number 0510 (Herring Gull) name change
 - Herring Gull to American Herring Gull
 - Scientific name *Larus argentatus* to *Larus smithsonianus*
 - HERG to AHGU

Species number 0570 (Heermann's Gull) code change

- HEEG to HEGU

Species number 0793 (White Tern) name change

- White Tern to Blue-billed White-Tern
- WHITE to BBWT

Species number 0781 (Whiskered Tern) code change

- WHIT to WHITE

Species number 1020 (Cape Petrel) name change

- Cape Petrel to Pintado Petrel
- CAPE to PIPE

Species number 3151 (Spotted Dove) scientific name change

- *Streptopelia chinensis* to *Spilopelia chinensis*

Species number 3330 (Cooper's Hawk) scientific name change

- *Accipiter cooperii* to *Astur cooperii*

Species number 3340 (American Goshawk) scientific name change

- *Accipiter atricapillus* to *Astur atricapillus*

Species number 3826 (Red-crowned Parrot) name change

- Red-crowned Parrot to Red-crowned Amazon
- RCPA to RCAM

Species number 3827 (Hispaniolan Parrot) name change

- Hispaniolan Parrot to Hispaniolan Amazon
- HIPA to HIAM

Species number 3828 (Puerto Rican Parrot) name change

- Puerto Rican Parrot to Puerto Rican Amazon
- PRPA to PRAM

Species number 4402 (Puerto Rican Emerald) scientific name change

- *Chlorostilbon maugaeus* to *Riccordia maugaeus*

★ Add new species number 4555

- TUFL, Tufted Flycatcher
- Scientific Name *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*

Species number 6061 (Antillean Euphonia) name change

- Antillean Euphonia to Unidentified Antillean Euphonia
- Remove scientific name, *Chlorophonia musica*
- ANEU to UAEU

★ Add new species number 6062

- PREU, Puerto Rican Euphonia
- Scientific name *Chlorophonia sclateri*

Species number 6270 (Warbling Vireo) name change

- Warbling Vireo to Unidentified Warbling-Vireo
- Remove scientific name, *Vireo gilvus*
- WAVI to UNWV

★ Add new species number 6271

- EAWV, Eastern Warbling-Vireo
- Scientific name *Vireo gilvus*

★ Add new species number 6272

- WEWV, Western Warbling-Vireo
- Scientific Name *Vireo swainsoni*

Species number 6881 (Fan-tailed Warbler) scientific name change

- *Basileuterus lachrymosus* to *Euthlypis lachrymosa*

Species number 7423 (Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush) scientific name change

- *Garrulax pectoralis* to *Pterorhinus pectoralis*

Species number 7471 (Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler) name change

- Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler to Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler
- *Locustella ochotensis* to *Helopsaltes ochotensis*

★ Add new species number 7624

- SOTH, Song Thrush
- Scientific Name *Turdus philomelos*

Species number 7640 (Bluethroat) scientific name change

- *Cyanecula svecica* to *Luscinia svecica*

Species number 7950 (Akepa) name change

- Akepa to Hawaii Akepa
- AKEP to HAAK

Species number 8060 (Lavender Waxbill) scientific name change

- *Estrilda caerulescens* to *Glaucustrilda caerulescens*

★ Add new species number 8140

- CHMU, Chestnut Munia
- Scientific name *Lonchura atricapilla*

Species number 8519 (Royal Albatross) name change

- Royal Albatross to Southern Royal Albatross
- ROAL to SRAL