

Taxonomic recommendations for British birds: third report[†]

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These recommendations of the Taxonomic Sub-Committee of the BOU Records Committee take effect immediately for the purposes of the British List. Species-level decisions are based on criteria outlined by Helbig *et al.* (2002, Guidelines for assigning species rank; *Ibis* 144: 518–525). The second report of the Sub-Committee was published in *Ibis* 146: 153–157.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Phylogeographical analyses of mitochondrial DNA restriction fragments (Shields & Wilson 1987. *Evolution* 41: 662–666; Shields 1988. *Proc. Int. Ornithol. Congr.* 19: 1889–1895; Van Wagner & Baker 1990. *J. Mol. Evol.* 31: 373–382; Quinn *et al.* 1991. *Auk* 108: 585–593) and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Quinn *et al.* 1991; Baker & Marshall 1997. *Avian Molecular Evolution and Systematics*: 51–82. San Diego: Academic Press; Paxinos *et al.* 2002. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* 99: 1399–1404; Scribner *et al.* 2003a. *Auk* 120: 889–907; Scribner *et al.* 2003b. *Condor* 105: 771–782) and microsatellites (Scribner *et al.* 2003b) suggest that small-bodied, arctic-breeding populations (*hutchinsii*, *leucopareia*, *minima* and *taverneri*) and large-bodied populations (*canadensis*, *fulva*, *interior*, *maxima*, *moffitti*, *occidentalis* and *parvipes*) form reciprocally monophyletic groups which are genetically highly divergent. A morphometric study (Van Wagner & Baker 1990) also recovered the small- and large-bodied forms as separate groups. A study of mitochondrial DNA sequences indicated that the two groups are not each other's closest relatives (Paxinos *et al.* 2002); the small-bodied clade formed

a sister-group relationship with Barnacle Goose *B. leucopsis* and the large-bodied clade formed a sister-group relationship with a group of endemic Hawaiian geese, of which only one representative remains extant (Hawaiian Goose or Nene, *B. sandvicensis*). Fieldwork on Baffin Island (Soper 1946. *Auk* 63: 1–24), Southampton Island, Nunavut, Canada (Sutton 1932. *Mem. Carnegie Mus.* 12, part 2, sect. 2: 1–275) and in the Yukon Delta, Alaska (Conover 1926. *Auk* 43: 162–180; Brandt 1943. *Alaska Bird Trails*. Cleveland, OH: Bird Research Foundation) has documented close contact and sympatric breeding of members of the small- and large-bodied groups, apparently without interbreeding, and differences between these groups in arrival date, nesting habitat and nest structure. The two groups are therefore best treated as separate species:

- **Greater Canada Goose** *B. canadensis* (polytypic, with subspecies *canadensis*, *fulva*, *interior*, *maxima*, *moffitti*, *occidentalis* and *parvipes*)
- **Lesser Canada Goose** *B. hutchinsii* (polytypic, with subspecies *hutchinsii*, *leucopareia*, *minima* and *taverneri*)

Greater Canada Goose is currently in Category C of the British List. Several records of Greater and Lesser Canada Geese are currently under review for possible admission to Category A.

A manuscript on the taxonomy of Canada geese has been prepared and will be published in due course.

Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

Greater Scaup was treated as monotypic in the Status of Birds in Britain and Ireland (BOU 1971), a change that was introduced without explanation. We recommend that the species be treated as polytypic, with subspecies *A. m. marila* and *A. m. nearctica*, following Banks (1986. *Wilson Bull.* 89: 433–444).

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The name *mariloides*, which has previously been applied to populations of the species within the range of *nearctica*, is unavailable as it was attached to specimens of Lesser Scaup *A. affinis*. The form that occurs in Britain is *A. m. marila*.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

Melanitta nigra is currently treated as a polytypic species with subspecies *M. n. nigra* and *M. n. americana*. A morphological analysis of seaducks (Tribe Mergini) concluded that these subspecies are sister taxa (Livezey 1995. *Condor* 97: 233–255). Adult male *nigra* and *americana* differ diagnostically on the basis of bill shape and the extent of yellow pigment in the bill (Dwight 1914. *Auk* 3: 293–308; Dement'ev & Gladkov 1952. *Birds of the USSR*; Cramp & Simmons 1977. *Handbook of the Birds of Europe the Middle East and North Africa*, Volume 1. Oxford: OUP; Astins 1992. *Birding World* 5: 58–59). Occasional examples of *nigra* with unusually large extent of yellow in the bill are thought to refer to second calendar year (subadult) birds (Cramp & Simmons 1977). The shape of the nostrils in male *nigra* and *americana* is also different (Dwight 1914. *Auk* 31: 293–308; Dean 1989. *Brit. Birds* 82: 615–616). There are clear diagnostic differences between the male courtship calls of *nigra* and *americana* (Sangster, *Wilson Bull.* in revision). These differences are potentially important because both the call and the bill of scoters are significant components of the display repertoire, which may form the basis of female mating preference (Myres 1959. *Wilson Bull.* 71: 159–168). Differences in the structure and coloration of bills of female *nigra* and *americana* have also been reported (Waring 1993. *Birding World* 6: 78–79). On the basis of diagnostic differences in male courtship call and bill structure, it is recommended that two monotypic species should be recognized.

- **Common Scoter** *M. nigra* (monotypic)
- **Black Scoter** *M. americana* (monotypic).

Both species are on Category A of the British List.

Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

Melanitta fusca is currently treated as a polytypic species with subspecies *M. f. fusca* (North Europe east to the River Yenisey), *M. f. deglandi* (Nearctic) and *M. f. stejnegeri* (Asia, east of the Yenisey). A morphological analysis of seaducks (Tribe Mergini) concluded that *deglandi* and *fusca* are sister taxa (Livezey 1995. *Condor* 97: 233–255), but *stejnegeri* was not included in this analysis. Adult male *fusca* is

diagnosably distinct from *deglandi* and *stejnegeri* on the basis of both bill shape and coloration, and on the shape of the nostrils (Dwight 1914. *Auk* 31: 293–308; Proctor & Pullan 1997. *Birding World* 10: 56–61). All age and sex classes of *fusca* are diagnostically distinct from *deglandi* and *stejnegeri* on the basis of the contours of feathering at the base of the bill (Garðarsson 1997. *Bliki* 18: 65–67). Although the described sample sizes are small, male *fusca* and *deglandi* are reported to differ diagnostically in tracheal structure and (presumably as a consequence of this) courtship vocalizations (Miller 1926. *Am. Mus. Nov.* 243: 1–5; Cramp & Simmons 1977. *Handbook of the Birds of Europe the Middle East and North Africa*, Vol. 1). On average, the white subocular mark of adult male *fusca* is smaller than that of *deglandi* and *stejnegeri* (Dement'ev & Gladkov 1952. *Birds of the USSR*, Moscow; Dwight 1914; Proctor & Pullan 1997). On the basis of diagnostic differences in bill structure and pigmentation, and the other morphological differences described above, it is recommended that two species should be recognized:

- **Velvet Scoter** *M. fusca* (monotypic)
- **White-winged Scoter** *M. deglandi* (polytypic, with subspecies *deglandi* and *stejnegeri*)

Velvet Scoter is on Category A of the British List. A further decision on possible specific status for *M. d. stejnegeri* has been pending awaiting analysis of vocalizations for these taxa. A manuscript on species limits in scoters has been submitted and will be published in due course.

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*

The greyish edges to mantle feathers that are said to be characteristic of *G. s. squamata* from Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land are variable within the species (De Korte 1972. *Beaufortia* 19: 113–150). It is recommended that Red-throated Diver be treated as monotypic.

Little Shearwater *Puffinus assimilis*

A recent molecular analysis indicates that the Little Shearwater *Puffinus assimilis* and Audubon's Shearwater *P. lherminieri* complex comprises three monophyletic groups, which are distributed in the north Atlantic Ocean, the Indian and Pacific oceans, and the southern Atlantic Ocean and Australian and New Zealand seas (Austin *et al.* 2004. *Auk* 121: 847–864). The three forms breeding in the tropical and subtropical parts of the Atlantic Ocean (*P. l. lherminieri*, *P. a. baroli*, *P. a. boydi*) that were included in this study formed a monophyletic group

that is not closely related to the other forms of the complex (including nominate *P. a. assimilis*). The three tropical and subtropical Atlantic taxa are best treated as two species:

- **Macaronesian Shearwater** *P. baroli* (polytypic, with subspecies *baroli* and *boydi*)
 - **Audubon's Shearwater** *P. herminieri* (monotypic)
- The taxonomic status of *P. b. boydi* remains under consideration pending study of recently collected sound recordings of that taxon. The only form that has been shown to occur in Britain is *Puffinus baroli baroli*.

Western Palearctic taxa of *Aquila* and *Hieraaetus*

Following the publication of a number of phylogenetic studies (Wink & Seibold 1996. *Biología y conservación de las rapaces Mediterráneas*: 335–344; Wink & Sauer-Gürth 2000. *Raptors at Risk*: 135–147; Wink 2000. *Raptors at Risk*: 831–844; Roulin & Wink 2004. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* **81**: 565–578; Wink & Sauer-Gürth 2004. *Raptors Worldwide*: 483–498; Bunce *et al.* 2005. *Publ. Lib. Sci.* **3**(1): 44–46; Helbig *et al.* 2005. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* **35**: 147–164; Lerner & Mindell 2005. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* in press) a reappraisal of the taxonomy of *Hieraaetus* and *Aquila* eagles has been undertaken. These studies indicate that the species currently included in *Hieraaetus* and *Aquila* do not form separate monophyletic groups. After consideration, we propose to treat the Western Palearctic species as follows:

- **Greater Spotted Eagle** *Aquila clanga*
- **Lesser Spotted Eagle** *Aquila pomarina*
- **Booted Eagle** *Aquila pennata*
- **Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos*
- **Verreaux's Eagle** *Aquila verreauxii*
- **Bonelli's Eagle** *Aquila fasciata*
- **Steppe Eagle** *Aquila nipalensis*
- **Tawny Eagle** *Aquila rapax*
- **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *Aquila heliaca*
- **Spanish Imperial Eagle** *Aquila adalbertii*

Two of these species are currently on the British List: Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga* (Category B) and Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* (Category A). In addition, Booted Eagle *Aquila pennata* is included in Category D.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Yellow-legged Herring Gulls of the Mediterranean and Atlantic populations *L. a. michahellis* and *L. a. atlantis* are very similar to each other, and are reported to be diagnosably distinct from eastern Mediterranean and Caspian populations *L. a. cachinnans*, from Herring Gulls from northwest

Europe *L. a. argentatus* and *L. a. argenteus* and from Lesser Black-backed Gull *L. fuscus*, in immature and adult plumages, in coloration of bare parts (Dubois & Yésou 1984. *Br. Birds* **77**: 344–348; Klein & Gruber 1997. *Limicola* **11**: 49–75; Klein & Buchheim 1997. *Vogelwelt* **118**: 61–70; Dubois 2001. *Birding World* **14**: 293–304) and in vocalizations (Teyssèdre 1983. *Oiseau* **53**: 43–52; Teyssèdre 1984. *Behaviour* **88**: 13–33; Panov *et al.* 1991. *Zool. Zh.* **70**: 73–89; Filchagov 1993. *Br. Birds* **86**: 550–560; Filchagov 1999. *Zool. Zh.* **78**: 349–357). *L. a. michahellis*, in common with many other gull taxa, has experienced relatively recent range expansion and breeds sympatrically with *L. a. argenteus* in western Europe (Nicolau-Guillaumet 1977. *Alauda* **45**: 53–73; Marion *et al.* 1985. *Alauda* **53**: 81–87; Yésou 1991. *Ibis* **133**: 256–263; Ogilvie *et al.* 2003. *Br. Birds* **96**, 476–519) and in close proximity to *L. a. cachinnans* in Romania (Klein & Buchheim 1997). *L. a. argenteus* and *L. a. michahellis/atlantis* fulfil diagnosability and other criteria for separate specific rank as defined in Helbig *et al.* (2002. *Ibis* **144**: 518–525).

L. a. michahellis and *L. a. armenicus* are diagnosable by a combination of several characters (bill markings, wing-tip pattern, biometrics and mitochondrial DNA), although intermediate birds occur in a zone of contact in central Turkey (Liebers & Helbig 1999. *Limicola* **13**: 281–321). Molecular differentiation between *L. a. michahellis* and *L. a. armenicus* is substantial and gene flow appears to be limited and unilateral (Liebers & Helbig 1999). Detailed molecular studies based on analyses of mitochondrial DNA further suggest that *L. a. michahellis/atlantis* and *L. a. armenicus* are distinct but closely related but are much more distantly related to *L. a. cachinnans* and *L. a. argentatus/argenteus* (Liebers & Helbig 1999; Liebers *et al.* 2001. *Mol. Ecol.* **10**: 2447–2462; Crochet *et al.* 2002. *Auk* **119**: 603–620; Liebers *et al.* 2004. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* **271**: 893–902). Treating *michahellis* and *armenicus* as largely allopatric taxa, they fulfil species criteria 3 or 4.2 defined in Helbig *et al.* (2002. *Ibis* **144**: 518–525).

The combined evidence of morphology, vocalizations and molecular phylogenetics strongly indicates that *L. a. michahellis* (including *atlantis*), *L. a. armenicus* and *L. a. argentatus* (including *argenteus*) are best treated as separate species:

- **Yellow-legged Gull** *L. michahellis* (polytypic)
- **Armenian Gull** *L. armenicus* (monotypic)
- **Herring Gull** *L. argentatus* (polytypic)

Herring Gull and Yellow-legged Gull are on Category A of the British List. The taxonomic status

of *L. a. smithsonianus* and *L. a. cachinnans* is still under review. A useful summary of the taxonomic literature on the *Larus argentatus* – *fuscus* complex was published by Dubois (2002. *Dutch Birding* 24: 271–298).

Generic limits of terns

A molecular phylogeny of the terns based on mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bridge *et al.* 2005. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 35: 459–469) strongly supports the monophyly of several species groups, including the brown-winged terns ('*Onychoprion*'), little terns ('*Sternula*'), marsh terns (*Chlidonias*) and crested terns ('*Thalasseus*'). Monophyly of the typical black-capped terns (*Sterna s.s.*) could not be demonstrated, owing to the uncertain position of Forster's Tern *S. forsteri* and Trudeau's Tern *S. trudeaui*. The crested terns and typical black-capped terns were identified as sister-groups, with the marsh terns, Inca Tern *Larosterna inca*, Caspian and Gull-billed terns, and Large-billed Tern as their successive outgroups. The little terns and brown-winged terns were placed outside this group, which means that '*Sterna*', as currently recognized (Voous 1977. *List of Recent Holarctic Bird Species*), is a paraphyletic group. Therefore, a revision of the terns in which 12 genera are recognized was recommended. However, the evidence for adoption of '*Thalasseus*' for the crested terns is not strong. With this exception, we propose to follow the generic limits outlined in Bridge *et al.* (2005). As a result, the taxa on the British List are to be listed as follows:

- Aleutian Tern *Onychoprion aleutica*
- Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscata*
- Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus*
- Little Tern *Sternula albifrons*
- Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
- Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*
- Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*
- White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*
- Royal Tern *Sterna maxima*
- Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis*
- Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri*
- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
- Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*
- Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*

Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica*

Geographical variation in the Atlantic Puffin is clinal, with size increasing with latitude (Vaurie 1965.

Birds of the Palearctic Fauna II: Non-passeriformes; Cramp 1985. *Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa*, Vol. IV). The three currently recognized races, nominate *arctica*, *grabae* and *naumanni*, are differentiated on the basis of wing length, bill length and bill depth. The clinal size variation between the putative subspecies is paralleled at more local levels: birds from north Iceland have longer wings than those from the south (Petersen 1976. *Ornis Scand.* 7: 185–192; BWP); birds from northwest Scotland are bigger than those from the southeast (Harris 1979. *Bird Study* 26: 259–266); and wing length increases clinally north along the Norwegian coast (Pethon 1967. *Nytt Mag. Zool.* 14: 84–95). The functional link of these correlations is not clear, but they are certainly consistent. Delimitation of races appears largely to be arbitrary. We recommend that the Atlantic Puffin be treated as monotypic.

Generic limits of swallows

A recent molecular phylogeny indicates that the genus *Hirundo* (*sensu* Voous 1977) is a paraphyletic taxon (Sheldon *et al.* 2005. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 35: 254–270). Two groups, the 'red-rumped swallows' and the 'cliff swallows', are not closely related to the other species of *Hirundo* but form the sister-group of the house swallows *Delichon*. The 'rock swallows' *Ptyonoprogne* are the sister-group of *Hirundo s.s.* These relationships were strongly supported by the data. On the basis of this evidence, Red-rumped Swallow is included in *Cecropis* and becomes *Cecropis daurica*. Cliff Swallow is placed in *Petrochelidon* and becomes *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*. The species on the British List should be listed in the following sequence:

- Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*
- Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*
- Eurasian Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
- Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
- House Martin *Delichon urbicum*
- Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*
- Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Molecular phylogenetic evidence indicates that *Anthus novaeseelandiae* does not represent a monophyletic group of taxa (Voelker 1999. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 11: 84–94), but that *richardi* and *rufulus* (including *malayensis*) are closely related. Vocalizations of *richardi* and *rufulus* are consistently different throughout their respective ranges (Alström

& Mild 2003. *Pipits & Wagtails of Europe, Asia and North America*). Divergence of mitochondrial DNA sequences of *richardi* and *rufulus* is similar to that of pairs of taxa that are currently regarded as species (Voelker 1999). Geographical variation in the *richardi* group is slight and seemingly mainly clinal (Alström & Mild 2003). It is recommended that this taxon be treated as a monotypic species:

- **Richard's Pipit** *A. richardi* (monotypic)

Richard's Pipit is in category A of the British List.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*

Recent research into morphological, vocal and molecular differentiation in the Pallas's Leaf Warbler complex (Alström & Olsson 1990. *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* 110: 38–43; Alström *et al.* 1995. *Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* 117: 177–193; Irwin *et al.* 2001. *Ibis* 143: 233–247; Martens *et al.* 2004. *J. Ornithol.* 145: 206–222) has shown that Siberian populations (*Phylloscopus p. proregulus*) differ diagnosably from populations in west and southwest China (*P. p. forresti*), the western (*Phylloscopus p. simlaensis*) and eastern Himalayas (*P. p. chloronotos*), and Gansu and Qinghai, China (*P. p. kansuensis*). Closely related to this complex is *P. yunnanensis*. This species was originally described as new (Alström *et al.* 1992. *Ibis* 134: 329–344) but the name *yunnanensis* has priority (Martens & Eck 1995. *Bonn. Zool. Monogr.* 38; Martens *et al.* 2004). Available evidence supports the recognition of up to five species in this complex: Chinese/La Touche's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus yunnanensis*, Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*, Gansu Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus kansuensis*, Sichuan Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus forresti* and Lemon-rumped Warbler/Simla Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus chloronotos* (polytypic, with subspecies *simlaensis* and *chloronotos*). The taxon on the British List is *Phylloscopus proregulus*. It is recommended that this taxon be treated as monotypic:

- **Pallas's Leaf Warbler** *P. proregulus* (monotypic)

Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*

Firecrest is currently regarded as polytypic with three or four subspecies: nominate *R. i. ignicapilla*, *R. i. madeirensis* from Madeira and *R. i. balearicus* from the Balearic Islands and North Africa, although the North African populations have also been separated as *R. i. laeneni*. Subspecies *madeirensis* has a duller orange crown, shorter supercilium and longer bill than other forms. Päckert *et al.* (2003. *Evolution* 57: 616–629) performed a phylogenetic analysis

based on 580 bp of the *cytochrome b* gene sequence, which suggested that although *balearicus* and nominate *ignicapilla* are genetically very similar, *madeirensis* is well separated. The genetic differentiation between *madeirensis* and the other firecrest taxa was similar to that between *Parus major* and *Parus monticolus*, which were used as outgroups in the analysis. An analysis of the songs and calls of *madeirensis* concluded that songs of *madeirensis* and nominate *ignicapilla* differ, a conclusion which is supported by playback studies (Päckert *et al.* 2001. *J. Ornithol.* 142: 16–29). The song repertoire of *madeirensis* males is reduced to one song type. Songs and calls of *madeirensis* do not evoke a notable territorial response from nominate birds, although *madeirensis* individuals do respond to central and southeast European song types. The song structure of *balearicus* was found not to differ significantly from that of nominate *ignicapilla*.

On the basis of diagnostic differences in both morphology and vocal signals, together with significant genetic divergence, it is recommended that *madeirensis* be treated as a separate species.

- **Firecrest** *R. ignicapilla* (polytypic, with subspecies *ignicapilla*, *balearicus*)
- **Madeira Firecrest** *R. madeirensis* (monotypic)

Only Firecrest (*s.s.*) is on the British List. A manuscript on the taxonomy of *Regulus* has been prepared and will be submitted in due course.

Generic limits of tits

Molecular phylogenetic analysis of the tits (Paridae) based on mitochondrial *cytochrome b* sequences (Gill *et al.* 2005. *Auk* 122: 121–143) suggests the existence of six major clades among species traditionally included in *Parus*: blue tits ('*Cyanistes*'), great tits (*Parus s.s.*), North American crested tits ('*Baeolophus*'), Eurasian crested tits ('*Lophophanes*'), coal tits ('*Periparus*') and chickadees ('*Poecile*'). The data indicate that the blue tits (*P. caeruleus*, *P. cyanus*) branched off before all other species of *Parus* (*s.l.*). However, their phylogenetic position relative to Yellow-browed Tit *Sylviparus modestus* and Sultan Tit *Melanochloa sultanea* differed between analyses. *Pseudopodoces humilis*, previously misclassified in Corvidae, was sister to the great tits in one analysis but basal to all tits except '*Cyanistes*', *Sylviparus* and *Melanochloa* in another. The position of *Pseudopodoces humilis* among tits was previously suggested by James *et al.* (2003. *Ibis* 145: 185–202) based on morphological and preliminary mitochondrial DNA data. Gill *et al.* (2005) proposed to recognize nine genera of tits. They argued that, in addition to

Pseudopodoces, *Sylviparus* and *Melanochlora*, the six groups of *Parus* should each be elevated to generic level. Recognizing (i) that *Parus* would not be monophyletic if the status quo is maintained, (ii) that inclusion of *Pseudopodoces*, *Sylviparus* and *Melanochlora* in *Parus* would result in an even more diverse taxon, and (iii) that *Parus* already is one of the largest genera of birds, we have adopted the arrangement proposed by Gill *et al.* (2005). The tits on the British List should be listed as follows:

- **Blue Tit** *Cyanistes caeruleus*
- **Great Tit** *Parus major*

- **Crested Tit** *Lophophanes cristatus*
- **Coal Tit** *Periparus ater*
- **Willow Tit** *Poecile montanus*
- **Marsh Tit** *Poecile palustris*

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