Data Collection on Intergeneric Hybrids and Basic Types:

AVES 2: Passeriformes

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AVES

birds = Vögel

part 2 = order Passeriformes

144 families, 1361 genera, 6716 species

passerines = Sperlingsvögel

Systematics according to birds of the world 2026.
Subdivision of the families according to en.wikipedia 2026.
The taxonomy of higher taxonomic ranks such as superfamilies, infraorders etc. is currently in flux. It mainly follows en.wikipedia.

Abbreviations:

° = taxa not accepted in the rank of a genus by birds of the world (2026)
e.g. *Catharacta° skua = Stercorarius skua.*

10: 50 etc. The numbers behind the names of families etc. refer to extant genera and species

IS = interspecific hybrid. **IG** = intergeneric hybrid. **IST** = intersubtribal hybrid.
IT = intertribal hybrid. **ISF** = intersubfamilial hybrid. **IF** = interfamilial hybrid.
HY = assumed intergeneric hybridogeneous origin of a taxon.

nat. hyb. = natural hybrid **art. hyb.** = artificial hybrid **capt. hyb.** hybrid in captivity.

Colors within the crosses:

Red letters: intergeneric hybrids (incl. former IG).
Violet letters: plurigeneric hybrids.
Gray letters: hybridity unconfirmed or erroneous.
Green letters: notes on tribes, subfamilies etc. involved in the hybridization.

Yellow shaded: Notes concerning basic types.

Passeriformes

Arrangement alphabetically according to families.

3 suborders:
Acanthasitti 1 family 3: 4.
Passeri 126 families, 1048: 5317.
Tyranni 17 families, 310: 1395.

Summary:

190 intergeneric hybrids: IG (incl. **IT, ISF** and **IF**).
23 preliminary basic types are presented, as for extant taxa.
Basic type level: 3 subfamilies, 19 families (1 monospecific), 1 >1 family.
Average number of species of the basic types 1949 / 23 = 85 species (1–818 species).

Acanthisittidae 3: 4.
Calcariidae 3: 6. **2 IG**
Cardinalidae / Thraupidae / Passerellidae / Parulidae / Icteridae etc. 224: 818. **18 IG + 5 ISF + 7 IF**
Cinclidae (*Cinclus*). 1: 5. **–**
Corvidae subfamily Cyanocoracinae 7: 36. **2 IG**
Dicruridae (*Dicrurus*) 1: 28. **–**
Emberizidae (*Emberiza*) 1: 44. **–**
Estrildidae 38: 138. **16 IG + 27 ISF**
Fringillidae subfamily Carduelinae 47: 183. **65 IG**
Hirundinidae 20: 92. **5 IG**
Laniidae 4: 34.
Menuridae (*Menura*) 1: 29. **–**
Paradisaeidae 18: 44. **15 IG + 3 ISF**
Paridae 15: 62. **8 IG**
Phylloscopidae (*Phylloscopus*) 1: 80. **–**
Pipridae 17: 55. **3 IG**
Pityriasidae (*Pityriasis*) 1: 1. **–**
Promeropidae (*Promerops*) 1: 2. **–**
Ptilonorhynchidae 8: 23. **1 IG**
Sittidae (*Sitta*) 1: 24. **–**
Sturnidae subfamily Sturninae 24: 85. **1 IG + 2 IT**
Turdidae Turdinae genus *Turdus* 1: 106. **–**
Viduidae 2: 20.

General references on avian hybrids:

Ackermann K (1898) Thierbastarde. Zusammenstellung der bisherigen Beobachtungen über Bastardirung im Thierreiche nebst Litteraturnachweisen. II: Wirbelthiere. Kassel: Weber und Weidemeyer.

Aliabadian M & Nijman V (2007) Avian hybrids: incidence and geographic distribution of hybridisation in birds. Contrib. Zool. 76 (1), 59–61. http://dpc.uba.uva.nl/cgi/t/text/get-pdf?c=ctz;idno=7601a06

avianhybrids → see Ottenburghs J et al. (2015 ff.)

avibase Avibase – The World Bird Database. Bird checklists - taxonomy - distribution - maps - links. https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/avibase.jsp?lang=EN

bird-hybrids → see Dumont 2003–2017 http://www.bird-hybrids.com/

birds of the world https://birdsoftheworld.org/

Cockrum EL (1952) A check-list and bibliography of hybrid birds in North America north of Mexico. Wilson Bull. 64, 140–159.

Del Hoyo J et al. (1997–1999) Handbook of the birds of the world. Barcelona: Lynx.

Dumont S (2003–2017) Serge Dumont bird hybrids database: http://www.bird-hybrids.com/ Search engine on bird hybrids. Data of e.g. Gray 1958 and of McCarthy 2006 are thoroughly listed, but without critical comments! The main focus is on intersubspecific and interspecific hybrids. In 2017 in total 8952 bird hybrids and 5622 references were listed.

Ericson PGP et al. (2006) Diversification of Neoaves: integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biol. Lett 2, 543–547.

Fänger H (2026) Avitaxonomicon website. https://www.bird-phylogeny.de private website with many phylograms and other valuable information on the systematics of birds

Fehrer J (2009) Eine neue Phylogenie der Vögel: Was sagen die Daten wirklich? Studium Integrale J. 16, 3–16. https://www.si-journal.de/index2.php?artikel=jg16/heft1/sij161-1.html general considerations concerning the taxonomy and the question of basic types in birds and critical comments as to Hackett et al. (2008)

Gill F, Donsker D & P Rasmussen (Eds) (2025) IOC World Bird List (v15.1). https://www.worldbirdnames.org/new/

Grant PR & Grant BR (1992) Hybridization of bird species. Science 256, 193–197.

Graves GR (2008) Review: Handbook of avian hybrids of the world by Eugene M. McCarthy". The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120 (1), 233–235. see the remarks to McCarthy (2006)

Gray AP (1958) Bird hybrids: A check-list with bibliography. Farnham Royal, Bucks: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. 390 p. some data are questionable. This book is now outdated; for more recent information and critical comments, see McCarthy 2006.

Hackett SJ et al. (2008) A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320, 1763–1767. cf. Fehrer 2009

Houlton C & Blake J (1986) Cage bird hybrids. Nimrod Press Ltd.

Livezey BC & Zusi RL (2007) Higher-order phylogeny of modern birds (Theropoda, Aves: Neornithes) based on comparative anatomy. II. Analysis and discussion. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 149, 1–95.

McCarthy EM (2006) Handbook of avian hybrids of the world. Oxford University Press. 608 pp. http://spinus.info/Images/books/AH743697479746.pdf An evaluation is given for many critical or unconfirmed hybrids, but not for all, see the critical remarks of Graves (2008): "However, those who cast a wide net had better be prepared to throw back the by-catch. Unfortunately, McCarthy kept it all – the good, the bad, and the vague. The lack of discrimination reduces the usefulness of his work because readers will have to dig deeply into the cited works to evaluate the quality of the documentation." Therefore, with regard to the hybrids cited by McCarthy in this paper, it remains a task for future research to double-check all information against the literature. – Most data are also listed in Dumont (see above) and many of them with critical remarks in Ottenburghs et al. (2015 ff.)

Ottenburghs J et al. (2015 ff.) The avian hybrids project: gathering the scientific literature on avian hybridization. Ibis, 157 (4), 892–894. **avianhybrids** https://avianhybrids.wordpress.com/overview-2/ this online-publication is much more critical than McCarthy (2006) or Dumont (2003–2017)

Ottenburghs J (2023) How common is hybridization in birds? Journal of Ornithology 164, 913–920. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10336-023-02080-w

Panov EN (1989) Natural hybridisation and ethological isolation in birds. [Russian]. Moscow: Nauka. uncritical

Randler C (2006) Behavioural and ecological correlates of natural hybridization in birds. Ibis 148, 459–467.

Sanders RW (ed.) (2025) Basic types of life. Tusla (Oklahoma): Blyth Institute.

Short LS (1969) Taxonomic aspects of avian hybridization. Auk 86 (1), 84–105. http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/Auk/v086n01/p0084-p0105.pdf

Sibley CG & Ahlquist JE (1990) Phylogeny and classification of birds: a study in molecular evolution. New Haven (CT): Yale University Press.

Tyler S (2025) Further candidates for basic types of birds – a resumé. pp. 299–341 in Sanders RW (ed.) Basic types of life. Tusla (Oklahoma): Blyth Institute. 32 prospective basic types are presented

Winkler DW et al. (2015) Bird families of the world: A guide to the spectacular diversity of birds. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. ISBN 978-84-941892-0-3.

Zoochat https://www.zoochat.com/community/search/9707769/?q=hybrid&o=relevance An interesting website with many photos of zoo animal hybrids

Acanthisittidae 3: 4 (suborder Acanthasitti)

New Zealand wrens = Maorischlüpfer, Stummelschwänze

Sole extant family of the suborder Acanthasitti

Acanthisitta 1 chloris, Traversia 1 lyalli, Xenicus 2 gilviventris, † longipes (extinct).

Basic type family Acanthisittidae (3: 4): isolated family and sole extant family of suborder Acanthasitti. Hybrids have not been reported.

Acanthizidae 13: 66 (superfamily Meliphagoidea)

thornbills and allies = Südseegrasmücken

Acanthiza 14, Sericornis, …

IS: McCarthy (sub Pardalotidae): *Calamanthus 3 IS, Gerygone 2 IS, Sericornis 3 IS*.
avianhybrids 2026: *Sericornis* (*frontalis* × *keri*, confirmed by mtDNA analysis, Joseph & Moritz 1993).

Acrocephalidae 6: 60

reed warblers = Rohrsänger

Formerly part of Sylviidae s. l.

Acrocephalus 42, Arundinax 1, Graueria 1, Hippolais 4, Iduna 6 caligata, natalensis, opaca, pallida rama, similis, Nesillas 5.

McCarthy 2006 (sub Sylviidae): *Acrocephalus 8 IS.*
avianhybrids (2026) *Acrocephalus* (several new and intensively studied hybrids), *Hippolais* (some new hybrids)

Acrocephalus arundinaceus × *Hippolais* caligata (nat. hyb.) Suchetet 1896, Dumont 2012
unconfirmed

Aegithalidae 3: 11 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

long-tailed tits, bushtits = Schwanzmeisen

Related to Paridae and Remizidae.

Aegithalos 8 (incl. *Psaltria° exilis), Leptopoecile 2, Psaltriparus 1.*

McCarthy (2006), p. 248: *Aegithalos 1 IS, Psaltriparus 2 IS*.

Aegithalos caudatus × *Cyanistes* (*"Parus"*) *cyanus* **IF** Aegithalidae × Paridae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? Old records. Stresemann 1919b; Suchetet 1897a."), Dumont 2012, **uncertain**

Aegithinidae 1: 4 (superfamily Malacanotoidea)

ioras

Formerly part of Irenidae.
Indomalayan.
Aegithina 4.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 234: *Aegithina 1 IS* (races).

Alaudidae 18: 98 (parvorder Sylviida)

larks = Lerchen

en.wikipedia 2010: Larks are a well-defined family, partly because of the shape of the tarsus. No subdivision.
Alauda 4, Certhilauda 4, Eremophila 2, Galerida 6, Mirafra 7, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 265: *Alauda 1 IS, Certhilauda 1 IS, Eremophila 1 IS, Galerida 1 IS, Mirafra 2 IS.*

Artamidae 6: 24 + 1 extinct genus. **1 IG** (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

woodswallows, bellmagpies, and allies = Schwalbenstar-Verwandte

incl. Cracticidae.
3 subfamilies: Artaminae 1: 11, Cracticinae 4: 11, Peltopsinae 1: 2.
Artamus 11, Cracticus 6, Gymnorhina 1, Melloria 1, Peltops 2, Strepera 3.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 232: *Artamus 2 IS, Gymnorhina 2 IS, Strepera 2 IS.*

Cracticus nigrogularis × *Gymnorhina tibicen* Cracticinae (nat. hyb.) Donato & Potts 2004, McCarthy 2006

References:

Donato DB & Potts RT (2004) An Australian magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen* × pied butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis* hybrid in the Tanami Desert, Northern Territory. Australian Field Ornithology 21 (2), 79–80.

Atrichornithidae 1: 2 (infraorder Menurides)

scrub-birds = Dickichtvögel

Australia. Related to Menuridae.

Atrichornis 2 clamosus, rufescens.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Bernieridae 8: 11 (superfamily Locustoidea)

Malagasy warblers = Madagascarsänger

Bernieria 1, …

Bombycillidae 1: 3 (superfamily Bombylloidea)

waxwings = Seidenschwänze

Bombycilla 3.

~~*Bombycilla garrulus* × *Perisoreus infaustus*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Bombycillidae × Corvidae McCarthy 2006 ("error")

Buphagidae 1: 2 (Muscicapoidea)

Oxpeckers = Madenhacker

Formerly part of Sturnidae

IS: McCarthy (2006): (sub Sturnidae) *Buphagus* 1 IS.

Calcariidae 3: 6. **2 IG** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

longspurs and snow buntings = Tundra-Ammern

Formerly part of Emberizidae.

Calcarius 3 lapponicus, ornatus, pictus, Plectrophenax 2 hyperboreus, nivalis, Rhynchophanes 1 mccownii.

Probably **basic type family Calcariidae** (3: 6) or part of a larger basic type, e g. with Emberizidae: All 3 genera are connected by hybridization.

IS: Mc Carthy 2006, p. 306 (sub Emberizidae) *Calcarius 1 IS* (now IG *Rhynchophanes mccownii* × *Calcarius ornatus*, see below), *Plectrophenax 1 IS (hyperboreus* × *nivalis*).
See also avianhybrids (2026)

Calcarius lapponicus × *Plectrophenax nivalis* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("This hybrid has a ring number, but there is no published report. Internet: Foto", Dumont 2012, McDonald 2012 (cited in avianhybrids 2026)

Calcarius ornatus × *Rhynchophanes ("Calcarius") mccownii* McCarthy 2006 (sub *Calcarius* IS), avianhybrids 2026 (sub *Calcarius* IS)

Emberiza citrinella × *Plectrophenax nivalis* **IF** Emberizidae × Calcariidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Fertile eggs reported, but no hatched hybrids. Fitzpatrick 1951."), Dumont 2012. **confirmation needed**

Callaeidae 3: 5 + 1 extinct genus (infraorder Passerides)

(New Zealand) wattlebirds = Lappenvögel

No close relatives.

Callaeas 2, Heteralocha 1 (extinct), *Philesturnus 2 carunculatus, rufusato*

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Calyptomenidae 3: 6 (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Eurylaimides)

African and green broadbills = Pittabreitrachen

Separated from Pittidae.

Calyptomena 3, Smithornis 3.

Calyptophilidae 1: 2 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

chat-tanagers

Calyptophilus 2.

Calyptophilidae are probably part of basic type Cardinalidae – Icteridae etc., because of their phylogenetic position, see Cardinalidae.

Campephagidae 16: 108 (infraorder Corvides)

cuckoo-shrikes = Raupenfänger

Possibly related to Oriolidae.

Campephaga 4, Pericrocotus 16, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 223: *Campephaga 2 IS, Pericrocotus 1–2 IS.*

Cardinalidae 14: 52. **3 IF** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

cardinals and allies= Kardinäle

Formerly often placed as subfamily of Emberizidae.

Amaurospiza 4 (formerly Emberizidae), *Cardinalis 3, Caryothraustes 2, Chlorothraupis 4* (from Thraupidae), *Cyanocompsa 1, Cyanoloxia 4, Driophlox* 4, *Granatellus 4* (formerly Parulidae), *Habia 1 rubica* (from Thraupidae), *Passerina* 7 (incl. *Guiraca*°) *7, Periporphyrus 2, Pheucticus 6, Piranga 9* (formerly Thraupidae), *Spiza 1.*

Cardinalidae is a well-defined family. It is part of a more extensive basic type, directly connected with Thraupidae by three interfamilial hybrids and indirectly connected with Parulidae and Icteridae, thus including Passerellidae and some 5–8 monogeneric or very small families, if compared with various molecular phylograms. So, they all belong to an interfamilial **basic type "Cardinalidae / Thraupidae / Passerellidae / Parulidae / Icteridae"** (224: 818) within superfamily Emberizoidea, see the figure below. In total 29 intergeneric hybrids are known incl. 6 interfamilial hybrids. – Some crosses of this presumed basic type with Fringillidae have been reported, but need confirmation, see also the appendix on interfamilial hybrids.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 316: *Cardinalis 1 IS, Passerina 3 IS, Pheucticus 2 IS, Piranga 4 IS.* See also avianhybrids (2026), e.g. for *Spiza.*

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Gubernatrix cristata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Fringilla coelebs* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 317: "These birds are sometimes placed in different families."), Dumont 2012

Cyanocompsa spec. × *Oryzoborus* spec. **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Sick 1993.")

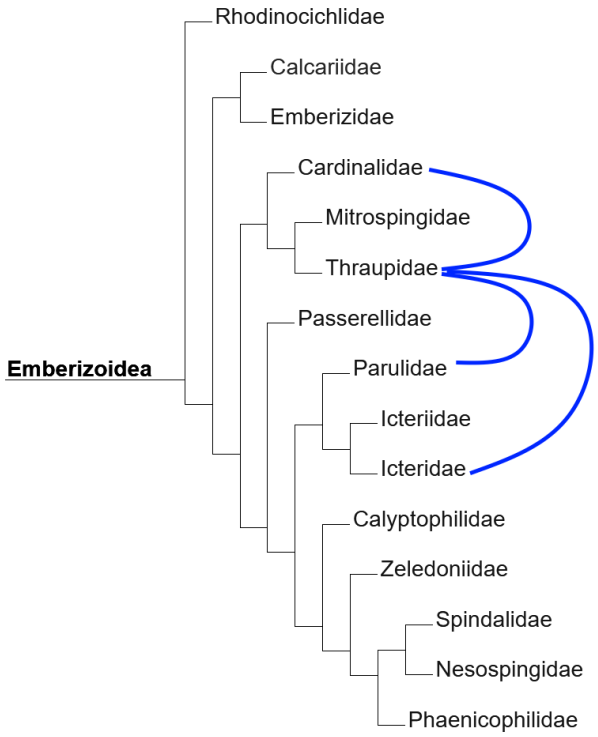
Cyanocompsa brissonii × *Sporophila caerulescens* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea × *Oryzoborus* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Sick 1993.")

Arremon (Lysurus°*) castaneiceps* × *Passerina amoena* **IF** Passerellidae × Cardinalidae McCarthy 2006 ("better confirmation … is needed" ... Harrison-Wells 1975), Dumont 2012

Passerina ciris, cyanea, leclancherii × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Mc Carthy 2006 (p. 342: *P. ciris* × *S. canaria*: "?? old records."; *P. cyanea* × *S. canaria*: "?"; *P. leclancherii* × *S. canaria*: "?. Reportedly, three eggs of four were fertile and one ♂ hybrid hatched. Schumacher 1952."), Dumont 2012

Passerina (*Guiraca*°) *caerulea* × *Spiza americana* Cardinalidae (nat. hyb.) Mc Carthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012



Emberizoidea: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Oliveros CH et al. (2019) doi:10.1073/pnas.1813206116, from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0). Cardinalidae to Phaenicophilidae belong to the same basic type. This basic type diverged since 13 mya (Oliveros et al. 2019, Fig. 2). – For a compilation of confirmed and unconfirmed finch-hybrids see also the appendix below.

Certhiidae 1: 9 (superfamily Certhioidea)

treecreepers = Baumläufer

excl. Salpornithidae.

Certhia 9.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 247: *Certhia 1 IS.*

Cettiidae 7: 32 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

bush warblers and allies = Seidensänger-Verwandte

Cettia 4, Horornis 12, …

Chaetopidae 1: 2 (infraorder Passerides)

rockjumpers = Felsenspringer

South Africa.
Chaetops 2.

Chloropseidae 1: 12 (parvorder Passerida)

leafbirds = Blattvögel
Formerly part of Irenidae.
Chloropsis 12.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Cinclidae 1: 5 (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

dippers = Wasseramseln
Cinclus 5 cinclus, leucocephalus, mexicanus, pallasii, schulzii.

Probably **basic type family Cinclidae** (1: 5). Dippers are unique among passerines for their ability to dive and swim under water. Interspecific hybrids are unknown.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned; Dumont (2017): hybrids only within subspecies.

Cinclosomatidae 2: 12 (infraorder Corvides)

quail-thrushes and jewel-babblers = Drosselflöter
excl. Psophodidae and Ifritidae. Formerly included in the Orthonychidae.
Cinclosoma 8, Ptilorrhoa 4.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 220: *Cinclosoma 2 IS.*
avianhybrids (2026): *Cinclosoma* 1 IS (sub Psophodidae).

Cisticolidae 29: 164 (parvorder Sylviida)

cisticolas and allies = Halmsänger
Formerly part of Sylviidae.
Apalis 25, Calamonastes 4, Cameroptera 4, Cisticola, Prinia 29, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 258: *Apalis 2 IS, Calamonastes 1 IS, Camaroptera 1 IS, Cisticola 6 IS, Prinia 3 IS.*

Climacteridae 2: 7 (infraorder Climacterides)

Australasian treecreepers = Baumrutscher

Climacteris 5 affinis, erythrops, melanurus, picumnus, rufus, Cormobates 2 leucophaea, placens.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 210: *Climacteris 2 IS (affinis × picumnus; melanotus × picumnus,* now conspecific), *Cormobates 1 IS* (*leucophaea* × *minor*, sub *Climacteris*, now subspecies of *Cormobates)*

Cnemophilidae 2: 3 (infraorder Passerides)

satinbirds = Samtvögel, Furchenvögel

Cnemophilus 2, Loboparadisea 1.

Conopophagidae 2: 12 (suborder Tyranni)

gnateaters = Mückenfresser

Conopophaga 10, Pittasoma 2.

Corcoracidae = Struthideidae 2: 2 (superfamily Corvoidea

white-winged chough and apostlebird, Australian mudnester = Sclammnestkrähen

Corcorax 1, Struthidea 1.

IS: McCarthy (2006): no hybrids mentioned.

Corvidae 23: 136. **2 IG** (superfamily Corvoidea)

crows, rays and magpies = Rabenvögel

6 subfamilies:

Cissinae 2: 9 *Cissa 4, Urocissa 5.*

Corvinae 8: 70 *Coloeus 2, Corvus 48, Garrulus 3, Nucifraga 4, Pica 7, Podoces 4, Ptilostomus 1 afer, Zavattariornis 1*

Crypsirininae 4: 12 *Crypsirina 2, Dendrocitta 7, Platysmurus 2, Temnurus 1.*

Cyanocoracinae (New World jays) 7: 36 *Aphelocoma 6, Calocitta 2, Cyanocitta 2, Cyanocorax 16* (incl. *Psilorhinus), Cyanolyca 9, Gymnorhinus 1*

Perisoreinae 2: 5 *Cyanopica 2, Perisoreus 3.*

Pyrrhocoracinae 1: 2 *Pyrrhocorax 2.*

The 6 subfamilies of **Corvidae** are closely related. Many hybrids exist, but intergeneric crosses are only known within **subfamily Cyanocoracinae** (7: 36), which probably represents a basic type, see the figure below. But possibly the basic type covers the whole family.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 221 „Jays and Magpies“: *Aphelocoma 3 IS, Calocitta 1 IS, Cyanocitta 1 IS, Cyanocorax 4 IS, Cyanolyca 1 IS, Garrulus 7 IS;* p. 224 „Crows, Ravens, Magpies, and Nutcrackers“: *Corvus 18 IS, Nucifraga 1 IS, Pica 1 IS, Pyrrhocorax 1 IS*. See also avianhybrids (2026).

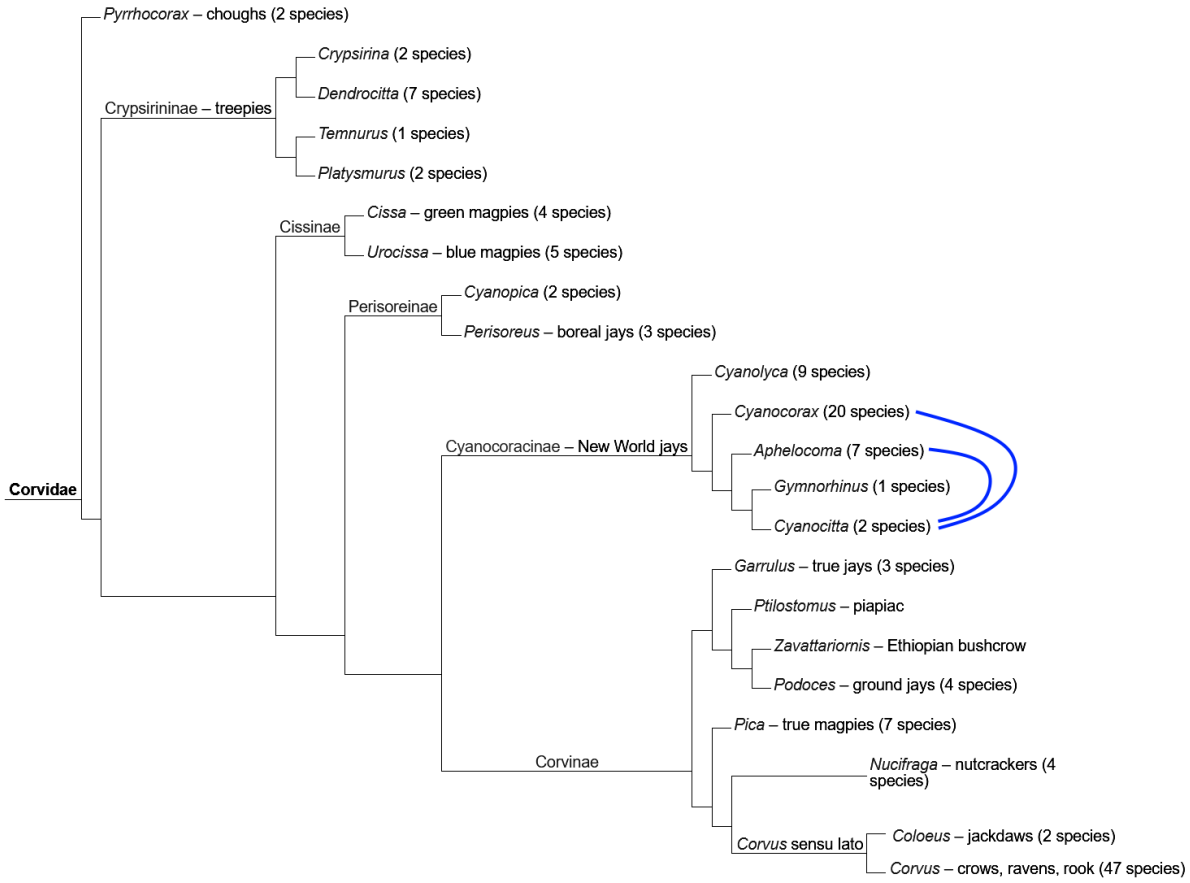
Aphelocoma californica, coerulescens × *Cyanocitta cristata, stelleri* Cyanocoracinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012. closely related.

Calocitta° (*Cyanocorax*) *colliei, formosa* × *Cyanocorax beecheii* **IS** Cyanocoracinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012. closely related

Calocitta° (*Cyanocorax*) *formosa* × *Cyanocorax* (*Psilorhinus*°) *morio* **IS** Cyanocoracinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avian hybrids 2026. closely related

Corvus cornix × *Pica pica* Corvinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (“??”), Dumont 2012. very questionable

Cyanocitta cristata × *Cyanocorax yncas luxuosus* Cyanocoracinae (capt. hyb.): McCarthy 2006 (capt. hyb,), Dumont 2012 (capt. hyb.), Stokes & Keith 2025 (nat. hyb. Texas!)



Corvidae subfamily Cyanocoracinae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of McCullough J et al. (2023) https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fornithology%2Fukad025, from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Stokes BR & Keitt TH (2025) An intergeneric hybrid between historically isolated temperate and tropical jays following recent range expansion. Ecology and Evolution 15. https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.72148 *Cyanocitta* × *Cyanocorax* nat. hyb.

Cotingidae 16: 65 (suborder Tyranni, parvorder Tyrannida)

cotingas = Schmuckvögel

5 subfamilies

Pipreola 11, …

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Dasyornithidae 1: 3 (superfamily Meliphagoidea)

bristlebirds = Borstenvögel

Australia

Dasyornis 3.

Dicaeidae 3: 56 (parvorder Passerida)

flowerpeckers= Mistelfresser, Blütenpicker

Also considered to be part of Nectariniidae.

Dicaeum 44, Pachyglossa 7, Prionochilus 5.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 266 (sub Nectariniidae): *Dicaeum 3 IS*.

Dicruridae 1: 28 (superfamily Corvoidea)

drongos = Drongos

excl. Rhipiduridae.

Dicrurus 28.

Possibly **basic type family Dicruridae** (1: 28). 6 interspecific hybrids connect the only genus *Dicrurus* incl. *D. caerulescens* × *D. paradiseus* as distant species between the two largest groups in the genus (Pasquet E et al. 2007, Fig. 1. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2007.03.010). Possibly the basic type covers also related families like Rhipiduridae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 233: *Dicrurus 7 IS.*
Dumont (2017): 6 IS (*bracteatus* × *hottentottus; bracteatus* × *paradiseus; carulescens* × *paradiseus; leucophaeus* × *macrourus; lophornus* × *paradiseus*).

Donacobiidae 1: 1 (Locustelloidea)

Black-capped Donacobius = Rohrspötter

Donacobius.

Dulidae 1: 1 (superfamily Bombycilloidea)

palmchat = Palmschwätzer

Formerly part of Bombycillidae.

Dulus dominicus.

Elachuridae 1: 1 (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

spotted elachura or spotted wren-babbler = Fleckenbrust-Zaunkönigstimalie

Isolated family without close relatives.

Elachura formosa.

Emberizidae 1: 44. (superfamily Emberizoidea)

Old World buntings = Ammern

The family Emberizidae was formerly much larger and included e.g. species now placed in Passerellidae and Calcariidae.

4 clades:

Emberiza 44.

Probably all **Emberizidae** (1: 44) belong to the same **basic type**: 2 of the 4 clades of the sole genus *Emberiza* are connected by interspecific hybrids. Calcariidae seem to belong to the same basic type, too, but the reported hybrid connection needs confirmation. –

Of special interest and matter of debate are reports of hybrids which would connect Emberizidae (and other parts of superfamily Emberizoidea) to Fringillidae, see also the comments to Cardinalidae and the compilation of reported interfamilial hybrids in "finches" at the end of this file.

In the case of a confirmation of these reports, this would mean – if compared with stable actual phylogenies – that Fringillidae + superfamily Emberizoidea present a heterogeneous super basic type of some 14 families, 279 genera and 1175 species. The idea that many families of "finches" are connected by hybridization became popular by fig. 19 in the book Avian Hybrids of McCarthy (2006). But unfortunately, the author also connects Estrildidae due to unreliable hybrid reports. Later, in 2010, Lightner on the basis of McCarthy's data proposed a "large sparrow-finch monobaramin" with Fringillidae + Emberizoidea and Estrildidae. But this would include – from the view of modern taxonomy – also very distant families like Prunellidae and Motacillidae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 316: *Emberiza 4 IS (bruniceps* × *melanocephala,* clade III; *cirlus* × *citrinella,* clade IV; *citrinella* × *leucocephalus,* clade IV; *citrinella* × *schoeniculus*, clade IV × clade II).
See also Dumont (2017): *Emberiza* (*sahari* × *striolata,* clade I) and many intersubspecific hybrids.

Emberizidae: interspecific hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Cai T et al. (2021. doi:10.1111/jav.02672), from en.wikipdia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

Carduelis carduelis × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 298/299: *C. carduelis* × *E. citrinella*: "Hybrids started to develop, but died in the shell. Jamieson 1950."

Chloris chloris × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 298 ff.: "Boyne obtained this distant cross connecting fringillids and emberizids. Two eggs were fertile. One failed to hatch, the other was reared. Boyne 1952") and on p. 9 McCarthy writes, that this report is questionable, Dumont 2012

~~*Emberiza citrinella* × *Passer domesticus* **IF**~~ Emberizidae × Passeridae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 347: "dubious report ... Gurney 1926."), Dumont 2012

Emberiza citrinella × *Plectrophenax nivalis* **IF** Emberizidae × Calcariidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Fertile eggs reported, but no hatched hybrids. Fitzpatrick 1951."), Dumont 2012

Emberiza citrinella, melanocephala × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Emberizidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

References:

Lightner JK (2010) Identification of a large sparrow-finch monobaramin in perching birds (Aves: Passeriformes). Journal of Creation 24, 117–121. https://creation.com/en/articles/sparrow-finch-baramin

Erythrocercidae 1: 3 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

yellow flycatchers = Spreizschwänze

The systematic position is still unresolved.

Erythrocercus 3.

Estrildidae 38: 138. **16 IG + 27 ISF** (superfamily Ploceoidea)

waxbills and allies, estrildid finches = Prachtfinken

Before 2012 part of Passeridae. Sister clade to Ploceidae and Viduidae.

6 subfamilies.

Poephilinae 8, Lonchurinae 6, Erythrurinae 2, Estrildinae 10, Amandavinae 3, Lagonostictinae 9.

Amadina 2, Amandava 3, Brunhilda 2 charmosyna, erythronotus, Chloebia gouldiae, Clytospiza monteiri, Coccopygia 3, Cryptospiza 4, Delacourella capistrata, Emblema 3 pictum, ruficauda, modestum, Erythrura 12, Estrilda 11, Euodice 2, Euschistospiza 2, Glaucestrilda 3 caerulescens, perreini, thomensis, Granatina 2, Heteromunia pectoralis, Hypargos 2, Lagonosticta 10, Lepidopygia (*Lemuresthes*°) *nana, Lonchura 36, Mandingoa nitidula, Mayrimunia 2, Neochmia 2, Nesocharis 2, Nigrita 4, Oreostruthus fuliginosus, Ortygospiza 3, Padda oryzovora, fuscata, Paludipasser 1, Parmoptila 3, Poephila 3,*

Pyrenestes 3, Pytilia 5, Spermestes 4, Spermophaga 3, Stagonopleura 3, Stizoptera bichenovii, Taeniopygia guttata, Uraeginthus 3.

Basic type family Estrildidae (38: 138): Fehrer 1993. 16 intergeneric + 27 intersubfamilial hybrids connect all 6 subfamilies, see the figure below. Many hybrids are fertile. – Several interfamilial hybrids have been reported with e. g. Fringillidae, but none are definitely confirmed, see also the list of interfamilial "finch"-hybrids in the appendix at the end of this file and the comments to Emberizidae.

IS: McCarthy 2006: *Amadina 1 IS, Amandava 2 IS, Erythrura 9 IS, Estrilda 10 IS, Lagonosticta 5 IS, Lonchura 99 IS, Malimbus 1 IS, Neochmia 4 IS, Nigrita 1 IS, Ortygospiza 1 IS, Poephila 5 IS, Pytilia 4 IS, Spermophaga 1 IS, Taeniopygia 2–3 IS, Uraeginthus 5 IS.*

Amadina fasciata × *Linaria cannabina* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Page (*Bird Notes* 1915, p. 261) says this hybrid was reared in 1914, and that the plumage of the hybrid "leaves no doubt" as to its parentage. This cross connects estrildid and fringillid finches. Hopkinson 1926 (p. 185)."), Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Euplectes* (*Pyromelana*°) *franciscanus* **IF** Estrildidae × Ploceidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Mignone 1995c"), Dumont 2012. unconfirmed

Amadina fasciata × *Lonchura* div. spec. **ISF** Amandavinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Padda oryzovora* **ISF** Amandavinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Poephila cincta* **ISF** Amandavinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?? Chappelier 1921"), Dumont 2012 (Gray 1958)

Amandava subflava × *Estrilda astrild, troglodytes* **ISF** Amandavinae × Estrildinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Amandava amandava, subflava × *Lagonosticta senegala* Amandavinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 (p. 276 for *amandava*: "Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she merely notes that mixed nesting has been observed."; for *subflava*: "??"), Dumont 2012

Amandava amandava × *Lepidopygia (Lemuresthes*°*, "Lonchura") nana* **ISF** Amandavinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Dumont

Amandava div. spec. × *Lonchura cantans* **ISF** Amandavinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "??"), Dumont 2012

~~*Amandava formosa* × *Neochmia phaeton* ISF~~ Amandavinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she only says mixed nesting was reported, not hybrids."), Dumont 2012

Amandava subflava × *Uraeginthus bengalus* **ISF** Amandavinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 298/299: *C. carduelis* × *E. citrinella*: "Hybrids started to develop, but died in the shell. Jamieson 1950."

Chloris chloris × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 298 ff.: "Boyne obtained this distant cross connecting fringillids and emberizids. Two eggs were fertile. One failed to hatch, the other was reared. Boyne 1952"), Dumont 2012

Chloebia gouldiae × *Erythrura trichroa* Erythrurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Chloebia gouldiae × *Lonchura ("Munia") malacca* **ISF** Erythrurinae × Lonchurinae Steinbacher & Wolters 1965, Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 (doubts the cross, because he has not found it in Steinbacher & Wolters, but he confuses it with *Lonchura malabarica*.)

~~*Cryptospiza reichenovii* × *Estrilda melanotis*~~ McCarthy 2006 (p. 277: "Captive mixed pair. No hybrids as yet reported.")

Cryptospiza reichenovii × *Mandingoa nitidula* Estrildinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 (p. 277: "Fertile eggs were placed under a Bengalese hen, but she did not raise the three hatched hybrids."), Dumont 2012

Emblema pictum × *Neochmia temporalis* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Erythrura div. spec. × *Lonchura* div. spec. **ISF** Erythrurinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Erythrura div. spec. × *Neochmia temporalis* **ISF** Erythrurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Erythrura div. spec. × *Poephila cincta* **ISF** Erythrurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Erythrura prasina × *Stagonopleura guttata* **ISF** Erythrurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("A single hybrid. A very old record. Hieronymus 1889b."), Dumont 2012

Erythrura trichroa × *Taeniopygia guttata* **ISF** Erythrurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 („??"), Dumont 2012

Estrilda div. spec. × *Lagonosticta senegala* **ISF** Estrildinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Estrilda div. spec. × *Lonchura* (*Lemuresthes*°, *Lepidopygia*°) *nana* **ISF** Estrildinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Estrilda div. spec. × *Lonchura* div. spec. **ISF** Estrildinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Estrilda astrild × *Neochmia temporalis* **ISF** Estrildinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Estrilda troglodytes × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "?"), Dumont 2012

Estrilda astrild × *Taeniopygia guttata* **ISF** Estrildinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Estrilda div. spec. × *Uraeginthus* div. spec. **ISF** Estrildinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) (fertile) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Heteromunia pectoralis × *Lonchura flaviprymna* **ISF** Poephilinae × Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Heteromunia pectoralis × *Poephila personata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Heteromunia pectoralis × *Stagonopleura guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lagonosticta div. spec. × *Taeniopygia guttata* **ISF** Lagonostictinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lagonosticta div. spec. × *Uraeginthus bengalus* Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lepidopygia (Lemuresthes°, "Lonchura") nana × *Lonchura* div. spec. Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Lonchura div. spec. × *Neochmia* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lonchura div. spec. × *Padda oryzovora* Lonchurinae (capt. hyb.) (fertile) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lonchura div. spec. × *Poephila* div. spec. **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lonchura melba, punctulata × *Pytilia afra, melba* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

~~*Lonchura* div. spec. × *Serinus canaria*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("dubious reports"), Dumont 2012

Lonchura castaneothorax × *Stagonopleura guttata* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lonchura div. spec. × *Taeniopygia bichenovii, guttata* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lonchura cantans × *Tiaris olivacea* **IF** Estrildidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 283: Page (Bird Notes 1910, 228) says four hybrids were reared by Easton Scott, and that the certified hybrids entitled him to a breeding medal. Bird Notes 1910 (pp. 228–229, 231); Hopkinson 1917b, 1926 (p. 213)."), Dumont 2012 (Hopkinson 1917, Gray 1958)

Lonchura div. spec. × *Uraeginthus bengalus* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

~~*Lonchura atricapilla* × *Vidua chalybeata*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Estrildidae × Viduidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 281: "??") not well documented

Neochmia div. spec. × *Poephila* div. spec. Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) (fertile) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Neochmia phaeton × *Stagonopleura guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Neochmia div. spec. × *Taeniopygia bichenovii, guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Ortygospiza atricollis × *Taeniopygia guttata* **ISF** Amandavinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

~~*Padda oryzovora* × *Passer domesticus* **IF**~~ Estrildidae × Passeridae McCarthy 2006 ("dubious report; Neunzig reported this distant cross, but gave no details. Neunzig 1915.")

Padda oryzovora × *Stagonopleura guttata* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Padda oryzovora × *Taeniopygia guttata* **ISF** Lonchurinae × Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Poephila div. spec. × *Stagonopleura bichenovii, guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

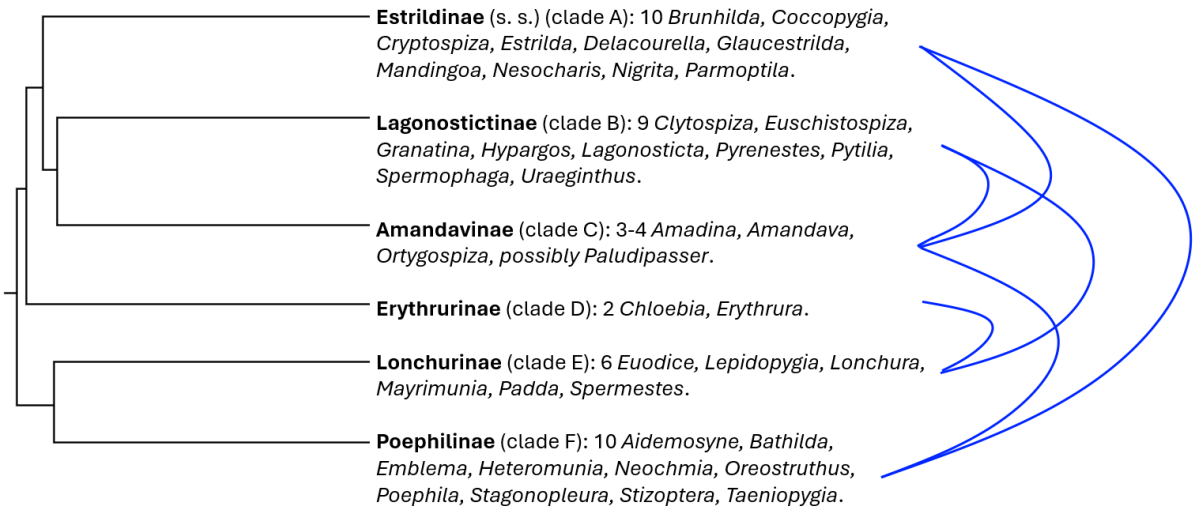
Poephila div. spec. × *Taeniopygia annulosa, bichenovii, guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb., nat. hyb.) (fertile) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Pyrenestes minor × *Uraeginthus bengalus* Lagonostictinae Steinbacher & Wolters 1965, Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 ("dubious report; Fehrer lists this cross, but it does not seem to appear in the book (s)he cites.")

Pytilia melba × *Uraeginthus bengalus, granatina* Lagonostictinae (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria, leucopygius × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF** Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Stagonopleura guttata × *Taeniopygia bichenovii, guttata* Poephilinae (capt. hyb., nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012



Estrildidae: hybrid connections between the subfamilies in the phylogeny of Olsson & Alström (cf. 2020, fig. 1, p. 6f. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2020.106757). In total 43 intergeneric hybrids are known, 27 of which are intersubfamilial. Divergence time: 11-12 mya (Olsson & Alström 2020, fig. 1+2).

References:

Fehrer J (1993) Interspecies-Kreuzungen bei carduelіden Finken und Prachtfinken. pp. 197–215 in Scherer S (ed.) Typen des Lebens. Berlin: Pascal.

Fehrer J (2025) Interspecific hybridization within Cardueline and Estrildid finches (Passeriformes, Carduelinae and Estrildidae). pp 269–298 in Sanders RW (ed.) Basic Types of Life. Tusla (Oklahoma): Blyth Institute. English translation of Fehrer 1993

Hopkinson E (1917) *Lonchura cantans* × *Tiaris olivacea*. Bird Notes, 2nd Ser. 8, 227.

Hopkinson E (1926) Records of birds bred in captivity. London: Witherby.

Olsson U & Alström P (2020) A comprehensive phylogeny and taxonomic evaluation of the waxbills (Aves: Estrildidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 146, 106757. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2020.106757

Steinbacher J & Wolters HE (1965) Vögel in Käfig und Voliere. Prachtfinken. 2. ed. Aachen.

Eulacestomatidae 1: 1 (superfamily Orioloidea)

wattled ploughbill = Lappenflugschnabel

Eulacestoma 1 nigripectus.

Eupetidae 1: 1 (infraorder Passerides)

rail-babbler = Rallenflöter

Formerly part of Timaliidae or Cinclosomatidae.

Eupetes macrocerus.

Eurylaimidae 7: 10 (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Eurylaimides))

typical or Asian and Grauer's broadbills = Breitrachen

Eurylaimus 2, …

Falcunculidae 1: 3 (superfamily Orioloidea)

shrike-tits = Meisen-Dickköpfe

Falcunculus 3.

Formicariidae 2: 13 (suborder Tyranni)

ant thrushes = Ameisendrosseln

Formerly incl. Grallariidae

Chamaeza 6, Formicarius 7.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned

Fringillidae 50: 236 + extinct taxa

true finches, crossbills, euphonias and allies = Finken

The taxonomy has varied very much and is still in flux. Many names have been changed. The former Drepanididae is now included in subfamily Carduelinae, many of its species are endangered or extinct. Subfamily Euphoniinae was formerly part of Thraupidae.

3 subfamilies:

Carduelinae 47: 183 (**cardueline finches = Stieglitzartige**) **65 IG**

tribes Carduelini 27 (4 clades) and Drepanidini 20 (1 clade = Nr. 2, nested within the rest!) (Hawaiian finches or honeycreepers = Kleidervögel)

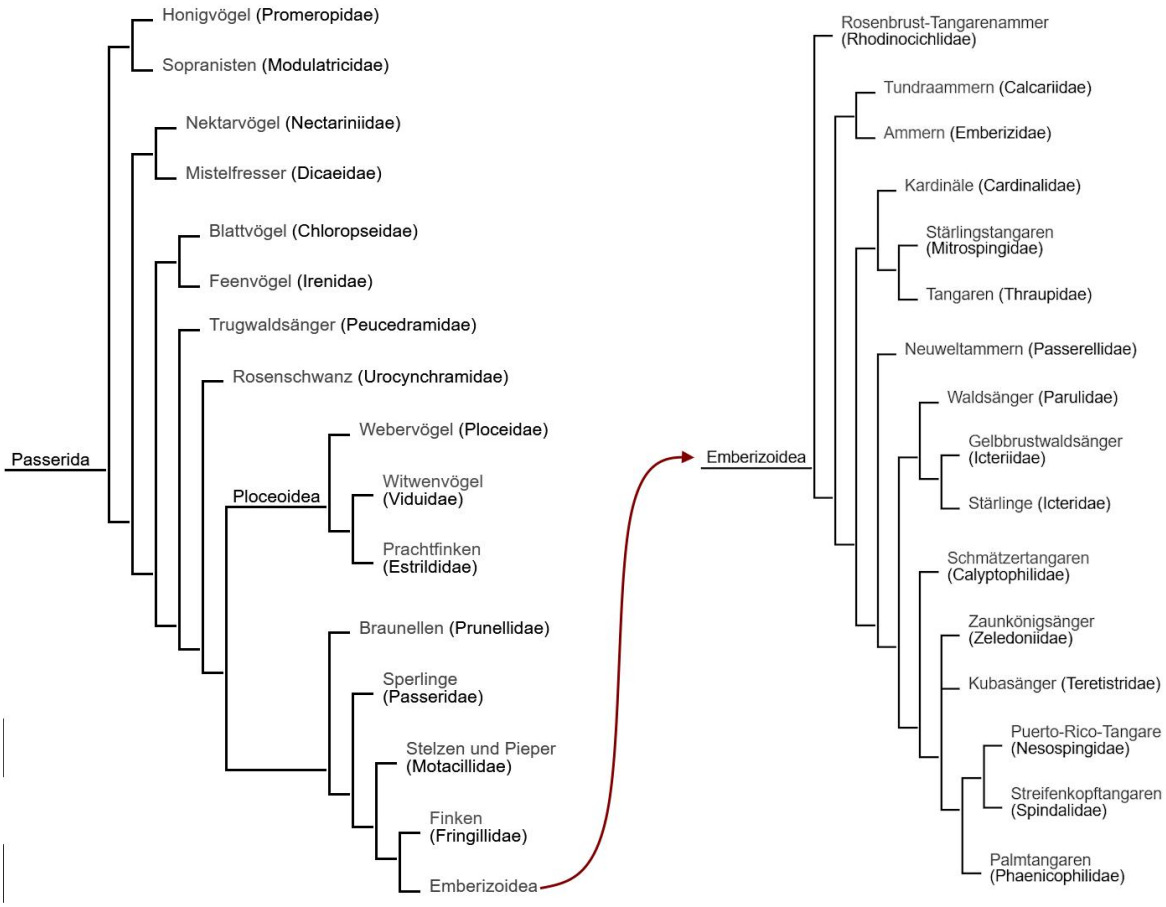
1. *Mycerobas 2, Hesperiphona 2, Coccothraustes 1, Eophona 2.*
2. (Drepanidini) *Melamprosops 1, Oreomystis 1, Paroreomyza 3, Loxioidea 1, Telespiza 2, Chloridops 1 icona, Rhodocanthis 2, Ciridops 1, Palmeria 1, Himatione 2, Drepanis 3, Psittirostra 1, Dysmorodrepanis 1 munroi , Pseudnestor 1, Hemignathus 4, Akioloa 4, Magumma 1, Chlorodrepanis 3, Viridonia 1, Loxops 6.*
3. *Carpodacus 27.*
4. *Pinicola 1, Pyrrhula 8, Rhodopechys 1, Bucanetes 2, Agraphospiza 1, Pyrrhoplectes 1, Callacanthis 1.*
5. *Procarduelis 1, Leucosticte 6, Haemorhous 3, Rhodospiza 1, Rhynchostruthus 3, Chloris 5, Liturgus 1, Crithagra 38, Linaria 4, Acanthis 1 flammea, Loxia 6, Chrysocoythus 2, Carduelis 4, Serinus 8, Spinus 20.*

Euphoniinae (**euphonias = Organisten**) 2: 35 *Chlorophonia 10, Euphonia 25.*

Fringillinae (**chaffinch = Edelfinken**) 1: 8 *Fringilla 8* Mycerobas 4

In **Fringillidae** (50: 236) the by far most genera belong to subfamily Carduelinae (47: 183). This subfamily is a classical example of a basic type (Fehrer 1993, English translation 2025). Because many species are famous cage birds, many intergeneric hybrids have been reported, which directly or indirectly connect nearly all genera. The circumscription of genera and their names have variously changed, but this is not substantial for the basic type question. As a consequence of new molecular data, the genera of the former family Drepanididae are now nested within classical Carduelinae and so belong to the same basic type. No hybrids are known connecting the small subfamily Euphoniinae.

– An old and difficult discussion is if the monogeneric subfamily Fringillinae with its 8 species of *Fringilla* belong to the same basic type as Carduelinae. There are many reports of suspected hybrids, mainly of *Serinus* and *Carduelis*, but none have definitely been confirmed. The data are often based on McCarthy (2006), but consider that he writes on p. 303 to *Fringilla coelebs* × *Fringilla montifringilla*: "This is the only cross involving *Fringilla* that is known with absolute certainty. All others need additional confirmation". See also the discussion in Fehrer 2025, p. 277. – Moreover, many reports of hybrids of these two genera with genera of several other families, incl. Estrildidae, have been reported, but they all are unconfirmed, too, see the comments to Emberizidae and Cardinalidae and the appendix of interfamilial hybrids within "finches" at the end of this file.



Passerida: the phylogenetic context: phylogeny of Oliveros CH et al. (2019.doi: 10.1073/pnas.1813206116), from de.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 295 ff.: *Carduelis s. l. 48 IS* (*+ Loxia 3 IS*), *Carpodacus 5 IS, Euphonia 1 IS* (sub Thraupidae etc., p. 321), *Fringilla 1 IS, Leucosticte 2 IS Pyrrhula 1 IS, Serinus s. l. 25 IS.*

Many names have been changed in the last years, some of them several times. Meanwhile *Carduelis* and *Serinus* included some six other genera, each. Therefore, not

all of the following generic names are up to date. – All crosses which are not specially marked are within subfamily Carduelinae Carduelini. – The number of intergeneric hybrids is permanently changing by lumping and splitting of genera, but this is not substantial for basic type studies

Acanthis flammea × *Carduelis* div. spec. (some fertile) (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Carpodacus* (*Erythrina*°) *erythrinus* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Chloris chloris* (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Linaria cannabina* (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Linaria* (*Agriospiza*°) *flavirostris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Serinus canaria, pusillus* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Acanthis flammea × *Spinus* div. spec. (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Icteridae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 339: "Sick says ... only one of the young, which looked like a female A. ruficapillus, grew well. Later it was proven really to be a female when mated with ae canary. One young was hatched from their first clutch, thus proving the fertility of the hybrid female."), Dumont 2011

Amadina fasciata × *Carduelis carduelis* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Linaria carduelis* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2011

Amandava subflava × *Serinus mozambicus* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Gray 1958)

Bucanetes ("*Rhodopechys*") *githagineus* × *Carpodacus* (*Erythrina*°) *erythrinus* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Bucanetes ("*Rhodopechys*") *githagineus* × *Linaria cannabina* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Bucanetes ("*Rhodopechys*") *githagineus* × *Loxia curvirostra* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Bucanetes ("*Rhodopechys*") *githagineus* × *Pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Bucanetes ("*Rhodopechys*") *githagineus* × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Fringilla coelebs* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 ("dubious report"), Dumont 2012

Carduelis div. spec. × *Carpodacus* (incl. *Erythrina*°) div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Chloris* div. spec. (fertile) (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Chloromitris*° (*Serinus*) *thibetana* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris chloris × *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 298/299: *C. carduelis* × *E. citrinella*: "Hybrids started to develop, but died in the shell. Jamieson 1950."

Carduelis div. spec. × *Fringilla coelebs, montifringilla* **ISF** Carduelinae × Fringillinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (*caniceps* × *coelebs*: "Fertile eggs reported, but no hatched hybrids."; *caniceps* × *montifringilla*: "Graiger reported a single fertile egg, but no hatched hybrids."; *carduelis* × *coelebs*: "A rare hybrid. Carr saw two himself."; *carduelis* × *montifringilla*: "??"; *chloris* × *coelebs*: "Hybrid is larger than the mother ...."; *chloris* × *montifringilla* "A rare hybrid"; *flammea* × *coelebs*: "Carr 1951, 1954, 1959."; *flammea* × *montifringilla*: "In a small-scale trial, fertile eggs were obtained, but none hatched."; *spinus* × *coelebs*: "Very rare. Carr 1959."), Dumont 2012 (9 combinations)

Carduelis carduelis × *Linaria cannabina* (nat. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Linaria* (*Agriospiza*°) *flavirostris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Carduelis div. spec. × *Loxia curvirostra* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Crithagra* (*Ochrospiza*°) div. spec. Fehrer 1993

~~*Carduelis chloris* × *Passer domesticus* **IF**~~ Fringillidae × Passeridae (capt. hyb.) Suchetet 1896, Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

Carduelis div. spec. × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (nat. hyb., capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carduelis carduelis × *Serinops*° (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Carduelis div. spec. × *Serinus* div. spec. (nat. hyb., capt. hyb., some fertile) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012 (many combinations)

Carduelis carduelis × *Spinus* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Carduelis caniceps, carduelis, chloris × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF** Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 293: as to *caniceps*: "Hybrids began to develop but did not hatch. Goudie 1932."; as to *carduelis*: "??"; as to *chloris*: "Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she only notes a case of mixed captive nesting. Goudie 1932."), Dumont 2012

Carpodacus (*Erythrina*°) *erythrinus* × *Chloris chloris* McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carpodacus mexicanus × *Loxia curvirostra* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carpodacus mexicanus, purpureus × *Pinicola enucleator* (nat. hyb, capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 303: *C. purpureus* × *P. enucleator*: "This hybrid was treated as a species *Emberiza townsendii* Audubon 1834)."), Dumont 2012

Carpodacus div. spec. × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Carpodacus div. spec. × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb, some fertile) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012 (4 combinations)

Carpodacus roseus × *Carpodacus (Uragus°) sibiricus* **IS** (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Chloris chloris × *Chloromitris°* (*Serinus*) *thibetana* (capt. hyb.) (fertile) Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Crithagra* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris chloris × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 298 ff.: "Boyne obtained this distant cross connecting fringillids and emberizids. Two eggs were fertile. One failed to hatch, the other was reared. Boyne 1952") and on p. 9 McCarthy writes, that this report is questionable, Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Linaria cannabina* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris chloris × *Linaria (Agriospiza°) flavirostris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Loxia curvirostra* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Serinops°* (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris div. spec. × *Serinus* div. spec. (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloris chloris × *Spinus* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Chloromitris° (*Serinus*) *thibetana* × *Serinus canaria* **IS** (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2011

Coccothraustes coccothraustes × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Coryphospingus pileatus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Thraupidae × Fringillidae Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Crithagra (Ochrospiza°) leucopygia, mozambica × *Linaria cannabina* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra mozambica, striolata × *Loxia curvirostra* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (Ochrospiza°) leucopygia × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (Ochrospiza°) div. spec. × *Serinops°* (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (Ochrospiza°) div. spec. × *Serinus* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (Ochrospiza°) mozambica × *Spinus spinus* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (*Serinus*) *albogularis, sulphurata* × *Serinops°* (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (fertile) (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Crithagra (*Serinus*) div. spec. × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Dendrospiza° (*Serinus*) *hyposticta* × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Emberiza × *Carduelis* **IF** Emberizidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006

Emberiza citrinella, melanocephala × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Emberizidae × Fringillidae Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (??), Dumont 2012

Estrilda troglodytes × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Euplectes franciscanus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Hopkinson 1917, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "?". Page says this report needs confirmation but that the correspondent in Cage Birds [is] very positive as to the parentage of the two young birds ... Page 1914b (pp. 45–46)."), Dumont 2012

Foudia madagascariensis × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, (p. 273: "Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she only says mating has been observed, not that hybrids have been reported."), Dumont 2012

Foudia madagascariensis × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "Hybrid resembles ♂ parent. Gill 1955 (p. 92); Prestwich 1948 b."), Dumont 2012

Fringilla coelebs × *Loxia curvirostra* **ISF** Fringillinae × Carduelinae McCarthy 2006

~~*Fringilla coelebs* × *Passer domesticus*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Fringillidae × Passeridae (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Suchetet 1896, Gray 1958, Pavlyuk 1986)

~~*Fringilla coelebs* × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*~~ ~~**ISF**~~ Fringillinae × Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 ("dubious report; Carr 1959 rejects the report of Jamieson 1950."), Dumont 2012

Fringilla coelebs × *Serinus canaria* **ISF** Fringillinae × Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: many reports), Dumont 2012

Fringilla montifringilla × *Loxia curvirostra* **ISF** Fringillinae × Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Fringilla montifringilla × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* **ISF** Fringillinae × Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

Fringilla montifringilla × *Serinus canaria* **ISF** Fringillinae × Carduelinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Himatione sanguinea × *Drepanis* (*Vestiaria*°) *coccinea* Carduelinae Drepanidini Knowlton et al. (2014), avian hybrids 2026

Leucosticte nemoricola × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Anderson 1963, Burdick 1967)

Linaria (*Agriospiza*°) *flavirostris* × *Linaria cannabina* **IS** (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Linaria (Agriospiza°) flavirostris × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Linaria (Agriospiza°) flavirostris × *Serinus* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Linaria (Agriospiza°) flavirostris × *Spinus spinus* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Linaria cannabina × *Serinops*° (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Linaria cannabina × *Serinus* div. spec. (fertile) (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Linaria cannabina × *Spinus* div. spec. (nat. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Lonchura cantans × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Lonchura malacca × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Loxia curvirostra × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Loxia curvirostra × *Serinops*° (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Loxia curvirostra, leucoptera × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Loxia curvirostra × *Spinus pinus* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012

Loxops coccineus × *Oreomystis mana* Carduelinae Drepanidini (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 307 sub Drepanididae), Dumont 2011

Oreomystis bairdi, mana × *Viridonia* (*Hemignathus*) *virens* Carduelinae Drepanidini (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub Drepanididae: "?"), Dumont 2011

~~*Passer domesticus, montanus* × *Serinus canaria*~~ **IF** Passeridae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Passerina ciris, cyanea, leclancherii × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Petronia xanthocollis × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Passeridae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("fertile eggs, but no hatched hybrids"), (Dumont 2012 (Bright 1916, Gray1958)

~~*Pinicola enucleator* × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*~~ (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 304: "Gray (1958) lists this cross, but only to say that no hybrids have been obtained."), Dumont 2012 (Gray 1958, Pyle et al. 2001)

Pseudochloroptila° (*Serinus*) *totta* × *Serinus* div. spec. **IS** (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Pseudochloroptila° (*Serinus*) *totta* × *Spinus spinus* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Pyrrhula pyrrhula × *Serinus* div. spec. (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006 ("difficult to obtain; many reports"), Dumont 2012

Rhodopechys sanguinea × *Serinus canaria* (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Serinops° (*Serinus*) *flaviventris* × *Serinus canicollis, canaria* **IS** (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria, flaviventris × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2011

Serinus div. spec. × *Spinus* div. spec. (fertile) (capt. hyb.) Fehrer 1993, Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria, leucopygius × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF** Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??") (not in fig. 19), Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria × *Volatinia jacarina* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("partially fertile"), Dumont 2012

~~*Serinus canaria* × *Zosterops pallidus*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Fringillidae × Zosteropidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??")


Stieglitzartige (Carduelinae)
Cocothraustini
Mycerobas (4)
Hesperiphona (2)
Kernbeißer (Cocothraustes) (1)
Eophona (2)
Drepanidini
Weißwangen-Kleidervogel (Melomprosops-†?)(0-1)
Astläufer
Akikiki (Oreomystis) (1)
Paroreomyza (1-2)
Telespiza (2)
Palila (Loxioides) (1)
Mamos (Drepanis) (1)
Schopfkleidervogel (Palmeria) (1)
Apapane (Himatione) (1)
Gelbkleidervogel (Magumma) (1)
Amakihikleidervögel (Chlorodrepanis) (3)
Akepakleidervögel (Loxops) (4)
Papageischnabelgimpel (Pseudonestor) (1)
Hemignathus (3)
Carpodacini
Karmingimpel (Carpodacus) (27)
Pyrrhulini
Hakengimpel (Pinicola) (1)
Eigentliche Gimpel (Pyrrhula) (7)
Rhodopechys (2)
Bucanetes (2)
Blanfordgimpel (Agraphospiza) (1)
Burtongimpel (Callacanthis) (1)
Goldnackengimpel Pyrrhoplectes (1)
Dünnschnabelgimpel (Procarduelis) (1)
Schneegimpel (Leucosticte) (6)
Carduelini
Amerik. Karmingimpel (Haemorhous) (3)
Weißflügelgimpel (Rhodospiza) (1)
Goldflügelgimpel (Rhynchostruthus) (3)
Grünfinken (Chloris) (5)
Pirolgimpel (Linurgus) (1)
Afrik. Girlitze (Crithagra) (37)
Hänflinge (Linaria) (4)
Birkenzeisige (Acanthis) (3)
Kreuzschnäbel (Loxia) (6)
Malaiengirlitz (Chrysocorythus) (1)
Carduelis (3)
Girlitze (Serinus) (8)
Zeisige (Spinus) (20)

Fringillidae subfamily Carduelinae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny from de.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0). There may be some doublets due to a lot of taxonomic changes of genera-names.

References:

Arnaiz-Villena A et al. (2007) Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: status of the singular African oriole finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. Acta Zool. Sinica 53, 826–834.

Fehrer J (1993) Interspecies-Kreuzungen bei cardueliden Finken und Prachtfinken. pp. 197–215 in: Scherer S. (Hg.) Typen des Lebens. Berlin: Pascal.

Fehrer J (1996) Conflicting character distribution within different data sets on cardueline finches: artifact or history? Mol. Biol. Evol. 13, 7–20.

Fehrer J (2025) Interspecific hybridization within Cardueline and Estrildid finches (Passeriformes, Carduelinae and Estrildidae). pp 269–298 in Sanders RW (ed.) Basic Types of Life. Tusla (Oklahoma): Blyth Institute. English translation of Fehrer 1993

Knowlton JL et al. (2014) First record of hybridization in the Hawaiian honeycreepers: 'I'iwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*) × Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*). Wilson J. Ornithol. 126, 562–568.

Lightner JK (2010) Identification of a large sparrow-finch monobaramin in perching birds (Aves: Passeriformes). Journal of Creation 24, 117–121. https://creation.com/en/articles/sparrow-finch-baramin for a discussion of this proposed „large sparrow-finch monobaramin“ see our comments to family Emberizidae

Schlusene M (1911) Buchfink × Kanarienbastarde. Gefiederte Welt Magdeburg. 1911, 183.

Furnariidae 76: 321 **1 IG** (suborder Tyranni, parvorder Furnariida)

ovenbirds and woodcreepers = Töpfervögel

3 subfamilies:

Dendrocolaptinae 16: 57 (formerly separate family). 2 tribes.

Furnariinae 58: 107. 4 tribes.

Sclerurinae 2: 16. 1 tribe.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 205 f.: *Asthenes 3 IS, Campylorhamphus 0–1 IS, Cichlocolaptes 1 IS, Cranioleuca 2–4 IS Dendrocolaptes 1 IS, Hylexetastes 1 IS, Lepidocolastes 1 IS, Philydor 1 IS, Sclerurus 0–1 IS, Synallaxis 1 IS, Upucerthia 1 IS, Xiphorhynchus 4 IS.*
avianhybrids (2026) add IS in *Synallaxis (cinerea × ruficapilla)* and *Syndactyla.*

The hybrid *Dendrocolaptes* × *Hylexetastes* connects 5 genera with 14 species within tribe Dendrocolaptini (https://www.bird-phylogeny.de/passerine-families/furnariidae/ 2026).

Dendrocolaptes picumnus × *Hylexetastes stresemanni* Dendrocolaptinae (nat. hyb.)
McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, closely related genera

Grallariidae 5: 70 (suborder Tyranni)

Antpittas = Ameisenpsittas

Formerly part of Formicariidae.
Cryptopezus 1 nattereri, Grallaria 47, Grallaricula 10, Hylopezus 6, Myrmothera 6.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned

Hirundinidae 20: 92. **5 IG** (parvorder Sylviida)

swallows, martins and saw-wings = Schwalben

en.wikipedia 2026: The Hirundinidae is morphologically unique within the passerines, with molecular evidence placing it as a distinctive lineage within the Sylvoidea ... sister to Pnoepygidae … Within the family a clear division exists between the two subfamilies.
2 subfamilies:
Hirundininae 19: 90 *Alopochelidon 1, Atronanus 1, Atticora 3, Cecropis 9, Cheramoeca 1, Delichon 4, Hirundo 16, Neophedina 1, Orochelidon 3, Petrochelidon 10, Phedina 1, Phedinopsis 1, Progne 9, Psalidoprocne 5, Pseudhirundo 1, Ptyonoprogne 5, Pygochelidon 2, Riparia 6, Stelgidopteryx 2, Tachycineta 9.*
Pseudochelidoninae 1: 2 *Pseudochelidon 2.*

Probably **basic type Hirundinidae** (20: 92), at least **subfamily Hirundininae** (19: 90), due to their unique characteristics as highly specialized aerial insectivores and several intergeneric hybrids which connect the largest part of the family, see the figure below. No hybrid connections exist so far to the subfamily Pseudochelidoninae with only 2 species. – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

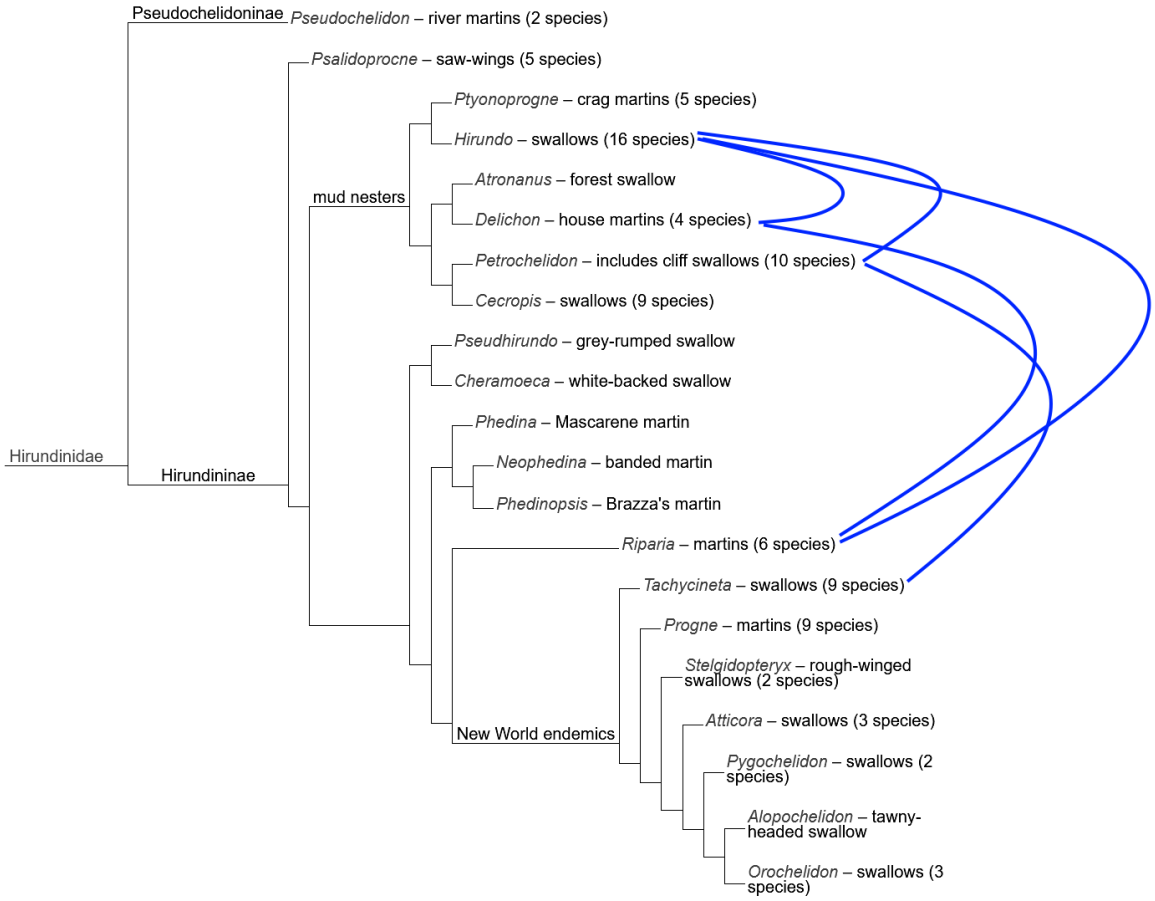
IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 253: *Delichon 1 IS, Hirundo s. l. 11 IS* (incl. *Cecropsis 0–1 IS, Petrochelidon 0–2 IS, Ptyonoprogne 2 IS*), *Progne 3 IS, Stelgitopteryx 1 IS, Tachycineta 2 IS*. See also avianhybrids (2026).

Cecropsis ("*Hirundo*") *daurica* × *Hirundo rustica* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 253, sub *Hirundo*: "??")
Delichon urbicum × *Hirundo rustica* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) Kihlen 1933, Turrian 2004, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012
Delichon urbicum × *Riparia riparia* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Dunning et al. 2014

Hirundo rustica × *Riparia riparia* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Todte et al. 2006, avianhybrids 2026

Hirundo rustica × *Petrochelidon ("Hirundo") fulva, pyrrhonota* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Hirundo*), Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

Petrochelidon ("Hirundo") pyrrhonota × *Tachycineta bicolor, thalassina* Hirundininae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012



Hirundinidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Schield DR et al. (2024). doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2024.108111, from en.wikipdia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Dunning J et al. (2014) Hybridisation between House Martin *Delichon urbicum* and Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*: a new observation and review of past occurrences as a case study into hybrid reporting rates. Ringing & Migration 29, 86–89.

Kihlen G (1933) En bastard mellan Hussvala (*Hirundo urbica* Lin.) och Ladusvala (*Chelidon rustica* Lin.) funnen in Dalsland. Fauna och Flora Uppsala 1933, 210–212. *Delichon urbicum* × *Hirundo rustica*

Todte I et al. (2006) [Hybrid between barn swallow *Hirundo rustica* and sand martin *Riparia riparia*.] Zwei Hybriden zwischen Rauchschwalbe *Hirundo rustica* and Uferschwalbe *Riparia riparia*. Limicola 20 (1), 26–31.

Turrian F (2004) [Capture in Marin (Neuchatel, Switzerland) of a hybrid between a Eurasian swallow *Hirundo rustica* and a house martin *Delichon urbica*.] Un hybride entre une Hirondelle rustique *Hirundo rustica* et une Hirondelle de fenetre *Delichon urbica* capturé a Marine NE. Nos Oiseaux 51 (3), 180–183.

Hyliidae 2: 2 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

hylias = Baumsänger

Some authors include Macrospenidae.

Hylia 1, Pholidornis 1.

Hyliotidae 1: 4 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

hyliota = Hyliotas

The systematic placement has often changed. and is unresolved.

Hyliota 4.

Hylocitreidae 1: 1 (superfamily Bombycilloidea)

hylocitrea = Sulawesiwaldpfeifer

Hylocitrea.

Hypocoliidae 1: 1 (superfamily Bombycilloidea)

hypocolius = Seidenwürger

Rather isolated. Some authors place them in Bombycillidae or Pycnonotidae.

Hypocolius 1 ampelinus.

Icteridae 30: 106. **4 IG + 2 ISF + 4 IF** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

troupials and allies, or icterids or New World blackbirds = Stärlinge

Formerly sometimes part of Fringillidae s. l. or Emberizidae.

Related to Icteriidae and Parulidae.

7 subfamilies.

Agelaius 5, Cacicus 10, Euphagus 2, Icterus 32, Molothrus 5, Psarocolius 9, Quiscalus 7, Sturnella 3, Xanthocephalus1, …

Icteridae (30: 106) is part of the interfamilial basic type Icteridae-Thraupidae-Parulidae-Cardinalidae, see Cardinalidae and the figure to Cardinalidae.

All Icteridae belong to the same basic type, because the most distant clades are connected by hybridization, see the figure below.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 333: *Agelaius 1 IS, Cacicus 3 IS, Dives 1 IS, Gymnostinops° 1 IS, Icterus 8 IS, Molothrus 1 IS, Psarocolius 2 IS, Quisqualus 2 IS, Sturnella 2 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

For possible interfamilial hybrids see also Cardinalidae.

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Molothrus badius* Agelaiinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: "This cross connects families Cardinalidae and Icteridae. ... De Oliveira 1984; Sick 1993 (p. 595).")

Agelaius phoeniceus × *Quiscalus mexicanus* Agelaiinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Icteridae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 339: "Sick says ... only one of the young, which looked like a female A. ruficapillus, grew well. Later it was proven really to be a female when mated with ae canary. One young was hatched from their first clutch, thus proving the fertility of the hybrid female."), Dumont 2012

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 329: "?"), Dumont 2012

Agelaius phoeniceus × *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* **ISF** Agelaiinae × Xanthocephalinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cacicus haemorrhous × *Psarocolius* (*Gymnostinops°*) *montezuma* Cassicinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Diuca diuca × *Molothrus badius* Thraupidae × Icteridae **IF** (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Some cite Shore-Baily (1917, p. 16) or Gray (1958) for this cross. They reported only nesting in captivity."), Dumont 2012

Euphagus cyanocephalus × *Quiscalus mexicanus* (nat. hyb.) Agelaiinae McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Euphagus cyanocephalus × *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* **ISF** Agelaiinae × Xanthocephalinae (nat. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Panov 1989)

Molothrus bonariensis × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: many citations, not questioned), Dumont 2012

Molothrus × *Sicalis* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?")

Icteridae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Powell AFLA et al. (2014. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2013.11.009) based on mtDNA, from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

Icteriidae 1: 1 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

yellow-breasted chat = Flötenstärling

Not to be confused with Icteridae. Closely related to Icteridae and Parulidae. New World.

Icteria virens.

Family **Icteriidae** is probably part of basic type Cardinalidae-Thraupidae-Icteridae etc., due to its position within these families, see Cardinalidae.

Ifritidae 1: 1 (superfamily Corvoidea)

ifrita

Formerly part of Cinclosomatidae.

Ifrita 1 kowaldi.

Irenidae 1: 3 (parvorder Passerina)

fairy-bluebirds = Feenvögel

Irena 3.

Formerly placed with Aegithinidae and Chloropseidae in Irenidae s. l.

McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Laniidae 4: 34 (superfamily Corvoidea)

shrikes = Würger

Corvinella 1 corvina, Lanius 30, Eurocephalus 2 anguitimens, ruppellii, Urolestes 1 melanoleucus.

Probably **basic type Laniidae** (4: 34) as a well-defined family. Many species of the largest genus *Lanius* are connected by hybridization in contact zones. – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 216: *Lanius 19 IS* (see his figure 9 of contact zones between European shrikes)

Leiothrichidae 20: 143. **1 IG** (superfamily Sylvioidea)

lauphingthrushes and allies = Häherlinge

Formerly part of Timaliidae. Old World. Including Alcippidae

Actinodura 9, Alcippe 10, Garrulax 14, Leiothrix 2, Minla 1 ignotincta, Trochalopteron 19, Turdoides 19, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 261 ff. (sub Sylviidae) *Garrulax, Leiothrix* (*argentauris* × *lutea*).

The hybrid *Actinodura* × *Leiothrix* connects 6 genera with 25 species. see the figure below, cf. https://www.bird-phylogeny.de/passerine-families/leiothrichidae/ 2026)

Actinodura ("Minla") cyanouroptera × *Leiothrix lutea* McCarthy 2006, p. 262.

Leiothrichidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Cibois A et al. (2018. doi:10.1111/zsc.12296), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

Locustellidae 11: 67 (superfamily Locustelloidea)

grassbirds and allies = Schwirl-Verwandte

Formerly part of Sylviidae s. l.

Locustella 23, Robsonius 3, …

IS: McCarthy 2006, p. 262: *Locustella 1 IS* (*certhiola* × *ochotensis*).

Machaerirhynchidae 1: 2 (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

boatbills = Flachschnäbel

Mainly Australia.

Machaerirhynchus 2.

Macrosphenidae 6: 18 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

African warblers = Bülbülgrasmücken und Sylviettas

Macrosphenus 5, Sylvietta 9, …

Malaconotidae 9: 50 (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

bush shrikes and allies = Buschwürger
Africa. Formerly part of Laniidae.
Bocagia 1, Chlorophoneus 6, Dryoscopus 6, Laniarius 23, Malaconotes 6, Nilaus afer, Rhodophoneus 1, Tchagra 4, Telophorus 3.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 234: *Dryoscopus 1 IS, Laniarius 2 IS, Nilaus 2 IS, Tchagra 1 IS, Telophorus 1 IS.*

Maluridae 6: 33 (superfamily Meliphagoidea)

fairy-wrens = Australische Sänger
Related to Meliphagidae and Pardalotidae
Amytornis 14, Chenoramphus 2, Clytomyias 1, Malurus 12, Sipodotus 1, Stipiturus 3.

McCarthy (2006), p. 211: *Malurus 6 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Melampittidae 2: 2 (superfamily Corvoidea)

melampittas = Neuguniaflöter
New Guinea. Enigmatic birds.
Megalamopitta 1, Melampitta 1.

Melanocharitidae 3: 12 (parvorder Passerides)

berrypeckers and longbills= Beerenpicker
New Guinea. For some part placed in Dicaeidae or Meliphagidae.
2 subfamilies.
Melanocharis 8, Tocoramphus 2, Oedistoma 2.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Melanopareiidae 1: 4 (suborder Tyranni, superfamily Thamnophiloidea)

crescentchests = Bandvögel
Melanpareia 4.

Meliphagidae 55: 195. **1 IG** (superfamily Meliphagoidea)

honeyeaters = Honigfresser

Large and diverse family. Mainly Australia and New Guinea.
Some genera have been transferred to other families.
No subdivision.
Gavicalis 3, Lichenostomus 2, Manorina 4, Melidectes 6, Meliphaga 17, Melithreptus 7, Myzomela 41, Phylidonyris 3, Ptiloprora 6, Ptilotula 6, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 212: *Anthochaera 1 IS, Lichenostomus 3 IS, Manorina 2 IS, Melidectes 2 IS, Melithreptus 1 IS, Myzomela 2 IS, Ptiloprora 1 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026), e.g. *Gavicalis (fasciogularis × versicolor), Manorina 1 IS.*

Ptilotula ("Lichenostomus") penicillatus × Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 = Quinn 1978), Dumont 2012

References:
Heilig C (2009) Molekulare Daten belegen: Konvergente Evolution komplexer Merkmalssysteme bei den Singvögeln. Studium Integrale J. 16 (1), 45–48.
discussion of molecular systematics and the question of the separation of family Mohoidae

Menuridae 1: 2 + 1 extinct species (infraorder Menurides)

lyrebirds = Leierschwänze
Australia.
Possibly related to Atrichornithidae.
Menura 2 alberti, novaehollandiae.

Basic type Menuridae (1: 29) because of its isolated position as sister group of all other Passeri with unique characteristics.

McCarthy (2006), p. 210: *Menura 1 IS* (*races*).

~~*Gallus gallus × Menura novaehollandiae*~~ ~~**IF/IO**~~ Galliformes Phasianidae × Passeriformes Menuridae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 346: „This distant cross is attested by some evidence, but not enough to allow its acceptance. ...")

Mitrospingidae 3: 4 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

mitrospingid tanagers = Stärlingstangaren
Formerly part of Thraupidae.
Mitrospingus 2, …

Mitrospingidae is part of basic type Cardinalidae-Thraupidae-Icteridae etc., due to its position within these families, see Cardinalidae.

Mimidae 10: 35. **1 IG** (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

mimids, mockingbirds, thrashers and gray catbird = Spottdrosseln

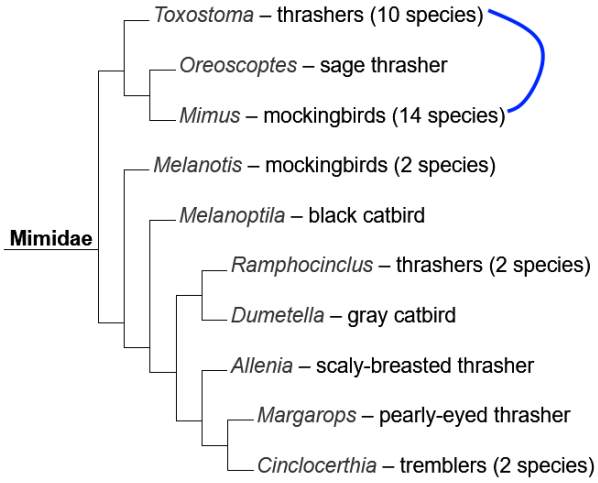
New World.

Mimus 14, Toxostoma 10, …

McCarthy (2006), p. 245: *Mimus 1 IS, Toxostoma 3 IS.*

Mimus longicaudatus × *Nesomimus*° (*Mimus*) *parvulus* **IS** (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Bowman & Carter 1971, Grant & Grant 2008)

Mimus polyglottos × *Toxostoma bendirei, curvirostre* (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012. closely related.



Mimidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Loevette IJ et al. (2011. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2011.07.009), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

Modulatricidae 3: 3 (parvorder Passerida)

dapple-throat and allies = Sopranisten

Modulatrix 1, …

Mohoideae 2: 5 (recently extinct) (superfamily Bombycilloidea)

Hawaiian honeycreepers

Not to be confused with Mohouidae!

Formerly part of Meliphagidae.

Moho 4, Chaetoptila 1.

Mohouidae 1: 3 (infraorder Corvides)

whiteheads = Maorigrasmücken

New Zealand.
Not to be confused with Mohoidae!
Formerly part of Pachycephalidae.
Mohoua 3.

Monarchidae 15: 105 (superfamily Corvoidea)

monarch flycatchers = Monarchen

2 subfamilies.
Monarcha 9. Terpsiphone 17, …

Motacillidae 6: 70

pipits and wagtails = Pieper und Bachstelzen

No subdivision.
Anthus 46, Dendronanthus 1, Hemimacronyx 1, Macronyx 8, Motacilla 13, Tmetothylacus 1.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 270: *Anthus 5 IS, Motacilla 16 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

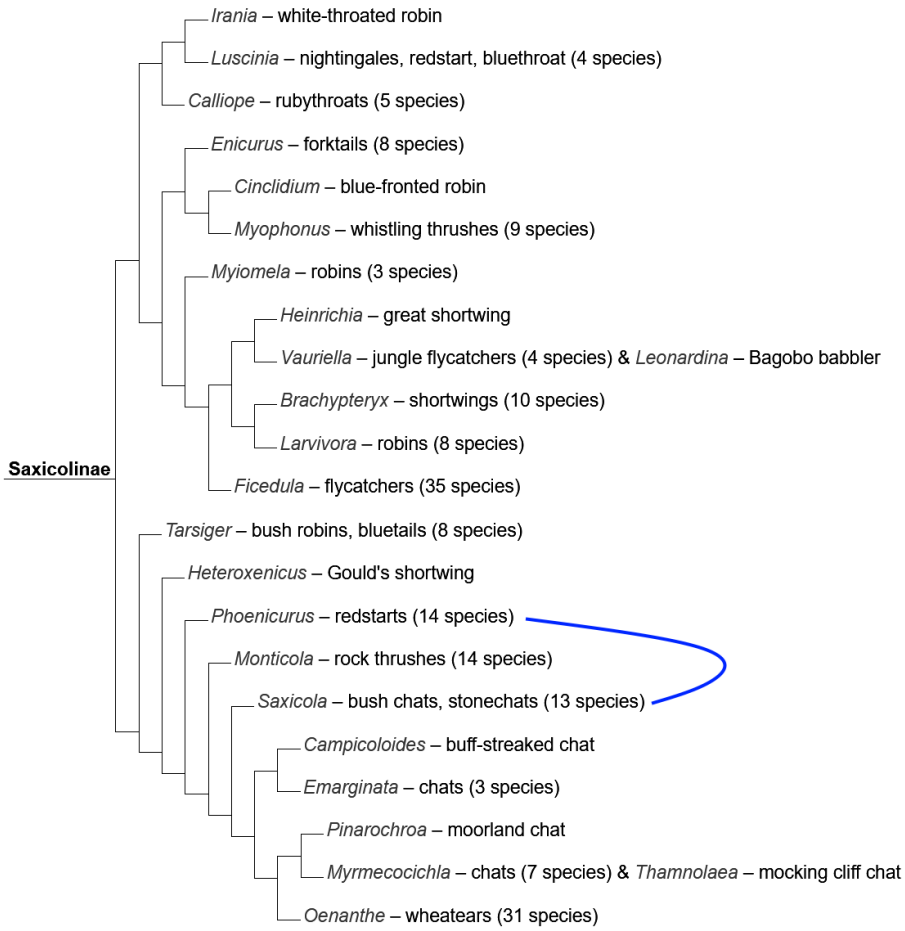
Passeri: Muscicapidae 57: 353. **1 IG** (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

Old World flycatchers = Fliegenschnäpper

The taxonomy of the family has much changed in the last years, Subfamily Saxicolinae was formerly part of Turdidae.
4 subfamilies:
Erithacinae 11 *Cossypha, Erithacus 1, …*
Muscicapinae 15 *Copsychus 17, Muscicapa 17, …*
Nitalvinae 7 Cyornis 32, …
Saxicolinae 33 *Ficedula 34, Luscinia, Monticola, Myophonus 9, Oenanthe, Phoenicurus 14, Saxicola 14, Tarsiger, …*

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 241:
Muscicapinae: *Cossypha 2 IS, Ficedula 3 IS, Muscicapa 1 IS.*
Saxicolinae (p. 235): *Luscinia 2 IS, Monticola 3 IS, Oenanthe 3 IS, Phoenicurus 2 IS, Saxicola 7 IS, Tarsiger 1 IS.*
"Turdidae" *Copsychus 2 IS, Myophonus 1 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026), e.g. *Cossypha (dichroa × natalensis), Luscinia, Oenanthe, Saxicola.*

Phoenicurus phoenicurus × *Saxicola rubetra* Saxicolinae Hogner et al. 2015 (confirmed by molecular analysis), avianhybrids 2026



Muscicapidae subfamily Saxicolinae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Zhao M et al. (2023. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2022.107646), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Hogner S et al. (2015) Intergeneric hybridization between Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* and Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra* revealed by molecular analyses. Journal of Ornithology 156, 829–836.

Nectariniidae 16: 151 (Passerida)

sunbirds and allies = Nektarvögel

excl. Dicaeidae and Promeropidae.

Anthreptes, Chalcomitra, Cinnyris, Cyanomitra, Leptocoma, Nectarinia., …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 266: *Anthreptes 3 IS, Leptocoma 2 IS, Nectarinia* s. l. *ca. 8 IS* (mostly intersubspecific), incl. *Chalcomitra 2 IS (adelbertii × rubescens; amethystina × fuligonosa), Cinnyris 4 IS, Cyanomitra 2 IS.*

See also avianhybrids (2026) for *Nectarinia*.

Neosittidae 1: 3 (infraorder Corvides)

sittellas = Spiegelkleiber

Formerly placed in Sittidae.

Australasia.

Daphoenositta 3.

McCarthy (2006), p. 220: *Daphoenositta 5 IS* (races, which were lumped because of hybridization in the contact zones).

Nicatoridae 1: 3 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

nicators = Tropfenvögel

Africa

Nicator 3.

Notiomystidae 1: 1 (infraorder Passerides)

stichbird = Stichvogel

New Zealand.

Formerly placed in Meliphagidae, but more related to Callaeidae.

Notiomystis 1 cincta.

Onychorhynchidae 3: 7 (suborder Tyranni)

royal flycatchers and allies = Kronenbekarde, Kronentyrann

cf. Tyrannidae

Myiobius 4, Onychorhynchus 2, Trentriccus erythrurus.

Oreoicidae 3: 3 (superfamily Orioloidea)

Australo-Papuan bellbirds = Haubendickköpfe

Aledryas rufinucha, Oreoica gutturalis, Ornorectes cristatus.

Oriolidae 4: 41 (superfamily Orioloidea)

Old World orioles and figbirds = Pirole

For New World orioles see Icteridae.

Oriolus 32, Pitohui 4, Sphecotheres 3, Turnagra 2 (extinct).

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 233: *Oriolus 3 IS, Sphecotheres 1 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026) for *Oriolus* and *Pitohui*.

Orthonychidae 1: 3 (infraorder Orthonychides)

logrunner and chowchilla

Australia and New Guinea. Some consider them as part of Cinclosomatidae.
Orthonyx 3.

McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Oxyruncidae 1: 1 (suborder Tyranni)

sharpbill = Flammenkopfbekarde

Related to Tyrannidae.
Oxyruncus 1 cristatus.

Pachycephalidae 5: 61 (superfamily Orioloidea)

whistlers and allies = Dickköpfe

excl. Falcunculidae
Australo-Papuan.
Collurincla 5, Pachycephala 51, …

McCarthy (2006), p. 221: *Collurincla 2 IS, Pachycephala 5 IS.*

Panuridae 1: 1 (parvorder Sylviida)

bearded reedling = Bartmeise

Panurus biarmicus.

Paradisaeidae 18: 44. **15 IG + 3 ISF** (superfamily Corvoidea)

birds of paradise = Paradiesvögel

3 subfamilies: Manucodiinae 3: 7, Paradisaeinae 13: 30, Parotiinae 2: 7, see the figure below.
Astrapia 5, Cicinnurus 1 regius, Diphyllodes 2, Drepanornis 2, Epimachus 2, Lophorina 3, Lycocorax 2, Manucodia 4, Paradigalla 2 brevicauda, carunculata, Paradisaea (excl. *Paradisornis rudolphi) 6, Paradisornis 1 rudolphi, Parotia 6, Phonygammus 1, Pteridophora 1, Ptiloris 4, Seleucidis 1, Semioptera 1, Sophorina 3.*

Probably **basic type family Paradisaeidae** (18: 44): Crompton 2017, 2018, 2020. It is a well-defined, isolated family. The subfamilies Paradisaeinae and Parotiinae are connected by hybridization (15: 37). This has been confirmed by molecular investigations of the old museum-specimens with only few small deviations from morphological evaluations. No hybrids are known connecting the small basal subfamily Manucodiinae (3: 7). – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

IS: McCarthy 2006, p. 228: *Astrapia 2 IS, Cicinnurus 1 IS, Paradisaea 6 IS.*

Astrapia mayeri, nigra, stephaniae × *Epimachus fastuosus, meyeri* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024

Cicinnurus regius × *Diphyllodes magnificus* Thörn et al. 2024

Cicinnurus regius × *Paradisaea minor* Thörn et al. 2024

Diphyllodes × *Cicinnurus*, Thörn et al. 2024

Diphyllodes ("Cicinnurus") magnificus × *Lophorina superba* (→ "*Lamprothorax*° *wilhelminae* is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017, 2020, Thörn et al. 2024

Diphyllodes ("Cicinnurus") magnificus × *Paradisaea minor* (→ "*Neoparadisaea*° *ruysi*" is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Crompton 2017

Diphyllodes magnificus × *Paradisaea minor* (→ "*Paradisaea duivenbodii*" is thougt to be this hybrid **HY**) Stresemann 1930, Crompton 2020

Diphyllodes × *Parotia* Thörn et al. 2024

Epimachus fastuosus × *Lophorina superba* (nat. hyb.) Junge 1953, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017

Epimachus fastuosus × *Paradisornis rudolphi* (→ *Pseudastrapia*° *lobata* is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017

Lophorina superba × *Paradigalla carunculata* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024

Lophorina superba × *Parotia carolae* **ISF** Paradisaeinae × Parotiinae (nat. hyb.) Frith & Frith 1996, McCarthy 2006, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024 (genetically this is Diphyllodes × Parotia)

Lophorina superba × *Parotia sefilata* **ISF** Paradisaeinae × Parotiinae (→ "*Parotia duivenbodei*" is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024

Lophorina superba × *Ptiloris magnificus* (→ *Paryphephorus* = *Craspedophora*° *duivenbodei* is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024

Paradigalla carunculata × *Parotia sefilata* **ISF** Paradisaeinae × Parotiinae Thörn et al. 2024

Paradisaea minor × *Ptiloris magnificus* (→ *Janthothorax bensbachi* is thougt to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017

Paradisaea minor × *Seleucidis melanoleuca* (→ *Janthothorax*° = *"Paradisaea mirabilis"* is thougt to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Crompton 2017

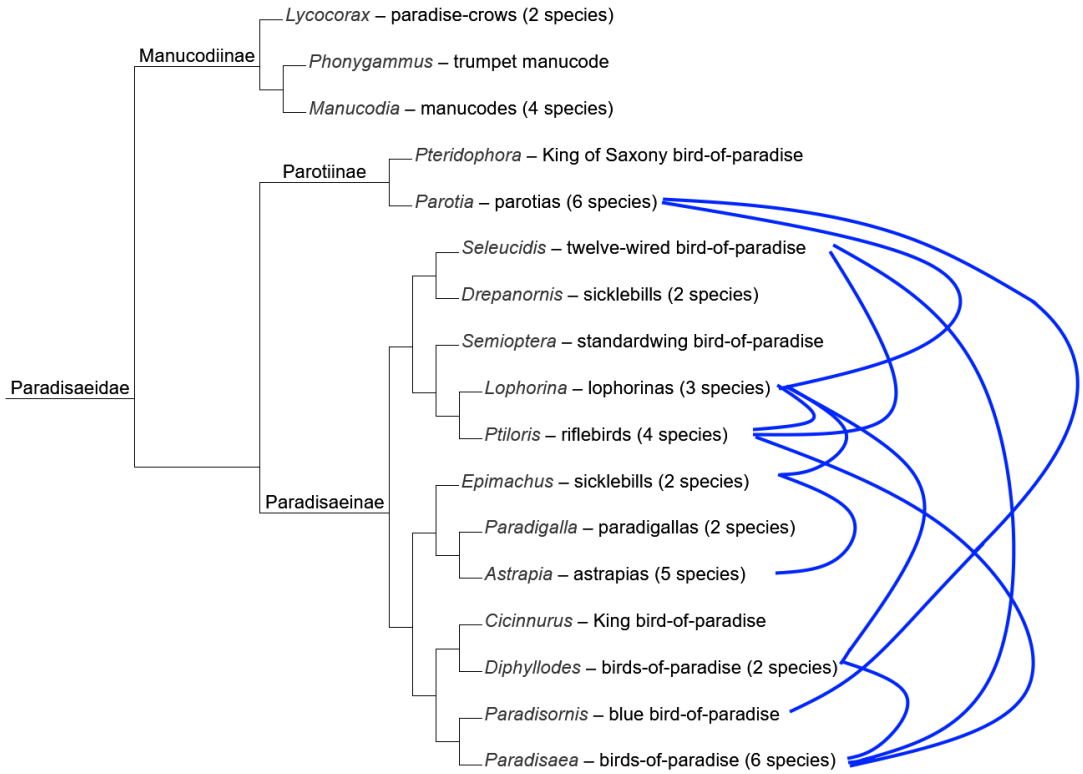
Paradisaea × *Paradisornis* Thörn et al. 2024

Paradisaea × *Ptiloris* Thörn et al. 2024

Paradisornis rudolphi ("Paradisaea Rudolphi") × *Parotia lawesii* (nat. hyb.) Frith et al. 1996, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017

Paradisornis rudolphi × *Parotia sefilata* **ISF** Paradisaeinae × Parotiinae (→ *Laborhamphus ptilorhis* is thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017

Ptiloris magnificus × *Seleucidis melanoleuca* (→ *Heteroptiloris*° *mantoui* and *Craspedophora*° *bruyni* are thought to be this hybrid **HY**) (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Crompton 2017, Thörn et al. 2024



Paradisaeidae: hybrid connections (in selection) in the phylogeny of Irested M et al. (2009. doi:10.1186/1471-2148-9-235) and Irestedt M et al. (2017. doi:10.1093/zoolinnean/zlx004), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

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Crompton N (2017, 2018) Die Paradiesvögel. 1. Farbenpracht, Vielfalt und Einheit und ihre Hybriden. 2. Präexistente genetische Programme und die Rolle der sexuellen Selektion. Studium Integrale J. 24, 88–97; 25, 12–19. Suppl. mat.: http://www.si-journal.de/jg24/heft2/paradiesvoegel-1.pdf

Crompton N (2020) Die Paradiesvögel. Ihre Hybriden und die Rolle der sexuellen Selektion. W+W Special Paper B-20-4. https://www.wort-und-wissen.org/wp-content/uploads/b-20-4_paradiesvoegel.pdf
Frith CB & Beehler BM (1998) The birds of paradise. Oxford University Press.
Thörn F et al. (2024) Contemporary intergeneric hybridization and backcrossing among birds-of-paradise. Evolution letters XX, 1–15. https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/800614/Thorn-2024-Contemporary-intergeneric-hybridization.pdf
Blom MPK (2024) Hybridization in Birds-of-Paradise: Widespread ancestral gene flow despite strong sexual selection in a lek-mating system. *iScience*. cf. Thörn et al. (2024)
Ottenburghs (2025) Genomic confirmation of intergeneric hybrids between birds of paradise species. https://avianhybrids.wordpress.com/2025/03/05/genomic-confirmation-of-intergeneric-hybrids-between-birds-of-paradise-species/

Paradoxornithidae 9: 38 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

parrotbills = Papageischnäbel

Mostly considered as part of Sylviidae. India and South Asia.
Chrysomma 2, Fulvetta, Paradoxornis 11, Suthora 12, …,

McCarthy (2006) (sub Sylviidae): *Paradoxornis 4 IS.*

Paramythiidae 2: 3 (superfamily Orioloidea)

tit-berrypecker and crested berrypecker = Beerenfresser

Formerly part of Dicaeidae.
Oreocharis 1, Paramythia 2.

McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Pardalotidae 1: 4 (superfamily Meliphagoidea)

pardalotes = Panthervögel

excl. Acanthizidae.
Australia and Tasmania.
Pardalotus 4.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 212: *Pardalotus 6 IS.*

Paridae 15: 62. **8 IG** (parvorder Sylviida)

tits, chickadees, and titmice = Meisen
excl. Remizidae and Aegithalidae
Baeolophus 5, Cephalopyrus 1, Cyanistes 3, Lophophanes 2, Machlolophus 5, Melanochlora, Melaniparus 14 leucomelas, Melanochlora 1. Pardaliparus, Parus 3, Periparus 6, Poecile 15, Pseudopodoces 1, Sittiparus 5, Sylviparus 1.

Probably **basic type family Paridae** (15: 62). 11 of 14 genera (or 59 of 62 species) are connected by hybridization. It is open if the three basal monospecific Asiatic genera *Cephalopyrus, Sylviparus* and *Melanochlora* have to be included, see the figure below. – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 249: *Parus* (incl. *Baeolophus, Poecile* etc.) *ca. 28 IS; Baeolophus 2–4 IS, Cyanistes 1 IS, Parus 3–5 IS, Periparus 1 IS, Poecile 1 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Aegithalos caudatus × *Cyanistes* ("*Parus*") *cyanus* **IF** Aegithalidae × Paridae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Old records. Stresemann 1919b; Suchetet 1897a."), Dumont 2012 (Gray 1958 etc.), confirmation needed

Baeolophus ("*Parus*") *bicolor* × *Poecile* ("*Parus*") *atricapillus, gambeli* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012

Cyanistes ("*Parus*") *caeruleus* × *Parus major* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012 (sub *Parus*)

Cyanistes ("*Parus*") *caeruleus, cyanus* × *Poecile* ("*Parus*") *montanus, palustris* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012

Lophophanes ("*Parus*") *cristatus* × *Periparus* ("*Parus*") *ater* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012

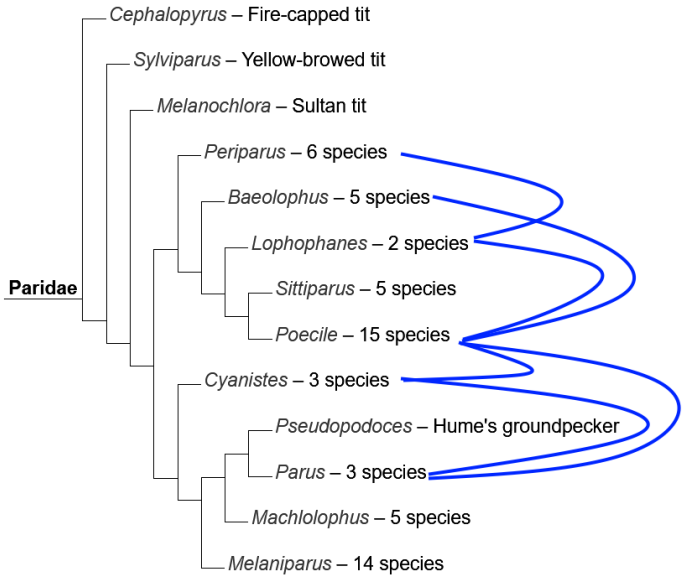
Lophophanes ("*Parus*") *cristatus* × *Poecile* ("*Parus*") *montanus, palustris* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012 (sub *Parus*)

~~*Parus varius* × *Passer domesticus* × *Poecile (Parus) montanus* **IF**~~ Paridae × Passeridae (nat. hyb.) (trigeneric) Dumont 2012 (Panov 1989)

Parus major × *Periparus* ("*Parus*") *ater* (nat. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Fouarge 1996)

Parus div. spec. × *Poecile* ("*Parus*") div. spec. (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012 (sub *Parus*)

Periparus ("*Parus*") *ater* × *Poecile* ("*Parus*") *montanus* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (sub *Parus*), Dumont 2012 (sub *Parus*) 7



Paridae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Johansson US et al. (2013. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2013.06.019), from en.wkipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Fouarge J (1996) Observation d'un oiseau présentant des caractères intermédiaires entre la Mésange charbonnière *Parus major* et la Mésange noire *Parus ater*. Aves 33 (2), 121–122. *Parus major* × *Periparus ater*

Parulidae 18: 116. **7 IG + 1 IF** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

New World (wood) warblers = Waldsänger

Closely related to Icteridae. Exclusive *Teretistris*, now in family Teretistridae. *Basileuterus 12, Geothlypis 14* (incl. *"Oporornis philadelphia"), Helmitheros 1, Leiothlypis 6, Mniotilta 1, Myiothlypis 17, Oporornis agilis, Parkesia 2, Protonotaria 1, Seiurus 1, Setophaga 36* (incl. *Dendroica° petechia, Parula° americana, pitiyaumi), Vermivora 3, …*

Parulidae (18: 116) is part of the interfamilial basic type Icteridae-Thraupidae-Parulidae-Cardinalidae etc., see Cardinalidae. Nearly all Parulidae are connected by 7 intergeneric hybrids and belong to the same basic type as shown by Scholl (2024).

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 307: *Basileuterus 12 IS, Dendroica 24 IS, Geothlypis 2 IS, Myioborus 3 IS, Oporornis° 3 IS, Parula 2 IS, Vermivora 3 IS, Wilsonia° 1 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026) for. e.g. *Oreothlypis, Setophaga.*

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre × *Myiothlypis (Oreomanes°) fraseri* **IF** Thraupidae × Parulidae (nat. hyb.) Schulenberg 1985, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026. [Since *Myiothlypis* is now placed in Parulidae, this hybrid is interfamilial.]

Geothlypis ("Oporornis") philadelphia × *Setophaga ruticilla* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Geothlypis trichas × *Geothlypis ("Oporornis") philadelphia* **IS** (nat. hyb.) Bledsoe 1988, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

Leiothlypis ("Vermivora") ruficapilla × *Setophaga ruticilla* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Mniotilta varia × *Setophaga (Dendroica°)* div. spec. (nat. hyb., capt. hyb.) Parkes 1978, McCarthy 2006, Vallender et al. 2009, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

Mniotilta varia × *Vermivora chrysoptera* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Parkesia ("Seiurus") noveboracensis × *Setophaga (Dendroica°)* (nat. hyb.) Short & Robins 1967 (*Parkesia n.* × *Setophaga striata*), Parkes 1995 favors *Setophaga tigrina* as one parent, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids (2026)

Oporornis div. spec. × *Vermivora pinus* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006: ??, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids

Oporornis agilis × *Cardellina (Wilsonia°) canadensis* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006: ??, Dumont 2012

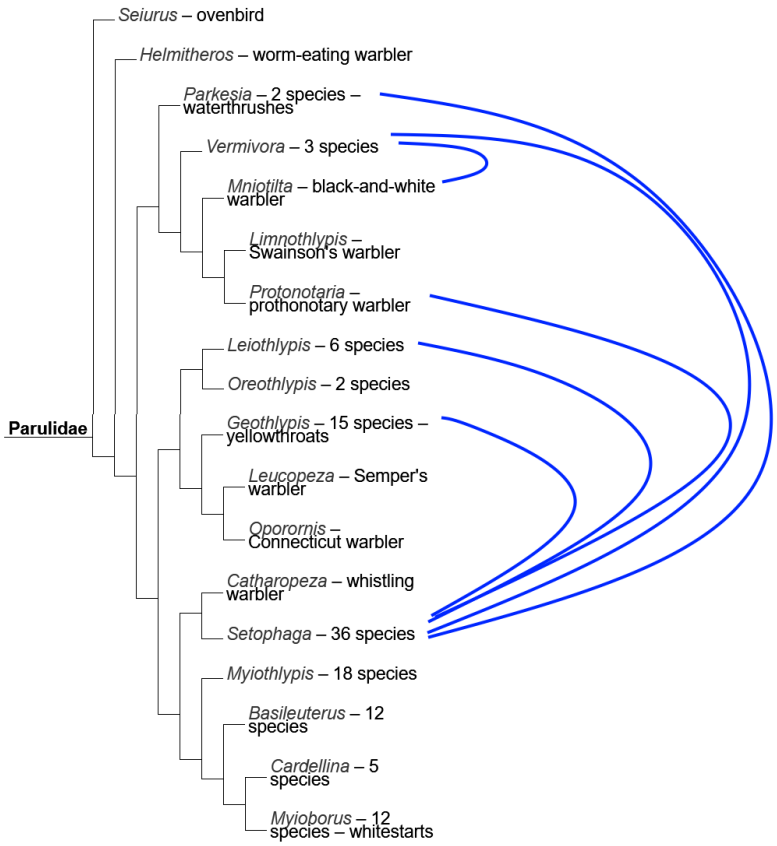
"Oporornis" (= Geothlypis) philadelphia × *Cardellina (Wilsonia°) canadensis* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006: ??, Dumont 2012

Protonotaria citrea × *Setophaga* (*Dendroica°*) *petechia* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Setophaga (Parula°) americana × *Setophaga (Dendroica°)* div. spec. **IS** (nat. hyb.) Graves 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Setophaga (Parula°) americana × *Setophaga ruticilla* **IS** (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Setophaga pennsylvanica × *Vermivora* (*chrysoptera* × *cyanoptera*) Toews et al. 2018, 2020



Parulidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Lovette et al. (2010) doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2010.07.018, from en.wikipedia 2026, from Gill et al. (2023). Same basis as in Scholl 2024. See also the more actual but relatively similar phylogeny of Bennett et al. (2025; note also that gene regions can result in very different phylogenies in fig. 2).

References:

Barker FK et al. (2015) New insights into New World biogeography: an integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, tanagers, sparrows, warblers, and allies. The Auk 132 (2), 333–348. https://doi.org/10.1642/AUK-14-110.1

Bennett KFP et al. (2025) A colorful legacy of hybridization in wood-warblers includes frequent sharing of carotenoid genes among species and genera. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3003501

Bledsoe AH (1988) A hybrid *Oporornis philadelphia* × *Geothlypis trichas*, with comments on the taxonomic interpretation and evolutionary significance of intergeneric hybridization. Wilson Bulletin 100 (1), 1–8.

Graves GR (1993) A new intergeneric wood warbler hybrid (*Parula americana* × *Dendroica coronata*) (Aves: Fringillidae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 106 (2), 402–409.

Lovette IJ et al. (2010) A comprehensive multilocus phylogeny for the wood-warblers and a revised classification of the Parulidae (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57 (2), 753–770. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2010.07.018

Parkes KC (1978) Still another parulid intergeneric hybrid (*Mniotilta* × *Dendroica*) and its taxonomic and evolutionary implications. Auk 95, 682–690.
Parkes KC (1995) Reinterpretation of the probable parentage of a hybrid wood-warbler (*Seiurus* × *Dendroica*). Auk 112 (2), 510–511.
Scholl B (2024) Waldsänger: ein bunter und artenreicher Grundtyp? Studium Integrale J. 31, 62–63.
Short LL Jr & Robbins CS (1967) An Intergeneric hybrid wood warbler (*Seiurus* × *Dendroica*). Auk 84, 534–543. but see Parkes 1995.
Toews DPL et al. (2018) A wood-warbler produced through both interspecific and intergeneric hybridization. Biology Letters 14 (11) 20180557. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2018.0557
Toews DPL et al. (2020) Genomic identification of intergeneric hybrids in new world wood-warblers (Aves: Parulidae). Biol J Lin Soc 131, 183–191. https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/blaa085
Vallender R et al. (2009) An intergeneric wood-warbler hybrid (*Mniotilta varia* × *Dendroica coronata*) and use of multilocus DNA analyses to diagnose avian hybrid origins. Wilson J. Ornithology 121 (2), 298–305. http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1676/08-050.1

Passerellidae 30: 138. **5 IG** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

New World sparrows = Neuweltammern

Formerly part of Emberizidae.
New World.
No subdivision.
Aimophila 3, Ammodramus 3, Ammospiza 4, Arremon 22, Arremonops 4, Artemisiospiza 2, Atlapetes 33, Amphispiza 1, Amphispizopsis 1, Calamospiza 1, Centronyx 2, Chlorospingus 8, Chondestes 1, Junco 5, Melospiza 3, Melozone 9, Oreothraupis 1, Oriturus 1, Passerculus 1, Passerella 1, Peucea 8, Pezopetes 1, Pipilo 5, Poocetes 1, Rhynchospiza 4, Spizella 6, Spizelloides 1, Torreornis 1, Xenospiza 1, Zonotrichia 5.

Passerellidae (30: 138) as a whole belong to the same basic type: 5 intergeneric hybrids connect all parts of the family, see the figure below. But obviously Passerellidae belong to a more extensive basic type Cardinalidae-Thraupidae-Parulidae-Icteridae, because the family nests within these families, see Cardinalidae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 316 (sub Emberizidae) *Aimophila 1 IS, Ammodramus 3 IS, Arremonops 1 IS, Atlapetes 3 IS, Chlorospingus 3 IS, Junco 6 IS, Passerculus 3 IS, Passerella 3 IS, Pipilo. 4 IS, Plectrophenax 1 IS, Spizella 5 IS, Zonotrichia 5 IS*.
See also avianhybrids (2026) for *Ammodramus, Arremon, Atlapetes, Passerculus, Passerella, Pipilo, Spizella, Zonotrichia*.

Ammodramus savannarum × *Melospiza melodia* (nat. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Beadle & Rising 2002)

Ammodramus savannarum × *Passerculus sandwichensis* (nat. hyb.) Jones et al. 2003, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

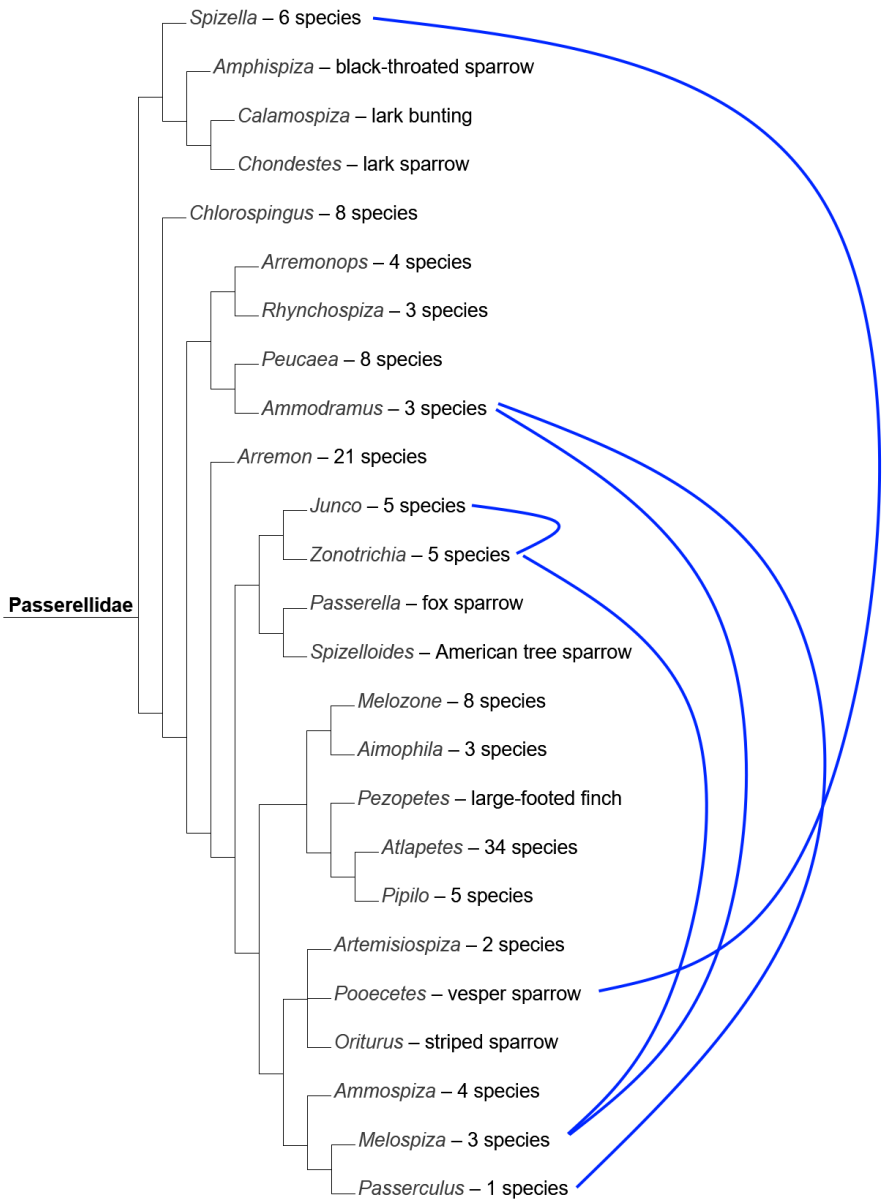
Arremon (*Lysurus*°) *castaneiceps* × *Passerina amoena* **IF** Passerellidae × Cardinalidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Better confirmation of this cross is needed. ... Harrison-Wells 1975."), Dumont 2012

Junco hyemalis × *Zonotrichia albicollis, atricapilla* (nat. hyb.) Jung et al. 1994, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

Melospiza melodia × *Zonotrichia albicollius, leucophrys* (nat. hyb., capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026

~~*Passer domesticus* × *Spizella passerina*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Passeridae × Passerellidae McCarthy 2006 (p. 269: "Mixed copulation observed. No hybrids as yet reported. Robinson 1959"), Dumont 2012 (Robinson 1959, Middleton 1998)

Poocetes gramineus × *Spizella pallida, pusilla* (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012 (many references)



Passerellidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Bryson RW et al. (2016) doi:10.1642/AUK-16-26.1, from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0). The family is part of a more extensive basic type Cardinalidae etc., see Cardinalidae.

References:

Bryson RW et al. (2016) Target enrichment of thousands of ultraconserved elements sheds new light on early relationships within New World sparrows (Aves: Passerellidae). The Auk 133 (3), 451–458. doi:10.1642/AUK-16-26.1

Jones AL et al. (2003) A probable grasshopper × savannah sparrow hybrid singing a song sparrow song. Wilson Bull. 115 (3), 231–236. *Ammodramus × Passerculus*

Jung RE et al. (1994) Behavior and parentage of a white-throated sparrow × dark-eyed *Junco* hybrid. Wilson Bull. 106 (2), 189–202. *Junco × Zonotrichia*

Passeridae 8: 43 (infraorder Passerides)

Old World sparrows = Sperlinge

2 subfamilies:

Hypocryptadinae 1 (formerly part of Zosteropidae) *Hypocryptadius 1 cinnamomeus*

Passerinae 7. [Attention: *Passer cinnamomeus* and *Hypocryptadius cinnamomeus* are different species, and not synonyms.*]*

Carpospiza 1, Montifringilla 3 adamsi, nivalis, 58ikiped, Gymnoris 4, Onychostruthus 1, Passer 28, Petronia 1, Pyrgilauda 4.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 268: *Passer 24 IS.*

See also avianhybrids (2026).

Pellorneidae 13: 65 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

ground babblers and allies = Drosslinge

Malacopteron, Pellorneum, …

Petroicidae 19: 51 (infraorder Passerides)

Australasian robins = Südseeschnäpper

Australasia. incl. Eopsaltriidae.

6 subfamilies.

Drymodes 3, Eopsaltria 6, Microeca 3, Petroica 14, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 215: *Microeca 1 IS, Petroica 2 IS.*

See also avianhybrids for *Petroica.*

Peucedramidae 1: 1 (parvorder Passerida)

olive warbler = Trugwaldsänger

Isolated family, formerly placed in Parulidae genus *Dendroica° (Setophaga).*

Peucedramus taeniatus.

McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Phaenicophilidae 5: 9 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

greater Antillean tanagers

Formerly placed in Thraupidae. *Nesospingus* and *Spindalis* are actually separated as own families by some authors.

Microligea 1, Nesospingus 1, Phaenicophilus 2, Spindalis 4, Xenoligea 1.

Phaenicophilidae is probably part of basic type Cardinalidae – Icteridae etc., because from a molecular view they nest within these families, see Cardinalidae.

IS: Mc Carthy (sub Thraupidae) *Phaenicophilus 1 IS.*

Philepittidae 2: 4 (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Eurylaimides)

asities = Lappenpittas oder Jalas

Related to Pittidae. Madagascar.
Neodrepanis 2, *Philepitta* 2.

McCarthy (2006), p. 199: *Neodrepanis 1 IS (corascens × hypoxanthus).*

Phylloscopidae 1: 66 (superfamily Aegithaloidea)

leaf warblers = Laubsänger

Formerly part of Sylviidae. Since 2018 the former genus *Seicercus* is included in *Phylloscopus*, because it proved to be imbedded in this genus, molecularly.
Phylloscopus 80.

Possibly **basic type family Phylloscopidae** (1: 80). 15 interspecific hybrids have been reported, but most of them connect only closely related species in the phylogeny of Alström et al. (2018). – Possibly the basic type is more extensive, but this a question for further studies.

IS: McCarthy (2006), avianhybrids (2026)*: Phylloscopus 6-7 IS.*
Dumont (2017): *Phylloscopus 10 IS (bonelli × sibilatrix; calciatilis × rickettii; chloronotus × kansuensis; chloronotus × proregulus; claudiae × reguloides; collybita × tristis; collybita × ibericus; collybita × sindianus; davisoni × reguloides; fuligivener × fuscatus; kansuensis × proregulus; nitidus × trochiloides; plumbeitarsus × trochiloides; trochilus × trochiloides), Seicercus 2 IS (burkii × tephrocephaluas; burkii × whistleri).*

References:

Alström P et al. (2018) Complete species-level phylogeny of the leaf warbler (Aves: Phylloscopidae) radiation. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 126, 141–152. doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2018.03.031

Picathartidae 1: 2 (infraorder Passerides)

rockfowl = Felshüpfer

Formerly placed in different families, e.g. Corvidae, Sturnidae and Timaliidae.
Africa.

Picathartes 2.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Pipridae 17: 55. **3 IG** (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Tyrannides)

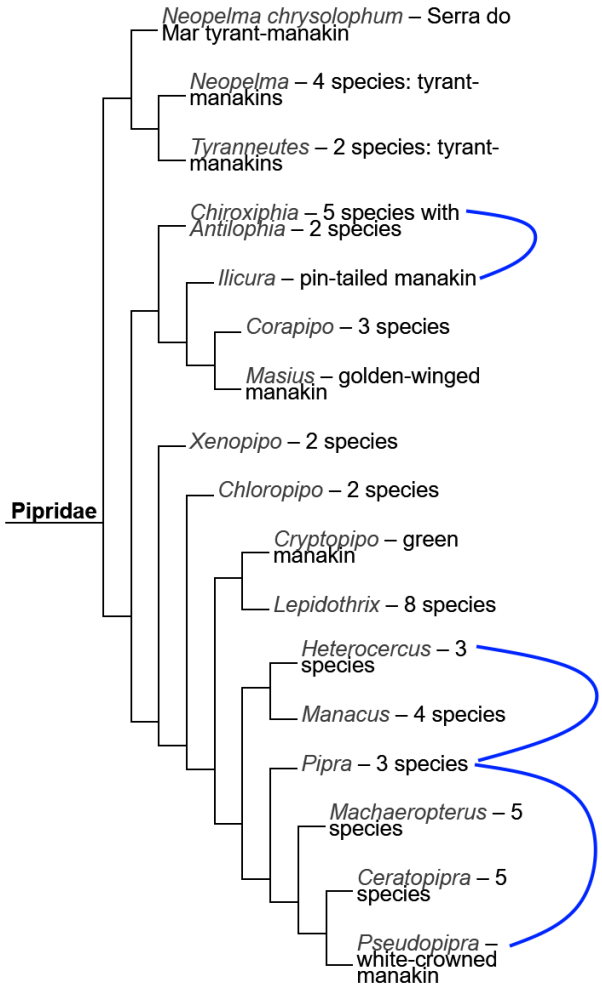
manakins = Schnurrvögel

Distinct from Cotingidae and Tyrannidae by the syrinx = voicebox.
Chiroxiphia 5, Heterocercus 3, Ilicura, Lepidothrix 9, Manacus 5, Pipra 3, aureola, fasciicauda. filicauda, Pseudopipra pipra, …

Probably **basic type family Pipridae** (17: 55) because of its unique characteristics. 3 intergeneric are known linking 8 of the 15 genera, all within the former subfamily Piprinae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 204: *Lepidothrix coronata × exquisite,* now conspecific, sub *Pipra; coronata × serena,* sub *Pipra), Manacus 4 IS, Pipra 2 IS (aureola × filicauda; fasciicauda × filicauda).*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Ceratopipra ("Pipra") erythrocephala × Manacus manacus doubted by Graves 2008
Chiroxiphia caudata × Ilicura militaris (nat. hyb.) Marini et al. 2002, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Alves et al. 2016, avianhybrids 2026. closely related
Chiroxiphia (Antilophia°) galeata × Chiroxiphia caudata **IS** (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026
Heterocercus linteatus × Pipra aureola (nat. hyb.) Parkes 1961, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012. closely related.
Lepidothrix serena × Lepidothrix ("Pipra") coronata **IS** avianhybrids 2026 (Stotz 1993)
Manacus manacus × Pipra aureola, filicauda (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, doubted by Graves 2008, closely related
Pipra filicauda × Pseudopipra (Dixiphia°, "Pipra") pipra (nat. hyb.) Graves 1993, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026. closely related.



Pipridae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Harvard M et al. (2020. doi:10.1126/science.aaz6970), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Alves WB et al. (2016) Confirmation of the hybridization of *Chiroxiphia* Cabanis, 1847 and *Antilophia* Reichenbach, 1850 (Passeriformes: Pipridae) using molecular markers. Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia 24 (2), 185–190.

Graves GR (1993) A new hybrid manakin (*Dixiphia pipra* × *Pipra filicauda*) (Aves, Pipridae) from the Andean foothills of eastern Ecuador. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 106 (3), 436–441.

Marini MA et al. (2002) A multifaceted approach to the characterization of an intergeneric hybrid manakin (Pipridae) from Brazil. Auk 119, 1114–1120. http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1642/0004-8038%282002%29119%5B1114%3AAMATTC%5D2.0.CO%3B2

Parkes KC (1961) Intergeneric hybrids in the family Pipridae. The Condor 63, 345–350. http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/Condor/files/issues/v063n05/p0345-p0350.html

Pittidae 3: 46 (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Eurylaimides)

pittas = Pittas

Related to the Calyptomenidae.

Erythropitta 13, Hydrornis 13, Pitta 20.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 199: *Erythropitta (granatina × venusta*, sub *Pitta), Pitta 1-2 IS (angolensis × reichenowi; simillima × versicolor*, conspecific*)*

Pityriasidae 1: 1 (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

(Bornean) bristlehead = Warzenkopf

Pityriasis 1 gymnocephala.

Borneo.

Formerly placed in at least 4 different families.

Possibly **basic type family Pityriasidae** (1: 1) as an enigmatic sole species of an isolated family.

Platylophidae 1: 1 (superfamily Corvoidea)

crested jayshrike = Haubenhäher

Platylophus galericulatus.

Platysteiridae 6: 32 (superfamily Malacanotoidea)

wattle-eye = Schnäpperwürger

Africa. Formerly subfamily of Muscicapidae.

Batys 20, Platysteira 8, …

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Ploceidae 16: 123 (superfamily Ploceoidea)

weavers and allies = Webervögel

Related to Estrildidae and Viduidae.

Euplectes 17, Foudia 8, Malimbus 10, Ploceus (polyphyletic*) 67, …*

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 272: *Euplectes 11 IS, Foudia 2 IS, Ploceus 17 IS, Quelea 1 IS*.
See also avian hybrids (2026) for *Euplectes* and *Foudia*.

Amadina fasciata × *Euplectes* (*Pyromelana*°) *franciscanus* **IF** Estrildidae × Ploceidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Mignone 1995c"), Dumont 2012. unconfirmed

Euplectes aureus × *Ploceus capensis* (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (citing Gray 1958, Moreau 1960, Brickell 1982). – Possibly *Ploceus capensis* (cape weaver) was confused with *Euplectes canadensis* (yellow bishop). The cross is not mentioned in McCarthy 2006, but on p. 273 he writes to the cross *Euplectes axillaris* × *Euplectes capensis*: Hopkinson lists "Ploceus capensis" for this cross but gives the name "Cape Bishop" which is *Euplectes capensis*. Hopkinson 1938b (p. 239).

Euplectes franciscanus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Hopkinson 1917, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "? ... Page says this report needs confirmation but that the correspondent in Cage Birds [is] very positive as to the parentage of the two young birds ... Page 1914 b (pp. 45-46)."), Dumont 2012

~~*Foudia madagascariensis* × *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*~~ **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, (p. 273: "Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she only says mating has been observed, not that hybrids have been reported."), Dumont 2012

Foudia madagascariensis × *Ploceus vitellinus* (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, Brickell 1982, McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

~~*Foudia madagascariensis* × *Serinus canaria*~~ ~~**IF**~~ Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "Hybrid resembles ♂ parent. Gill 1955 (p. 92); Prestwich 1948 b."), Dumont 2012

References:

Brickell (1982) Miscellaneous data on the keeping of cage and aviary birds – Hybrids Africa and the outlying island species. Natal Avicultural Society 1 (1), 1–56.

De Silva TN et al. (2019) An extensive molecular phylogeny of weaverbirds (Aves: Ploceidae) unveils broad nonmonophyly of traditional genera and new relationships". The Auk 136 (3) ukz041. doi:10.1093/auk/ukz041

Gill AK (1955) New-coloured canaries, London. Cage Birds 105, 7.

Hopkinson E (1917) Breeding of hybrid queries. Bird Notes 8 (10), 227.

Mignone GP (1995) Argumentos especiais de hibridologia. Decimo tertiero argumento. Casos possiveis e impossiveis: Hibridicao de Degolado (*Amadina fasciata*) por Ignicolor (*Pyromelana franciscana*). Atualidades Ornitológicas 65, 2.

Moreau RE (1960) Conspectus and classification of the Ploceine weaver-birds. Ibis 102 (2), 298–321.

Prestwich AA (1948) A weaver × canary hybrid. Avicultural magazine 54, 99.

Pnoepygidae 1: 4 (parvorder Sylviida)

cupwings = Zwergpfeifer

Pnoepyga 4.

Polioptilidae 3: 22 (superfamily Certhioidea)

gnatcatchers = Mückenfänger

Sometimes part of Troglodytidae.
Microbates 2, Polioptila 18, Ramphocaenus 2.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 247 (Certhiidae, Troglodytidae): *Polioptila* 1 IS.

Pomatostomatidae 1: 5 (infraorder Orthonychides)

Australo-Papuan babblers or pseudo-babblers = Australsäbler
Formerly classified with Timaliidae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 216: *Pomatostomus 1 IS*.

Promeropidae 1: 2 (parvorder Passerida)

sugarbirds = Honigvögel
Southern Africa.
Promerops 2 cafer, gurneyi.
The relationships have been the source of considerable debate.
Promerops has been placed variously in Meliphagidae, Sturnidae, Nectariniidae, or in its own family Promeropidae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 268 („Nectariidae"): *Promerops 1 IS (cafer × gurneyi)*.

Probably **basic type Promeropidae** (1: 2) due to the isolated position. The two species of the family are connected by hybridization.

Prunellidae 1: 12 (parvorder Passerida)

accentors = Braunellen
Prunella 12.

Possibly **basic type Prunellidae** (1: 12) as a well-defined monogeneric family with closely related species.

IS: McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.
Dumont (2017) lists several intersubspecific hybrids.

Psophodidae 2: 5 (superfamily Orioloidea)

whippbirds and wedgebills = Australflflöter
Mainly Australia.
Formerly included in Cinclosomatidae. *Ifrita* is now placed in a separate family Ifritidae.

Androphobus 1 viridis Psophodes 4.

Ptiliogonatidae 3: 4 (superfamily Bombycilloidea)

silky-flycatcher = Seidenschnäpper

Formerly part of Bombycillidae.

Ptiliogonys 2, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 235 (sub Bombycillidae): *Phainopepla 1 IS* (races).

Ptilonorhynchidae 8: 23 + extinct taxa. **1 IG** (infraorder Climacterides)

bowerbirds = Laubenvögel

Australia and New Guinea.

Formerly thought to be closely related to Paradisaeidae.

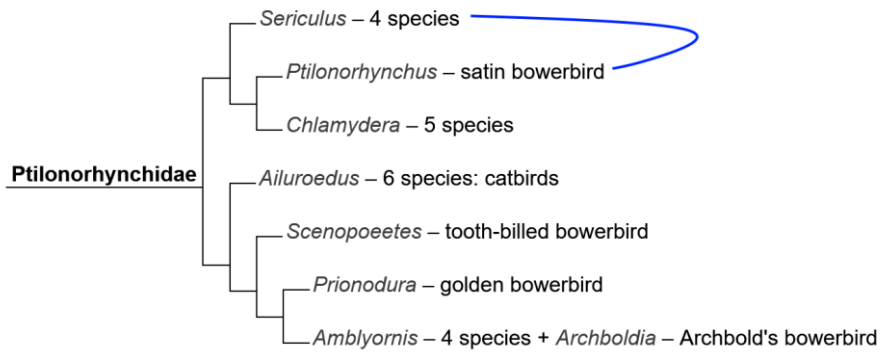
Males (except *Ailuroedus*) build structures with colorful objects etc. to capture the attention of potential female partners.

Ailuroedus 6, Amblyornis 4, Chlamydera 5, Ptilonorhynchus 1, Sericulus 4, …

Possibly **basic type Ptilonorhynchidae** (8: 23) due its unique characteristics and behavior, though only 1 intergeneric hybrid is known so far. – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

IS: McCarthy 2006, p. 211: *Chlamydera 1 IS, Sericulus 1 IS.*
Dumont 2012: ... *Amblyornis 1 IS.*
avianhybrids (2026): *Amblyornis, Chlamydera, Ptilonorhynchus, Sericulus.*

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus × *Sericulus chrysocephalus* (nat. hyb.) Suchetet 1896, Stresemann 1930, Gray 1958, Blunt & Frith 2005, McCarthy 2006 (p. 211: "?"), Dumont 2012. closely related, avianhybrids 2017, 2026 (this hybrid was described by Rawnsley as a new species *Ptilonorhynchus rawnsleyi*, but turned out to be this hybrid. Recently a second specimen has been observed, Frith 2016.



Ptilonorhynchidae: hybrid connections in the phylogeny of Ericson PGP et al. (2020. doi:10.1093/sysbio/syaa040), from en.wikipedia (2026, CC BY SA 4.0).

References:

Blunt D & Frith CB (2005) A living 'Rawnsley's bowerbird' – an adult male resulting from a hybridization in the wild between a regent *Sericulus chrysocephalus* and a satin *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* bowerbird. Australian Field Ornithology 22 (2), 53-57.

Frith CB (2016) A second living 'Rawnsley's Bowerbird'-a wild adult male hybrid from a Regent Bowerbird '*Sericulus chrysocephalus*' Satin Bowerbird '*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*' cross. Australian Field Ornithology 33, 14 14.

Stresemann E (1930) Welche Paradiesvogelarten der Literatur sind hybriden Ursprungs? Novitates Zoologicae 36, 6–15.

Suchetet A (1896) Des hybrides à l'état sauvage, règne animal. Premier volume (classe des oiseaux). Lille: Imprimerie typographique et lithographique Le Bigot Frères.

Pycnonotidae 20: 161 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

bulbuls and greenbuls = Bülbüls oder Haarvögel

Andropadus 1, Pycnonotus 30, …

IS: McCarthy (2006). p.255: *Andropadus 1 IS, Criniger 2 IS, Phyllastrephus 2 IS, Pycnonotus 20 IS!*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Regulidae 2: 6 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

kinglets or regulids = Goldhähnchen

Formerly part of Sylviidae.

Corthylia 1 calendula, Regulus 5.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 255: *Regulus* 1 IS (*ignicapillus* × *regulus.* old report)
Dumont 2017 lists several intersubspecific hybrids of *Corthylia* (sub *Regulus*) and *Regulus* (old reports).

Corthylia calendula × *Regulus satrapa* McCarthy 2006 (according to Cockrum 1952 only known from Audobons description … 1832), Dumont 2017 ("very old reports")

Remizidae 3: 11 (parvorder Sylviida)

penduline-tits = Beutelmeisen

Related to Paridae and Aegithalidae. Formerly often included as subfamily Remizinae in the tit family Paridae. Meanwhile only consisting of the genus *Remiz*.
Anthoscopus 6, Auriparus 1 flaviceps, Remiz 4.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 252 *Remiz* 2 IS.

Rhabdornithidae 1: 3 (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

Philippine creepers = Trugbaumläufer
Also placed in Certhiidae or Timaliidae or Sturnidae.
Rhabdornis.

McCarthy (2006): not mentioned.

Rhagologidae 1: 1 (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

mottled berryhunter = Beerenjäger
Formerly part of *Pachycephalus.* New Guinea.
Rhagologus 1 leucostigma.

Rhinocryptidae 13: 65 (suborder Tyranni, superfamily Furnarioidea)

tapaculos = Bürzelstelzer
Scytalopus 49, …

IS: McCarthy: not mentioned

Rhipiduridae 4: 64 (superfamily Corvoidea)

fantails = Fächerschwänze
excl. Dicruridae!
Chaetorhynchus 1, Eutrichomyias 1 rowleyi, Lamprolia 2, Rhipidura 60.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 233 *Rhipidura 1 IS.*

Rhodinocichlidae 1: 1 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

thrush-tanagers = Rosenbrusttangarenammer
Formerly part of Thraupidae. Basal taxon in superfamily Emberizoidea.
Rhodinocichla 1.

Salpornithidae 1: 2 (superfamily Certhioidea)

spotted creepers = Stammsteiger

Formertly included in Certhiidae.

Salpornis 2 salvadori, spilonata.

Sapayoidae: 1: 1 (suborder Tyranni, infraorder Eurylaimidae))

(broad-billed) sapayoa = Tyrannenbreitrachen

Sapayoa aenigma 1.

Sittidae 1: 29 (superfamily Certhioidea)

nuthatches = Kleiber

Formerly the wall creeper *Tichodroma muraria* was included, but is now separated as an own family Tichodromidae.

Sitta 29.

Probably **basic type Sittidae** (1: 29) as a well-defined monogeneric family with several interspecific hybrids. – A connection to Certhiidae is possible, but unresolved.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 246: *Sitta 8 IS*.

Stenostiridae 4: 9 (parvorder Sylviida)

fairy flycatchers = Elfenschnäpper

Stenostira 1, …

Sturnidae 34: 125. **1 IG + 2 IT** (superfamily Muscicapoidea)

starlings and mynas = Stare

en.wikipedia 2026: 6 preliminary clades.

de.wikipedia and es.wikipedia 2026: 2 subfamilies:

Graculinae 2 tribes 10: 40.

Sturninae 4 tribes 24: 85 Sturnini 10, Cinnyricinclini 2, Onychognathini 1, Lamprotornitini 10.

Acridotheres 11, Aplonis 25, Lamprotornis 20, Mino 3, Onychognathus 11, Sturnia 5, Sturnus 2 unicolor, vulgaris, …,

Probably **basic type Sturnidae subfamily Sturninae** (24: 85). If the old reports of intergeneric hybrids listed in McCarthy 2006 are correct, 3 of the 4 tribes as distinguished in 2026 are linked by hybridization and include the rest.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 243: *Acridotheres 1 IS, Lamprotornis 2 IS, Mino 1 IS, Sturnus 9 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Acridotheres fuscus, ginginianus × *Sturnia ("Sturnus") erythropygius, pagodarum* Sturninae Sturnini (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lamprotornis (*Cosmopsarus*°) *regius* × *Lamprotornis superbus* **IS** Sturninae Lamprotornini (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lamprotornis australis × *Onychognathus morio* **IT** Sturninae Lamprotornini × Sturninae Onychognathini (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lamprotornis chalybaeus × *Lamprotornis* (*Spreo*°) *bicolor* **IS** Sturninae Lamprotornini (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Lamprotornis (*Spreo*°) *albicapillus* × *Sturnia ("Sturnus") pagodarum* **IT** Sturninae Lamprotornini × Sturninae Sturnini (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Sylviidae 2: 32. (superfamily Sylvioidea)

Old World warblers, sylviid warblers and allies = Grasmückenartige

The family was formerly much larger. Excluding Acrocephalidae, Paradoxornithidae and Phylloscopidae. Since 2011 the genus *Sylvia* is split into 2 genera *Curruca* and *Sylvia*,
Curruca 25, Sylvia 7.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 261: *Sylvia* ca. *3 IS* (incl. *Curruca*), see his fig. 18 (now *Curruca*).

Possibly **basic type family Sylviidae** (2: 32). It is a well-defined family and the 2 genera are connected by an unconfirmed hybridization. – Possibly the basic type is even more extensive, but this is unresolved.

Curruca ("*Sylvia*") *nisoria* × *Sylvia borin* McCarthy 2006 (nat. hyb., breeding ranges overlapping. Europe and west Asia. Jukema &van Loon 1993). A photo exists, but the cross is not confirmed.

Teretistridae 1: 2 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

Cuban warblers

Considered as part of Parulidae by some authors.
Teretistris 2.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 307: *Teretistris 1 IS.*

Thamnophilidae 71: 238 (suborder Tyranni)

typical antbirds =Ameisenvögel

Possibly related to Formicariidae.

Myrmotherula, Thamnophilus 31, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 205: *Hypocnemis 1 IS, Myrmeciza 1 IS, Myrmotherula 2 IS, Phlegopsis 1 IS, Thamnistes 1 IS, Thamnophilus 2 IS.*

avianhybrids 2017: *Hypocnemis 1 IS, "Phlegopsis barringeri"* is a hybrid *P. erythroptera× P. nigromaculata, Pyriglena 1 IS, Rhegmatorina 1 IS, Willisornis 1 IS.*

Thraupidae 110: 389. **2 IG + 3 ISF + 7 IF** (superfamily Emberizoidea)

tanagers and allies = Tangaren

Formerly subfamily of Emberizidae s. l. Heterogeneous group.

Related to Cardinalidae and Passerellidae. Some genera are intermediate and some have been shifted from one family to the other. *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia* are now placed in Fringillidae as subfamily Euphoniinae.

New World.

15 subfamilies.

Camarhynchus 5, Certhidea 2, Chlorophanes 1, Conirostrum 11, Coryphospingus 2, Cyanerpes 4, Dacnis 10, Diuca 1 diuca, Gubernatrix 1, Myiothlypis (Oreomanes°) coronata, fraseri, Nesospiza (sometimes separated as own family of its own), *Paroaria, Sicalis 13, Thraupis, Volatinia jacarina 1, …*

Thraupidae is probably part of the interfamilial basic type Icteridae-Thraupidae-Parulidae-Cardinalidae, see Cardinalidae.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 316: *Camarhynchus 2 IS, Chlorospingus 3 IS, Coryophospingus 1 IS, Diglossa 4 IS, Geospiza 9 IS, Hemithraupis 1 IS, Nesospiza 1 IS, Oryzoborus 4 IS, Paroaria 2 IS, Phrygilus 4 IS, Piranga 4 IS, Ramphocelus 7 IS, Sicalis 2 IS, Sporophila 15 IS, Tangara 11 IS, Thraupis 5 IS.*

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.)
McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: "This cross connects families Cardinalidae and Icteridae. ... De Oliveira 1984; Sick 1993 (p. 595)")

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 329: "?"), Dumont 2012

Camarhynchus pallidus, parvulus × *Certhidea olivacea* Coerebinae (nat. hyb., fertile)
McCarthy 2006, Grant & Grant 2008, Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Gubernatrix cristata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 317: four citations), Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 317: "These birds are sometimes placed in different families."; 5 citations, e.g. Wolf 1975), Dumont 2012 [*Paroaria* was traditionally placed in either Emberizidae or Cardinalidae], avianhybrids 2026

Chlorophanes spiza × *Cyanerpes caeruleus, cyanus* **ISF** Hemithraupinae × Dacninae (nat. hyb., capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006

Chlorophanes spiza × *Dacnis cayana* **ISF** Hemithraupinae × Dacninae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre × *Myiothlypis (Oreomanes°) fraseri* **IF** Thraupidae × Parulidae (nat. hyb.) Schulenberg 1985, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026. [Since *Myiothlypis* is now placed in Parulidae, this hybrid is now interfamilial.]

Coryphospingus pileatus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Thraupidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cyanerpes cyanus × *Tangara nigrocincta* **ISF** Dacninae × Thraupinae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cyanocompsa × *Oryzoborus* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae McCarthy 2006 ("?")

Cyanocompsa brissonii × *Sporophila caerulescens* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 319: "Machado 1975a; Coimbra-Filho and Teixeira 1983."), Dumont 2012

Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea × *Oryzoborus* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae McCarthy 2006 ("?")

Diuca diuca × *Gubernatrix cristata* Thraupinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, Dominguez et al. 2025 avianhybrids 2026, Ottenburghs 2026. closely related.

~~*Diuca diuca* × *Molothrus badius* **IF**~~ Thraupidae × Icteridae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Some cite Shore-Baily (1917, p. 16) or Gray (1958) for this cross. They reported only nesting in captivity."), Dumont 2012

Lonchura cantans × *Tiaris olivacea* **IF** Estrildidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 283: Page (Bird Notes 1910, 228) says four hybrids were reared by Easton Scott, and that the certified hybrids entitled him to a breeding medal. Bird Notes 1910 (pp. 228–229, 231); Hopkinson 1917b, 1926 (p. 213)."), Dumont 2012 (Hopkinson 1917, Gray 1958)

Molothrus bonariensis × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: many citations, not questioned), Dumont 2012

Molothrus × *Sicalis* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?")

~~*Passer domesticus* × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF**~~ Passeridae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 ("dubious report; old report of natural hybridization. Suchetet 1897 a.")

Oryzoborus angolensis × *Sporophila* div. spec. Sporophilinae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria, flaviventris × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 344: "??"), Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria × *Volatinia jacarina* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

References:

Domínguez M. et al. (2025) Genomics reveal population structure and intergeneric hybridization in an endangered South American bird: Implications for management and conservation. Ecology and Evolution. https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.70820 Yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*) and diuca finch (*Diuca diuca*)

Grant PR & Grant BR (2008) How and why species multiply – the radiation of Darwin's finches. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Ottenburghs J (2026) Hybridization between Yellow Cardinal and Diuca Finch aligns with Darwin's corollary to Haldane's rule. avianhybrids. *Gubernatrix cristata* × *Diuca diuca*

Schulenberg TS (1985) An intergeneric hybrid conebill (*Conirostrum* × *Oreomanes*) from Peru. Ornithol. Monographs 36, 390–395. http://www.jstor.org/pss/40168295, see also: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conirostrum

Wolf W (1975) Bericht über eine Mischlingszucht Roter Kardinal × Graukardinal. Die Gefiederte Welt 96, 204–205. *Cardinalis cardinalis* × *Paroaria coronata*

Tichodromidae 1: 1 (superfamily Certhioidea)

wall creeper = Mauerläufer

Formerly placed in Sittidae.

Tichodroma muraria.

Timaliidae s. str. 10: 58 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

tree-babblers, scimitar-babblers, and allies; Old World babbler = Timalien

Formerly the family was much larger. Excl. Leiothrichidae.

Mixornis 5, Pomatorhinus 10, Stachyris, Timalia 1, …

Tityridae 7: 36 (suborder Tyranni)

tityras and allies =

Formerly part of Tyrannidae.

Iodopleura 3, Laniisoma 2, Laniocera 2, Pachyramphus 17, Schiffornis 7, Tityra 4, Xenopsaris 1.

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 199: *Tityra 1 IS.*

Troglodytidae 20: 96. **2 IG**

wrens = Zaunkönige

excl. Polioptilidae 3: 14.

Campylorhynchus 15, Cantorchilus ("Thryothorax") leucotis, longirostris etc., *Henricothina 5, Microcerculus 4, Pheugopedius ("Thryothorax") 13 felix, maculipectus, Thryophilus 5 ("Thryothorax"), Sinaloa, Thryomanes bewickii, Thryothorus ludovicianus, Troglodytes 18,* …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 247: *Campylorhynchus 2 IS, Henricorhina 1 IS, Pheugopedius* (sub *Thryothorus*) *3 IS, Troglodytes 1–4 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

Campylorhynchus × *Thryomanes bewickii* McCarthy 2006 ("?", inferred from molecular data. Barker 2004) **HY**

Campylorhynchus × *Thryothorus ludovicianus* McCarthy 2006 ("?", inferred from molecular data. Barker 2004) **HY**

References:

Barker FK (2004) Monophyly and relationships of wrens (Aves: Troglodytidae): A congruence analysis of heterogeneous mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data. Mol. Phylogen. Evol. 31, 486–504.

Turdidae 16: 194 (Muscicapida, Muscicapoidea)

thrushes and allies = Drosseln

Formerly the family was much larger. The taxonomic treatment of this family has varied significantly in recent years. Some genera (e.g. *Luscinia, Monticola, Muscicapa, Oenanthe, Phoenicurus, Saxicola, Tarsiger*) are now transferred to Muscicapidae, subfamily Saxicolinae.

2 subfamilies:

Myadestinae 5 *Grandala, Myadestes 13,* Neocossyphus, *Sialia 3, Stizorhina*.

Turdinae 11 *Catharus 13* (formerly Muscicapidae), *Geokichla, Turdus 106, Zoothera 21,* …

In family **Turdidae subfamily Turdinae** at least the species of the large **genus *Turdus*** (1: 106) belong to the same basic type, because the known hybrids connect the most distant species in the phylogeny of Batista R et al. (2020. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2019.2400. The divergence time in the genus *Turdus* is at least 20 mya).

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 236 ff. *Myadestes 3 IS, Turdus 30 IS* (e.g. *leucomelas × migratorius; merula × iliacus; merula × migratorius; merula × philomelos; merula × pilaris; merula × torquatus)!*
it.wikipedia (2026): *Turdus 5 IS* (*atrogularis × ruficollis: eunomus × naumann*; *iliacus × pilaris; naumanni × ruficollis; olivaceus × smithi).*
See also avianhybrids (2026).

References:
Batista R et al. (2020) Phylogenomics and biogeography of the world's thrushes (Aves, *Turdus*): new evidence for a more parsimonious evolutionary history. Proc. R. Soc. B 287: 20192400. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2019.2400

Tyrannidae 104: 442. **2 IG** (suborder Tyranni)

tyrant flycatchers = Tyrannen

excl. Tityridae. Largest family of birds. America. All genera are obviously closely related.
en.wikipedia 2026: no subdivision, es.wikipedia 2026: 5 tribes.
Anairetes, Contopus 16, Empidonax 14, Empidonomus 2, Hemitriccus 22, Platyrhinchus 7, Tyrannus 14, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 199: *Casiornis 1 IS, Contopus 1 IS, Elaenia 3 IS, Empidonax 5 IS, Myiarchus 6 IS, Myiodynastes 1 IS, Myiobius 1 IS, Myiophobus 1 IS, Ochthoeca 1 IS, Platyrhinchus 2 IS, Serpophaga 1 IS, Sirystes 1 IS, Sublegatus 1 IS, Tyrannus 6 IS.*
See also avianhybrids (2026), e. g. *Anairetes. Elaenia, Tyrannus.*

Contopus sordidulus, virens × Empidonax traillii Fluvicolinae Contopini (nat. hyb.)
McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026
Empidonomus varius × Tyrannus melancholicus Tyranninae Tyrannini (nat. hyb.)
McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Urocynchramidae 1: 1 (parvorder Passerida)

Przewalski's pinktail = Rosenschwanz

Urocynchramus pylzowi.

Vangidae: 21: 40 (superfamily Malaconotoidea)

vangas, helmet shrikes, and allies = Vangwürger, Bleiwürger

Incl. Prionopatidae. Formerly placed in different families.
Madagascar, Comores.
Prionops 8, Vanga 1, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 235: *Prionops 2 IS.*

Viduidae 2: 20 (superfamily Ploceioidea)

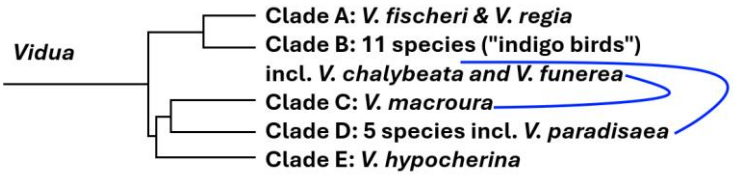
indigobirds and whydahs = Witwenvögel

Brood parasites, mostly of Estrildidae species. Africa.
Related to Estrildidae and Ploceidae.
Vidua 19, Anomalospiza 1 imberbis.

Probably **basic type Viduidae** (2: 20) as very specialized brood parasites. The species of the main genus *Vidua* are connected by hybridization, including distant species, see the figure below. No hybrids are known linking the monospecific genus *Anomalospiza*, but the genetic distance is low as shown by several papers, e. g. Sorensen & Payne (2001). – See also the comment of Tyler (2025) in her list of "further candidates for basic types of birds".

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 294: *Vidua 17 IS.*
Dumont (2017) *Vidua* 15 IS (*camerunensis* × *nigeriae; chalybeate* × *funerea; chalybeate* × *interjecta; chalybeata* × *macroura; chalybeata* × *nigeriae; chalybeata* × *paradisaea; chalybeate* × *regia; funerea* × *macroura; funerea* × *paradisaea; funerea* × *purpurascens; funerea* × *raricola; funerea* × *wilsoni; interjecta* × *orientalis; paradisaea* × *purpurascens; paradisaea* × *regia*).
avianhybrids (2026), *Vidua* 2 IS (*chalybeata* × *paradisaea; chalybeate* × *purpurascens*)

Lonchura atricapilla × *Vidua chalybeata* **IF** Estrildidae × Viduidae McCarthy 2006 (p. 281: "??"). not enough documented



Viduidae: hybrid connections (in selection) within genus *Vidua* in the (simplified) phylogeny of Sorensen M et al. (2004. https://doi.org/10.1080/10635150490265021)

References:

Sorenson MD & Payne RB (2001) A single ancient origin of brood parasitism in African finches: implications for host-parasite coevolution. doi: 10.1111/j.0014-3820.2001.tb00768.x

Vireonidae 8: 65 (superfamily Orioloidea)

vireos, shrike-babblers, and erpornis = Vireos und Verwandte

New World.
Erpornis 1, Hylophilus 8, Pachysylvia 5, Pteruthius 7, Vireo 34, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 219: *Hylophilus 3 IS, Vireo 4 IS*.

Zeledoniidae 1: 1 (superfamily Emberizoidea)

wrenthrush = Zaunkönigsänger
The exact placement of this unique monotypic family is not firmly settled.
Central America.
Zeledonia coronata.

Zeledoniidae is probably part of basic type Cardinalidae-Icteridae etc., see Cardinalidae, but only if its phylogenetic position near to Icteridae will be confirmed.

Zosteropidae 11: 150 (superfamily Sylvioidea)

white-eyes = Brillenvögel
Possibly related to Timaliidae.
Heleia 10, Yuhina 7, Zosterops 112, Zosterornis 5, …

IS: McCarthy (2006), p. 260: *Zosterops 7 IS*.
See also avianhybrids (2026).

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Appendix: Compilation of interfamilial hybrids of "finches"

Emberizoidea, Fringillidae, Estrildidae, Ploceidae

red = confirmed or at least probable, gray = unconfirmed or questionable

Calcariidae × Emberizidae 1
Cardinalidae × Fringillidae 2
Cardinalidae × Passerellidae 1
Cardinalidae × Thraupidae 3 + 2
Emberizidae × Fringillidae 3
Estrildidae × Thraupidae 1
Estrildidae × Ploceidae 1
Estrildidae × Viduidae 1
Fringillidae × Estrildidae 11
Fringillidae × Icteridae 1
Fringillidae × Ploceidae 2
Fringillidae × Thraupidae 3
Icteridae × Thraupidae 2 + 1
Parulidae ×Thraupidae 1

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: "This cross connects families Cardinalidae [now Thraupidae] and Icteridae. ... De Oliveira 1984; Sick 1993 (p. 595).")

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Icteridae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 339: "Sick says ... only one of the young, which looked like a female *A. ruficapillus*, grew well. Later it was proven really to be a female when mated with ae canary. One young was hatched from their first clutch, thus proving the fertility of the hybrid female"), Dumont 2011

Agelaius ruficapillus × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Icteridae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 329: "?"), Dumont 2012. unconfirmed

Amadina fasciata × *Euplectes* (*Pyromelana*°) *franciscanus* **IF** Estrildidae × Ploceidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Mignone 1995c"), Dumont 2012. unconfirmed

Amadina fasciata × *Linaria cannabina* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Page (*Bird Notes* 1915, p. 261) says this hybrid was reared in 1914, and that the plumage of the hybrid "leaves no doubt" as to its parentage. This cross connects estrildid and fringillid finches. Hopkinson 1926 (p. 185)."), Dumont 2012

Amadina fasciata × *Serinus canaria* IF Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?? Chappelier 1921"), Dumont 2012 (Gray 1958)

Amadina fasciata × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2011

Amandava subflava × *Serinus mozambicus* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 276: "Teague obtained fertile eggs, but no hybrids hatched. Teague 1932"), Dumont 2012

Arremon (*Lysurus*°) *castaneiceps* × *Passerina amoena* **IF** Passerellidae × Cardinalidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Better confirmation of this cross is needed. ... Harrison-Wells 1975"), Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Fringilla coelebs* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Gubernatrix cristata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 317: four citations), Dumont 2012

Cardinalis cardinalis × *Paroaria coronata* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 317: "These birds are sometimes placed in different families."; 5 citations, e.g. Wolf 1975), Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026 [*Paroaria* was traditionally placed in either Emberizidae or Cardinalidae]

Carduelis caniceps, carduelis × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF** Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 293: as to *caniceps*: "Hybrids began to develop but did not hatch. Goudie 1932."; as to *carduelis*: "??"

Carduelis carduelis × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 298/299: *C. carduelis* × *E. citrinella*: "Hybrids started to develop, but died in the shell. Jamieson 1950."

Chloris chloris × *Emberiza citrinella* **IF** Fringillidae × Emberizidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 298 ff.: "Boyne obtained this distant cross connecting fringillids and emberizids. Two eggs were fertile. One failed to hatch, the other was reared. Boyne 1952") and on p. 9 McCarthy writes, that this report is questionable, Dumont 2012

~~*Chloris chloris* × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF**~~ Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 293: "Some cite Gray (1958) for this cross, but she only notes a case of mixed captive nesting. Goudie 1932.

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre × *Myiothlypis (Oreomanes°) fraseri* **IF** Thraupidae × Parulidae (nat. hyb.) Schulenberg 1985, McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012, avianhybrids 2026. [Since *Myiothlypis* is now placed in Parulidae, this hybrid is now interfamilial.]

Coryphospingus pileatus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Thraupidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Cyanocompsa brissonii × *Sporophila caerulescens* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Cyanocompsa spec. × *Oryzoborus* spec. **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae (nat. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("? ... Sick 1993.")

Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea × *Oryzoborus* **IF** Cardinalidae × Thraupidae McCarthy 2006 ("?")

~~*Diuca diuca* × *Molothrus badius* **IF**~~ Thraupidae × Icteridae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Some cite Shore-Baily (1917, p. 16) or Gray (1958) for this cross. They reported only nesting in captivity."), Dumont 2012

Emberiza citrinella × *Plectrophenax nivalis* **IF** Emberizidae × Calcariidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 320: "Fertile eggs reported, but no hatched hybrids. Fitzpatrick 1951."), Dumont 2012

Emberiza citrinella, melanocephala × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Emberizidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Gray 1958, Dumont 2012

Estrilda troglodytes × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2012

Euplectes franciscanus × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Hopkinson 1917, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "?". Page says this report needs confirmation but that the correspondent in Cage Birds [is] very positive as to the parentage of the two young birds ... Page 1914b (pp. 45–46)."), Dumont 2012

Foudia madagascariensis × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Ploceidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Gray 1958, McCarthy 2006 (p. 341: "Hybrid resembles ♂ parent. Gill 1955 (p. 92); Prestwich 1948 b."), Dumont 2012

~~*Fringilla coelebs* × *Passer domesticus* **IF**~~ Fringillidae × Passeridae (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012 (Suchetet 1896, Gray 1958, Pavlyuk 1986)

Lonchura atricapilla × *Vidua chalybeata* ~~**IF**~~ Estrildidae × Viduidae McCarthy 2006 (p. 281: "??"). not enough documented

Lonchura cantans × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("??"), Dumont 2012

Lonchura cantans × *Tiaris olivacea* **IF** Estrildidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 283: Page (Bird Notes 1910, 228) says four hybrids were reared by Easton Scott, and that the certified hybrids entitled him to a breeding medal. Bird Notes 1910 (pp. 228–229, 231); Hopkinson 1917b, 1926 (p. 213)."), Dumont 2012 (Hopkinson 1917, Gray 1958)

Lonchura div. spec. × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Estrildidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("dubious reports"), Dumont 2012

Molothrus bonariensis × *Paroaria coronata* Icteridae × Thraupidae **IF** (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 (p. 324: many citations, not questioned), Dumont 2012

Passerina ciris, cyanea, leclancherii × *Serinus canaria* **IF** Cardinalidae × Fringillidae (capt. hyb.) Mc Carthy 2006 (p. 342: *P. ciris* × *S. canaria*: "?? old records."; *P. cyanea* × *S. canaria*: "?"; *P. leclancherii* × *S. canaria*: "?". Reportedly, three eggs of four were fertile and one ♂ hybrid hatched. Schumacher 1952."), Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria × *Volatinia jacarina* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006, Dumont 2012

Serinus canaria, flaviventris × *Sicalis flaveola* **IF** Fringillidae × Thraupidae (capt. hyb.) McCarthy 2006 ("?"), Dumont 2011

Serinus canaria, leucopygius × *Taeniopygia guttata* **IF** Fringillidae × Estrildidae (capt. hyb.) Dumont 2012