

Annotated Checklist of the
BIRDS *of* CUBA



2020
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Number 3

NILS NAVARRO

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA

Number 3
2020

Nils Navarro Pacheco



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*To the memory of Jim Wiley, a great friend, extraordinary person and
scientist, a guiding light of Caribbean ornithology.
He crossed many troubled waters in pursuit of expanding our
knowledge of Cuban birds.*

About the Author

Nils Navarro Pacheco was born in Holguín, Cuba. He is a freelance naturalist, author and an internationally acclaimed wildlife artist and scientific illustrator. A graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts with a major in painting, he served as curator of the herpetological collection of the Holguín Museum of Natural History, where he described several new species of lizards and frogs for Cuba.

Nils has been travelling throughout the Caribbean Islands and Middle America working on different projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, with a particular focus on reptiles, amphibians and birds. He is the author of the book *Endemic Birds of Cuba, A Comprehensive Field Guide*, which, enriched

by his own illustrations, creates a personalized field guide style that is both practical and useful, with icons as substitutes for texts. It also includes other important features based on his personal experience and understanding of the needs of field guide users. Nils continues to contribute his artwork and copyrights to BirdsCaribbean, other NGOs, and national and international institutions in an effort to help raise funds in support of bird conservation in the Caribbean region. Nils is currently an **eBird** reviewer for Cuba, and author of the *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba*, an annual publication that has become the official list of the birds of Cuba. Currently he is working on a new *Comprehensive Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*.

The *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba* is an annual publication that grew from the need to provide updated information about changes that have affected birds registered in the Cuban archipelago. Development of new techniques in molecular studies, new interpretations of speciation and evolutionary phenomena have also emerged, considerably modifying the traditional way of viewing ornithology and resulting in rapid changes in taxonomy and systematics, often beyond what we can assimilate through the normal flow of information.

In addition, the growing demand for bird-watching tourism on the island and the implementation of monitoring programs of migratory species are

contributing to an increase in the number of previously unregistered species entering the list every year. Furthermore, the influence of climate change is producing altered patterns of migratory movements in many species.

Our main objective is to provide up-to-date annual listings of Cuban birds, including reference information on each new report and general statistics about Cuban birdlife, and to serve as a reference platform for ornithological studies in the country. It is our obligation to make this publication accessible to the community of local ornithologists and to the institutions involved in the conservation and study of Cuban birds.



Nils Navarro
Senior Editor

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Before using the checklist

It is very important to read the following section carefully in order to understand each category. For example, to get a better understanding of the category “Abundance Status”, it must be linked with each “Distribution Pattern”. A species or subspecies that may look Uncommon on the island could appear as Fairly Common due its distribution status: Local, Regional or Quasi-Cuban.

This publication is intended to be the official list of the birds of Cuba, supplying further background information to update every change related to ornithology in Cuba, and serving as a baseline of support to any ornithological study in the area of coverage. It is not intended to be a Field Guide or Birding tour checklist.

Listed species

The forms (species or subspecies) listed here are those for which there is a specimen; clearly distinctive sound recording; diagnostic photograph or a description that reflects familiarity with the species; has distinctive field marks; and clearly distinguishes this form from others. eBird sightings were also considered when validated by the eBird reviewer team. We include reference citations and comments (in superscript numbers and letters) for the more recent or rare records, and when further important information is needed to clarify its status.

The basic terminology and concept of this checklist were adapted to local conditions from Gerbracht and Levesque (2019).

Improved alignment and consolidation of independent taxonomic studies are goals of the newly restructured International Ornithologists’ Union (IOU). List editors and interested colleagues participated in a vigorous Round Table discussion and follow-up at the August 2018 Congress in Vancouver, British Columbia. There was broad consensus and support for a global checklist of birds to serve as the standard reference for the class Aves. Consequently, Dick Schodde and Frank Gill submitted a proposal to the IOU Executive Committee to form a Working Group on Global Avian Checklists, chaired by Les Christidis, to achieve that goal.

As we lack an international taxonomic consensus yet, this new edition has been updated with the latest taxonomic changes following the 60th AOS Supplement (Chesser *et al.*, 2019). It is important to note that this checklist will no longer publish records of new sightings, as that is not the main goal of this publication. New records can be uploaded to eBird.

This checklist also includes changes in sequences working at the subspecific level, whereas in the first issue we listed only the species level. Some

forms have been moved from the main list to the supplementary lists, and a new table with the hypothetical records is included. To support more accurate information, I decided to include a column with distributional categories for each form. The new integrated concept makes this checklist more practical; the goal of comments is to clarify incongruencies generated by the use of different taxonomic philosophies among the world lists currently in use and other important data.

Taxonomic sequence

The order in which taxa are sorted is based on the **eBird/Clements Checklist v2019** (www.birds.cornell.edu) updated with the **60th Supplement** (Chesser, *et al.* 2019), which combines all taxa from the *Clements Checklist* and all additional categories from the eBird taxonomy. Sequences could vary depending on the taxonomic philosophy. Lists such as *IOC World List*; *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*; *British Ornithological Union List*; and *The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th Edition* follow other taxonomic criteria and sequence order.

Uniting the taxonomic treatments and philosophies from different regional authorities into a single, cohesive list is no small task. Inevitably, conflicts exist, both on specific issues and in general approaches to species limits, English names, scientific names, the sequence of species, genera, and families, and other matters. At the most fundamental level, we adhere to the Biological Species Concept (BSC), even for allopatric taxa in which the potential for interbreeding can only be inferred by the preponderance of evidence. For the Western Hemisphere, our first authority remains the American Ornithologists’ Society (AOS), which has two committees that publish regular updates: the North American Classification Committee (NACC) covers the taxonomy and nomenclature of North American birds, publishes the official *Checklist of North American Birds* (AOU), and publishes annual Supplements to this Checklist each September in *The Auk*; and, for South American birds, we follow the South American Classification Committee (SACC). SACC presents a scholarly treatment of all species occurring south of Panama, and they post their findings (plus literature citations and explanations), as decisions are made, on the SACC website. Usually these two committees agree with each other, with regard to species that occur in both North and South America, but occasionally their taxonomies conflict with each other. In such rare instances, we choose which taxonomy to follow depending on whether the affected species are primarily North or South American. eBird provides a summary of all deviations of the most current version of the eBird/Clements Taxonomy from the NACC and SACC.

I accepted some taxa and status that are not officially recognized by the North American AOS committee, based on recognition by local authorities and publications in peer review magazines and journals, which demonstrate scientific support to split them.

For further comparisons among taxonomic lists in use, I suggest referring to the different Checklist versions at Avibase (<https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>).

Species in conflict

Some taxa treated in this list have not been homologated by regional authorities such as AOS-NACC, which is why they are not assigned Alpha Codes. However, they have been recognized by other international authorities based on highly regarded publications that demonstrate the validity of each one (HBW Alive), so I have considered treating them as valid species. Such taxa are the following:

Cuban Nightjar/Guabairo Cubano/ *Antrostomus cubanensis*= **Greater Antillean Nightjar**/Guabairo Cubano/ *Antrostomus cubanensis*/GANI; see Garrido and Reynard (1998).

Cuban Kite/Gavilán Caguarero/ *Chondrohierax wilsoni*= **Hook-billed Kite**/Milano Pico de Gárfio (SEO)/ *Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsoni*/HBKI; see Johnson *et al.* (2007).

Cuban Bullfinch/Negrito/*Melopyrrha nigra*/ CUBU= **Cuban Bullfinch**/Negrito/*Melopyrrha nigra*/ CUBU; see Garrido *et al.* (2014).

English name

The English common name for each species is the one defined by the most current version of *eBird/Clements Checklist v2019* (www.birds.cornell.edu).

This checklist follows the NACC policy on English names, which is stated in the Forward to the 6th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (1983), and is further elaborated by AOU Committee, 2007.

Local name

The Cuban Common Name (CCN) is the one used throughout the country to refer to any specific bird, according to Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011. It is not always the same as the standardized names in Spanish used by SEO/BirdLife International (Sociedad Española de Ornitología) or similar. The CCN is useful for communication within the country. There are also other local names that are not included in this checklist. Keep in mind that some CCN could vary in pronunciation; often the local people contract words such as Carpintero Jabado, which becomes Carpintero Jabao, or Rabudita, which becomes Rabuita.

For recent inclusion of new records in the Checklist we use the SEO name, as there is no CCN yet.

Scientific name

The scientific name for each bird is the one defined by the most current version of the *eBird/Clements Checklist 2019* (www.birds.cornell.edu). All have been updated with the latest changes in the 60th AOS Supplement (Chesser *et al.*, 2019).

This checklist follows the AOS Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of North and Middle American Birds (NACC) which operates on a proposal basis. Proposals are submitted and reviewed for taxonomic changes, English name changes, acceptance of distributional records, and other items related to the charge of the Committee.

Subspecies

The last edition of the AOU Checklist to include subspecies was published in 1957 (5th edition). For reasons of expediency, the Committee reluctantly excluded treatment of subspecies in both the 6th and 7th editions.

Subspecies reflect biological diversity and play an important role in catching the attention of evolutionary, behavioral, ecological, and conservation biologists. After careful study, an unknown number of subspecies likely will unmask cryptic biological species, or "species-in-the-making" that constitute a significant element of newly evolving biodiversity. On the other hand, an uncertain number of current subspecies apply to poorly differentiated populations and thus cannot be validated by rigorous modern techniques.

Although a complete revision of North American avian subspecies has not been done, I refer readers to Avibase and the Birds of North America Online for more up-to-date treatments of subspecies. The Birds of North America project is systematically revising subspecies accounts for North American birds.

As other primary world bird lists differ slightly in their primary goals and taxonomic philosophy I decided to follow *the eBird/Clements Checklist v2019* (www.birds.cornell.edu) which matches the treatment commonly used in the North, Middle-American and Caribbean area, adding comments to those entries that differ from other world lists in the way they integrate taxonomic points of view.

Subspecies groups

In December 2009, version 6.5 of the *eBird/Clements Checklist* adopted the concept of the *group*, which initially was developed by eBird. A "group" is a distinctive (field identifiable) subspecies or group of subspecies. The group is not a formal taxonomic unit, but often represents a potential future split (and so groups are a valuable taxonomic tool for the savvy birder). Birders that faithfully enter groups in eBird will be rewarded by

automatic updates to their lists if and when splits occur.

Some groups are monotypic, that is, they involve only a single subspecies, whereas others are polytypic, with two or more subspecies. We admit that it sometimes is confusing to refer to a single subspecies as a “group”. We now identify all groups as monotypic or polytypic. This allows the user to distinguish easily between the groups that contain multiple subspecies, and those groups that consist only of a single subspecies. The entries identified in the spreadsheet as “subspecies” and as “group (monotypic)” together comprise the entirety of subspecies on the list, whereas the polytypic groups are a secondary level between subspecies and species.

Alpha codes

Alphabetic (“alpha”) codes are abbreviations of English or scientific bird names that are employed by ornithologists as shorthand. They allow quicker data entry than filling out the full English or scientific name of a species and they can also serve to cross-check other recorded names or numeric data.

This checklist uses the **Four-Letter Alpha Codes** based on English names, following Pyle and DeSante, 2003.

Some species lack an Alpha Code (no code). While they may be recognized locally as a full species, they have not been approved through AOS-NACC Supplement, or they are Old World birds.

Threat status

IUCN categories and criteria (version 3.1, see www.iucnredlist.org for more details), are listed in bold and identify the worldwide status along the species’ entire distribution range. For the Cuban assessment we followed the updated criteria in González *et al.*, 2012 which is based on the IUCN Standards and Petitions Working Group. The data in italics applies to the assessment of the Cuban population status; it has been enriched and updated by local specialists (González *et al.*, 2012); it clarifies when the IUCN criteria differs. Uncertain status is designated by a question mark (?).

Extinct (Ex) A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A species is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the species’ life history.

Critically Endangered (CR): A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence (severe population decline, very small population,

very small geographic area occupied, or if the calculated probability of extinction during the next 10 years is >50%) indicates that it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN): A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence (large population decline, small population, small geographic area occupied, or if the calculated probability of extinction during the next 20 years is >20%) indicates that it is considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU): A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence (large population decline, small population, small geographic area occupied, or if the calculated probability of extinction during the next 20 years is at least 10%) indicates that it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT): A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Least Concern (LC): A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant species are included in this category.

Endemic region

The endemic region is the most restrictive overarching region of endemism for each endemic species, i.e., a species that occurs in both the Greater and Lesser Antilles is considered a West Indian endemic, whereas a species that is endemic to Cuba and Hispaniola is considered a Greater Antillean endemic.

West Indies (WI): A form that is not restricted to a single region but is restricted to islands in the West Indies.

Greater Antilles (GA): A form that is restricted to islands in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Hispaniola).

Western Caribbean (WC): A form that also includes islands on the Western Caribbean, i.e., San Andrés and Providencia.

Cuba (CU): A form that is restricted to the Cuban archipelago.

Cayman Islands (CI): A form that also occurs on Cayman Islands; Cuba shares some near endemic species with these islands.

Lucayan (LY): A form that also occurs on islands in the Lucayan Archipelago (Bahamas, Turks and Caicos).

Abundance status

These are relative concepts to measure bird observation frequency; in general this checklist follows the ranges given by Herbert Raffaele *et al.* (1998), which focus on West Indian birds.

There is no complete study of the abundance of every Cuban bird species; consequently there are gaps in this knowledge. In some cases I have had to rely on historical records and information gathered from collections. I have also used the total number of sightings combined with the migratory source areas, and calculated the real probability that a new sighting will occur. Specifying a range for each category only applies to Rare (R), Very Rare (VR) and Exceptionally Rare (XR).

Common (Co): A form that occurs with high frequency. Five or more individuals likely to be seen daily in the appropriate habitat and season.

Fairly Common (FC): A form that occurs with moderate frequency. One to four individuals likely to be seen daily in the appropriate habitat and season.

Uncommon (U): A form that occurs with low frequency. Not likely to be seen on every expedition, but can be seen at least twice per year.

Rare (R): Fewer than two records per year; expect at least one occurrence every five years, or more than three to 50 sightings in total.

Very Rare (VR): Occurs once every six to ten years or those forms that had up to two sightings in total and came from traditional migrant sources such as North or South America.

Exceptionally Rare (XR): A form with only one sighting that occurs exceptionally. Usually vagrant birds that do not come from traditional migratory source areas (Middle America, Old World or non-migratory species). Also applies to the special cases of Critically Endangered species such Zapata Rail, Ivory-billed Woodpecker or Cuban Kite with very few officially recognized sightings.

†: A form that is extinct globally.

Breeding status

Breeding (Br): A form that reproduces within the Cuban archipelago.

Non-Breeding (-): A form that does not reproduce within the Cuban archipelago.

Resident status

The terms follow *The Birdwatcher's Dictionary*, Peter Weaver (1981) in the *Authoritative Dictionary of Birdwatching Terminology* (www.birdcare.com), adapted to similar terminologies currently in use in the region.

Year Round (YR): A form that is likely to occur throughout the entire year.

Partial Migrant (PM): A form in which some individuals are resident but others are involved in migration outside the island. Shows in superindex when the condition is potentially secondary or indicates winter (W) or summer (S) condition.

Summer Resident (SR): A bird which uses a particular area for breeding only, therefore is absent outside the breeding season. In Cuba, birds arrive from South America (usually February–September; early migrants, late January). Shows in superindex when the condition is potentially secondary.

Winter Resident (WR): A bird that visits a particular area only for the winter and does not breed there. As the Cuban archipelago has a tropical climate year-round, it hosts many WR from North America (mainly September to May but early migrants could arrive in July). Shows in superindex when the condition is potentially secondary.

Transient (T): Movement through an area involving individuals who neither breed nor spend the winter in Cuba, merely passing through on migration. As the Cuban archipelago lies on a major flyway, very large numbers of Transients travel through each spring and autumn (mainly September–October and April–May).

Vagrant (V): A bird that wanders to a particular area if its orientation is at fault or adverse winds drive it off course, but under normal circumstances would not be found in Cuba. Vagrants are also called “accidentals” or “casuals”.

Note: Many species have different timings of migration and the actual month ranges for these seasonality values will be different among species.

Introduced

This checklist follows the British Ornithologist Union set of definitions for introduced species. (www.bou.org.uk/british-list/species-categories/), adapted to Cuban conditions.

Category C:

A form whose presence results from human introduction and is now derived in self-sustaining populations.

(C1): *Naturalized introduced populations* – species that occur only as a result of introduction.

(C2): *Naturalized established species* – species with established populations resulting from introduction by humans, but which also occur in an apparently natural state.

(C3): *Naturalized re-established species* – species with populations successfully re-established by humans in areas of former occurrence.

(C4): *Naturalized feral species* – domesticated species with populations established in the wild.

(C5): *Vagrant naturalized species* – species from established naturalized populations abroad.

(C6): *Former naturalized species* – species formerly placed in C1 whose naturalized populations are either no longer self-sustaining or are considered extinct.

(C7): *Former naturalized species become Hybrids* (new category) – species formerly placed in C1 whose naturalized populations are considered extinct or almost extinct due to a hybridization process.

Category E:

Species recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity, and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self-sustaining.

Distribution

Pan-Cuban (PC): widespread throughout the archipelago in the appropriate habitat and season.

Quasi-Cuban (QC): with a wide distribution range but absent in part of the country in the appropriate habitat and season.

Regional distribution (Rg): Forms are restricted only to a particular region: Eastern, Central or Western Cuba, e.g., Yellow-headed Warbler lives only in western Cuba.

Local (L): Forms with very limited distribution mainly restricted to one or few sites, e.g., Zapata Wren in Zapata Swamp.

Punctual (P): Forms recorded in very few sites, usually sightings of vagrant birds.

Unusual events

The National Hurricane Center (NHC) reported on the afternoon of October 18, 2019 the formation of the Tropical Storm Nestor, in waters of the Gulf of Mexico, 355 miles southeast of Florida.

The meteorological agency indicated, through a special report at 1:00 pm, that the tropical system had sustained winds of 60 miles per hour (mph) and its center was at latitude 26.3 degrees north, longitude 89.5 degrees west. The initial system translation speed was 22 mph northeast.

This meteorological event occurred in the peak days of fall migration, apparently generating an unusual migratory season, blocking movements through the Gulf of Mexico of many birds of typical transoceanic migration, so that several species arrived in large masses, which was evident in different locations in the city of Havana, where parks and forested areas were filled with migratory birds. The species that were unusually frequent

and abundant were: Bay-breasted Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Golden winged Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Acadian Flycatcher and other undetermined empids, Swainson's Thrush, Veery, and Wood Thrush.

New records and other additions

References supporting the new forms recorded on the Cuban archipelago since November 2019.

Notes are based on species recorded in Garrido and García, (1975) and Garrido and Kirkconnell, (2011) and previous numbers of the *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba* (Navarro and Reyes, 2017; Navarro, 2018). New additions will be updated every year at the species and subspecies levels. I gave priority in eBird to the sightings of a rare bird that has photos or any other media where the bird has been clearly identified. (*sp*) Species level; (*ssp*) Subspecific level.

^b (*sp*) **White-faced Ibis**/Coco Cariblanco/ *Plegadis chichi*: Kirkconnell, *et al.*, 2018 reported the first record of this species for Cuba. A single adult was photographed 1 km south of Yaguaramas, Cienfuegos Province (erroneously referred to as Matanzas Province).

^c (*sp*) **Common Myna**/Miná Común/ *Acridotheres tristis tristis*: Local in Havana. The first record of the species for Cuba was made by Maikel Cañizares who saw a pair in April, 2019 (Cañizares, 2019), with supporting photos, in the surrounding areas of the National Aquarium in Havana. Since that time the pair has been trying to nest in different places (Guerra, 2019a): a construction crane, and in one of the walls of the Hotel Panorama. Once the breeding was successful. Recent photos (Guerra, 2019b) from 18 October 2019 showed that the pair was moving together with two fledglings. At the moment three of the four (two adults and two fledglings) recorded birds were collected (deposited in the IES skin collection). While there is no confirmation that others exist in the wild, I decided to consider it C5 category of introduction.

^d (*sp*) **House Finch**/Gorrión Mexicano/ *Haemorhous mexicanus*: The first record was made in the area of La Quinta de Los Molinos, located in Havana city (Sanchez and Guerra, 2019), supported by photographs. They saw one individual at that time. Two male birds were recorded recently at the same site (Sloan, 2019). House Finch is widely distributed in Florida and there are numerous records in the Florida Keys (eBird, 2019), so its presence in Cuba by natural means would not be rare. However, I have recently learned of possible introduction by local "*pajareros* (bird trappers)" who apparently could have acquired it through illegal trafficking, so, we should not underestimate the possibility that they may have escaped from captivity. In any case, confirmation would be pending.

^{e (sp)} **Connecticut Warbler**/Bijirita de Connecticut/*Oporornis agilis*: Considered as hypothetical (Navarro, 2018) initially based on an unconfirmed visual record by Orlando Garrido from 1964 in the Havana Botanical Garden. Another undocumented record was made on November 12, 2018 (Ponthieux, 2018); the observer made a detailed description of the individual observed. The first documented record (photos available) of the species for Cuba was made on May 22, 2014 in the Siboney-Juticí Ecological Reserve, Santiago de Cuba Province (Plasencia *et al.* 2019). It was captured in a mist-net placed in the coastal xeromorphic vegetation and ringed with the code ZA 00974 (Plasencia, 2019 and Ruiz *et al.* in press). More recently another bird was banded in Cayo Santa María (Rojas, *et al.* in press), photos available. In total there are three confirmed records in Cuba, two of them supported by photos.

Taxa removed from the lists

Through a reliable source we learned that the records of the following bird species were not made in the wild and, apparently, were the result of cross-border traffic by an undeclared route.

It was very suspicious that seven records of exotic species occurred almost simultaneously through the same person, a local "*pajadero*" (bird trapper); all species for which there are no known introductions in the surrounding countries and others that are not typical caged birds in Cuba.

Under these circumstances, I decided to remove them from the Cuban lists, as well as references to five families (formerly four: currently Red-billed

Leiothrix is considered within the Leiothrichidae family (Chesser *et al.* 2019).

1. **Family: Pygnonotidae: White-eared Bubul**/Bulbul Cariblanco (SEO)/*Pycnonotus leucotis ssp.*
2. **Family: Silviidae: Eurasian Blackcap**/Curruca Capirotada (SEO)/*Sylvia atricapilla ssp.*
3. **Family: Timaliidae: Scarlet-faced Liocichla**/*Charlatán de Rippon* (SEO)/*Liocichla ripponi*
4. **Family: Timaliidae (now Leiothrichidae): Red-billed Leiothrix**/*Leiothrix Piquirrojo* (SEO)/*Leiothrix lutea ssp.*
5. **Crested Myna**/Miná Crestado/*Acridotheres cristatellus ssp*
6. **White-winged Snowfinch**/Gorrión Alpino (SEO)/*Montifringilla nivalis ssp.*
7. **Yellow-mantled Widowbird**/Obispo Cornigualdo (SEO)/*Euplectes macroura macroura*

About the section "Comments"

IMPORTANT! The section contains numerical links to the content in the text; its main objective is to update status changes, and clarify uncertain situations or inconsistencies with other international lists in use.

Although each number of the checklist is valid for the corresponding year in terms of the species list, the comments are unique for each edition and can therefore affect subsequent publications.

About eBird

eBird is an online database of bird observations that provides scientists, researchers and amateur naturalists with real-time data about bird distribution and abundance. Originally restricted to sightings from the Western Hemisphere, by 2010 it covered the whole world. eBird has been described as an ambitious example of enlisting amateurs to gather data on biodiversity for use in science that has become an incredibly useful tool.

eBird is an example of crowdsourcing, and has been hailed for democratizing science, treating citizens as scientists, allowing the public to access and use their own data and the collective data generated by others.

eBird's goal is to maximize the utility and accessibility of the vast numbers of bird observations made each year by recreational and professional bird watchers. The observations of each participant join those of others in an international network. Due to the variability in the observations the volunteers make, eBird filters observations through collected historical data to improve accuracy. The data are then available via internet queries in a variety of formats.

Some tips to get better results uploading your list to eBird:

- Be sure that the sightings are well identified and placed in the right location.
- Close the list when you finish one site and continue to another location. In Cuba completely different habitats are located very close one another, and a few meters or kilometres in between will count!

- When you use a mobile phone be sure to make the right selection of the species on the list; sometimes fingers unintentionally flag the next or previous species on the list.
- In the case of Rare species please add comments that explain the field marks used in the ID. The eBird reviewers will appreciate it, and a clear ID will help in the validation process of the sighting.
- When possible, add photos, videos, and recordings of the same bird you are registering, especially with species marked as Rare for the area. We recommend you upload every picture at the moment you submit the list.
- When recording species in high counts (+ 100) in addition to writing the number in the corresponding box, include the number again in Comments, so that the reviewers can distinguish typo errors.
- New records of species for Cuba need to be supported by graphic information such as photos, videos or any kind of proof that supports the validity of the sighting.
- Now you can use the eBird "Subspecies Groups", when you are completely sure the bird you saw belongs to the right subspecies, if not, just use the standard English Name.

This checklist is eBird friendly; it integrates the eBird names and forms making it easier for the eBird user to upload the data.

Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae								
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Whistling-Duck /Yaguasa Cariblanca/ <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> / WFWD	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (fulgens) /Yaguasa Barrigui prieta/ <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens</i> / BBWD	LC	-	R	?	YR	-	P
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Whistling-Duck /Yaguasa Cubana/ <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> / WIWD	VU	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fulvous Whistling-Duck /Yaguasín/ <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> / FUWD	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose (Western) /Guanana Prieta/ <i>Anser caerulescens caerulescens</i> ¹ / SNGO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose (Western) /Guanana/ <i>Anser albifrons gambelli</i> / GWFG	LC	-	R ²	-	V	-	P
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose (canadensis Group) /Ganso de Canadá/ <i>Branta canadensis canadensis</i> / CANG	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tundra Swan (Whistling) /Cisne de la Tundra/ <i>Cygnus columbianus columbianus</i> / TUSW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Muscovy Duck (Established Feral) /Pato Doméstico/ <i>Cairina moschata</i> / MUDU	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c4	PC
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Duck / Pato Huyuyo/ <i>Aix sponsa</i> / WODU	LC	-	FC	Br	PM	-	PC
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Teal /Pato de la Florida/ <i>Spatula discors</i> / BWTE	LC	-	Co	?	WR ^{PM}	-	PC
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon Teal /Pato Canelo/ <i>Spatula cyanoptera septentrionalium</i> / CITE	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shoveler /Pato Cuchareta/ <i>Spatula clypeata</i> / NSHO	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gadwall (Common) /Pato Gris/ <i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> / GADW	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Wigeon /Pato Eurasiático/ <i>Mareca penelope</i> / EUWI	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Wigeon /Pato Lavanco/ <i>Mareca americana</i> / AMWI	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mallard /Pato Inglés/ <i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> / MALL	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Black Duck /Pato Negro Americano/ <i>Anas rubripes</i> / ABDU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-cheeked Pintail (White-cheeked) /Pato de Bahamas/ <i>Anas bahamensis bahamensis</i> / WCHP	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail /Pato Pescuecilargo/ <i>Anas acuta</i> / NOPI	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal (American) /Pato Serrano/ <i>Anas crecca carolinensis</i> / AGWT	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canvasback /Pato Lomiblanco/ <i>Aythya valisineria</i> / CANV	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Redhead / Pato Cabecirrojo/ <i>Aythya americana</i> / REDH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Duck /Pato Cabezón/ <i>Aythya collaris</i> / RNDU	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Scaup /Pato Morisco/ <i>Aythya affinis</i> / LESC	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter /Negrón Careto (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> / SUSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Scoter /Negrón Especulado (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta deglandi</i> ³ / WWSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bufflehead /Pato Moñudo/ <i>Bucephala albeola</i> / BUFF	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Merganser /Pato de Cresta/ <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> / HOME	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Merganser (North American) /Pato Serrucho Raro/ <i>Mergus merganser americanus</i> / COME	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser /Pato Serrucho/ <i>Mergus serrator</i> / RBME	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	L
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Duck /Pato Agostero/ <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i> / MADU	LC/VU	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Duck /Pato Chorizo/ <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> / RUDU	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Numididae								
34.	<input type="checkbox"/> Helmeted Guineafowl (West African) /Gallina de Guinea/ <i>Numida meleagris galeatus</i> / HELG	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	c1	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae								
35.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz/ <i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i> ⁴ / NOBO	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-?	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae								
36.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Pheasant (Ring-necked) /Faisán/ <i>Phasianus colchicus ssp.</i> / RNEP	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c1	L
Order: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Family: Phoenicopteridae								
37.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Flamingo /Flamenco/ <i>Phoenicopus ruber</i> / AMFL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC
Order: PODICIPEDIFORMES Family: Podicipedidae								
38.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Grebe /Zaramagullón Chico/ <i>Tachybaptus dominicus dominicus</i> / LEGR	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
39.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe /Zaramagullón Grande/ <i>Podilymbus podiceps podiceps</i> / PBGR	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Podilymbus podiceps antillarum</i>	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae								
40.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) /Paloma Doméstica/ <i>Columba livia</i> / ROPI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	c4	PC
41.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-naped Pigeon /Torcaza Cuellimorada/ <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> / SNPI	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
42.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Pigeon /Torcaza Cabeciblanca/ <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i> / WCPI	NT/VU	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
43.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Pigeon /Torcaza Boba/ <i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i> / PLAP	NT/VU	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
44.	<input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Pigeon /Paloma Migratoria/ <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> / no code	Ex	-	†	-	WR	-	†
45.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Collared-Dove (Eurasian) /Tórtola de Collar/ <i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i> / EUCD	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	C1	PC
46.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Ground Dove ⁵ /Tojosa/ <i>Columbina passerina insularis</i> / CGDO	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
47.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz/ <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> / BHQD	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
48.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy) /Boyero/ <i>Geotrygon montana montana</i> / RGDO	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
49.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao/ <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> / GFQD	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
50.	<input type="checkbox"/> Key West Quail-Dove /Barbiquejo/ <i>Geotrygon chrysia</i> / KWQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Dove /Paloma Aliblanca/ <i>Zenaida asiatica asiatica</i> / WWDO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
52.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zenaida Dove /Guanaro/ <i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i> / ZEND	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
53.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove (Mainland) / Paloma Rabiche/ <i>Zenaida macroura carolinensis</i> / MODO <input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) / <i>Zenaida macroura macroura</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR		QC
		LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae								
54.	<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth-billed Ani /Judío/ <i>Crotophaga ani</i> / SBAN ⁶	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
55.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Cuckoo /Primavera/ <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> / YBCU	LC	-	FC	Br	SR-T	-	PC
56.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove Cuckoo /Arrierito/ <i>Coccyzus minor</i> / MACU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
57.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-billed Cuckoo /Primavera de Pico Negro/ <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> / BBCU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
58.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini santamariae</i> / GRLC <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini merlini</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini decolor</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
		LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
		LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae								
59.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Nighthawk /Querequeté Americano/ <i>Chordeiles minor minor</i> / CONI <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor howelli</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
		LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
60.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Nighthawk /Querequeté/ <i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i> / ANNI	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
61.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chuck-will's-widow /Guabairo Americano/ <i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i> / CWWI	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC

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62.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ <i>Antrostomus cubanensis cubanensis</i> ⁷ / no code (see p. 2)	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus cubanensis insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
63.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Whip-poor-will /Guabairo Chico/ <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> / EWPW	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nictibiidae⁸								
64.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Potoo (Caribbean) /Potú/ <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp.</i> / NORP	LC	?	R	?	YR?	-	P
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae⁹								
65.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (niger) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger niger</i> / BSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
66.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-collared Swift /Vencejo de Collar/ <i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i> / WCSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
67.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swift /Vencejo de Chimenea/ <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> / CHSW	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
68.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i> / ANPS	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae¹⁰								
69.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-throated Hummingbird /Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/ <i>Archilochus colubris</i> / RTHU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
70.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Woodstar /Colibrí de Bahamas/ <i>Nesophlox evelynae</i> ¹¹ / BAWO	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
71.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ <i>Mellisuga helenae</i> / BEEH	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
72.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ <i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i> / CUEM	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae								
73.	<input type="checkbox"/> King Rail (Northern) /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/ <i>Rallus elegans elegans</i> / KIRA	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
74.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clapper Rail (Atlantic Coast) / <i>Rallus crepitans crepitans</i> ¹² / CLRA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) /Gallinuela de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans leucophaeus</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) /Gallinuela de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans caribaeus</i>	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
75.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail (Virginia) /Gallinuela de Virginia/ <i>Rallus limicola limicola</i> / VIRA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
76.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ <i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i> / ZARA	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
77.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Rail /Gallinuela Escribano/ <i>Pardirallus maculatus maculatus</i> / SPRA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
78.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sora /Gallinuela Oscura/ <i>Porzana carolina</i> / SORA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
79.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Gallinule (American) /Gallareta de Pico Rojo/ <i>Gallinula galeata cerceris</i> / COGA	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
80.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Coot /Gallareta de Pico Blanco/ <i>Fulica americana</i> / AMCO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
81.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Gallinule /Gallareta Azul/ <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> / PUGA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
82.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Crane /Gallinuelita/ <i>Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii</i> / YBCR	LC	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
83.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Rail (Northern) /Gallinuelita Prieta/ <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> / BLRA	NT	-	R	Br	PM ^w	-	QC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Aramidae								
84.	<input type="checkbox"/> Limpkin (Speckled) /Guareao/ <i>Aramus guarauna pictus</i> / LIMP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae								
85.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill Crane (nesiotes) /Grulla/ <i>Antigone canadensis nesiotes</i> / SACR	LC/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Recurvirostridae								
86.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-necked Stilt (Black-necked) /Cachiporra/ <i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i> / BNST	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
87.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Avocet /Avoceta Americana/ <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> / AMAV	LC	-	U	Br	PM ^w	-	QC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Haematopodidae								
88.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Oystercatcher /Ostrero/ <i>Haematopus palliatus palliatus</i> / AMOY	LC	-	R	Br	PM ^w	-	QC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae¹³								
89.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Plover /Pluvial Cabezón/ <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ¹⁴ / BBPL	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^w	-	QC
90.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Golden-Plover /Pluvial Dorado/ <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> / AMGP	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
91.	<input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer /Títere Sabanero/ <i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i> / KILL	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus ternominatus</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
92.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Plover /Frailecillo Semipalmeado/ <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> / SEPL	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
93.	<input type="checkbox"/> Piping Plover /Frailecillo Silbador/ <i>Charadrius melodus</i> ¹⁵ / PIPL	NT/VU	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
94.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Plover /Títere Playero/ <i>Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia</i> / WIPL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^s	-	PC
95.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Plover (nivosus) /Frailecillo Blanco/ <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> / SNPL	NT/VU	-	U	Br	PM ^w	-	QC

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Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Jacanidae								
96.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Jacana /Gallito de Río/ <i>Jacana spinosa violacea</i> / NOJA	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae								
97.	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Sandpiper /Ganga/ <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> / UPSA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
98.	<input type="checkbox"/> Whimbrel (European) /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Chico/ <i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> ¹⁶ / WHIM	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Hudsonian) <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
99.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Grande/ <i>Numenius americanus americanus</i> / LBCU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
100.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit /Avoceta Pechirroja/ <i>Limosa haemastica</i> / HUGO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
101.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Godwit /Avoceta Parda/ <i>Limosa fedoa fedoa</i> / MAGO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
102.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone /Revuelvepiedras/ <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> / RUTU	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^W	-	PC
103.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot /Zarapico Raro/ <i>Calidris canutus ssp.</i> / REKN	NT	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	P
104.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruff /Combatiente (SEO)/ <i>Calidris pugnax</i> / RUFF	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
105.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stilt Sandpiper /Zarapico Patilargo/ <i>Calidris himantopus</i> / STSA	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	QC
106.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling /Zarapico Blanco/ <i>Calidris alba</i> / SAND	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
107.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin /Zarapico Gris/ <i>Calidris alpina (prob. hudsonia)</i> / DUNL	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
108.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Sandpiper /Zarapiquito/ <i>Calidris minutilla</i> / LESA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T ¹⁷	-	PC
109.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper /Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/ <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> / WRSA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
110.	<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper /Zarapico Piquicorto/ <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> / BBSA	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
111.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper /Zarapico Moteado/ <i>Calidris melanotos</i> / PESA	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P
112.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Sandpiper /Zarapico Semipalmeado/ <i>Calidris pusilla</i> / SESA	NT	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
113.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Sandpiper /Zarapico Chico/ <i>Calidris mauri</i> / WESA	LC	-	FC	-	WR?-T	-	QC
114.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher (griseus) /Zarapico Becasina/ <i>Limnodromus griseus griseus</i> / SBDO	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (hendersoni) <i>Limnodromus griseus hendersoni</i>	LC	-	U? ¹⁸	-	WR-T	.	P?
115.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/ <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> / LBDO	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
116.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Snipe /Becasina/ <i>Gallinago delicata</i> / WISN	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC

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117.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper /Zarapico Manchado/ <i>Actitis macularius</i> / SPSA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
118.	<input type="checkbox"/> Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria) /Zarapico Solitario/ <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i> / SOSA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
119.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/ <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> / GRYE	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^W	-	PC
120.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/ <i>Tringa flavipes</i> / LEYE	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^W	-	PC
121.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willet (Eastern) /Zarapico Real/ <i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i> / WILL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> Western / <i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
122.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Phalarope /Zarapico de Wilson/ <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> / WIPH ¹⁹	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
123.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Phalarope /Zarapico Nadador/ <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> / RNPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
124.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Phalarope /Zarapico Rojo/ <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> / REPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae								
125.	<input type="checkbox"/> South Polar Skua /Skua del Polo Sur/ <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i> / SPSK	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
126.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomarine Jaeger /Estercorario Pomarino/ <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> / POJA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
127.	<input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic Jaeger /Estercorario Parasítico/ <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> / PAJA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
128.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Jaeger /Estercorario Rabero/ <i>Stercorarius longicaudus pallescens</i> / LTJA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae								
129.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dovekie /Pingüinito/ <i>Alle alle alle</i> / DOVE	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae								
130.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-legged Kittiwake (tridactyla) /Gallego Patinegro/ <i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> / BLKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
131.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sabine's Gull /Gallego de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Xema sabini sabini</i> / SAGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
132.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonaparte's Gull /Galleguito Chico/ <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> / BOGU	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
133.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Gull /Galleguito Raro/ <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> / BHGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
134.	<input type="checkbox"/> Laughing Gull /Galleguito/ <i>Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla</i> / LAGU	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
135.	<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin's Gull /Galleguito de Franklin/ <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> / FRGU	LC	-	R ²⁰	-	V	-	P

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136.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-billed Gull /Gallego Real/ <i>Larus delawarensis</i> / RBGU	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	P
137.	<input type="checkbox"/> Herring Gull (American) /Gallego/ <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> / HERG	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
138.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Black-backed Gull /Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/ <i>Larus fuscus</i> (prob. <i>graellsii</i>)/ LBBG	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
139.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Black-backed Gull /Gallegón/ <i>Larus marinus</i> / GBBG	LC	-	VR	-	WR	-	P
140.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Noddy /Gaviota Boba/ <i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i> / BRNO	LC	-	FC	Br	SR-T	-	QC
141.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Tern /Gaviota Monja Prieta/ <i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i> / SOTE	LC	-	U	Br	PM ^S	-	L
142.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridled Tern /Gaviota Monja/ <i>Onychoprion anaethetus recognitus</i> / BRTE	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	L
143.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Tern /Gaviotica/ <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> / LETE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
144.	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-billed Tern /Gaviota de Pico Largo/ <i>Phaetusa simplex simplex</i> / LBTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
145.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed) /Gaviota de Pico Corto/ <i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i> / BGTE	LC	-	U	-	PM ^W	-	PC
146.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Tern /Gaviota Real Grande/ <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> / CATE	LC	-	FC	?	PM ^W	-	QC
147.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern (American) /Gaviotica Prieta/ <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i> / BLTE	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
148.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Tern /Gaviota Rosada/ <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> / ROST	LC/ VU	-	R	Br	PM ^S	-	P
149.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Tern (hirundo) /Gaviota Común/ <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> / COTE	LC	-	U	Br ²¹	PM ^W	-	PC
150.	<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Tern /Gaviota Ártica/ <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> / ARTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
151.	<input type="checkbox"/> Forster's Tern /Gaviota de Forster/ <i>Sterna forsteri</i> / FOTE	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
152.	<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Tern (American) /Gaviota Real/ <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i> / ROYT	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
153.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandwich Tern (Cabot's) /Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/ <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acufavidus</i> / SATE	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cayenne) / <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus</i>	LC	-	VR	Br	SR-T	-	L
154.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Skimmer (niger) /Gaviota Pico de Tijera/ <i>Rynchops niger niger</i> / BLSK	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae								
155.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic) /Contramaestre/ <i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i> / WTTR	LC	-	U	Br	SR	-	L
156.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-billed Tropicbird /Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/ <i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i> / RBTR	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae								
157.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon /Somormujo/ <i>Gavia immer</i> / COLO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae								
158.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's) /Pamperito de Wilson/ <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i> / WISP	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae								
159.	<input type="checkbox"/> Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's) /Pamperito de las Tempestades/ <i>Hydrobates²² leucorhous</i> / LESP	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	P
160.	<input type="checkbox"/> Band-rumped Storm-Petrel /Pamperito de Castro/ <i>Hydrobates²³ castro</i> / BSTP	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae								
161.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped Petrel /Pájaro de las Brujas/ <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> / BCPE	EN	-	VR	Br?	SR?	-	L
162.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cory's Shearwater (borealis) /Pampero de Cory/ <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> / CORS	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
163.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater /Pampero Oscuro/ <i>Ardenna grisea</i> / SOSH	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
164.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Shearwater /Pampero Grande/ <i>Ardenna gravis</i> / GRSH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
165.	<input type="checkbox"/> Audubon's Shearwater /Pampero de Audubon/ <i>Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri</i> / AUSH	LC	-	R	Br	YR-PM?	-	P
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae								
166.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Stork /Cayama/ <i>Mycteria americana</i> / WOST	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae								
167.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnificent Frigatebird /Rabihorcado/ <i>Fregata magnificens</i> / MAFR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae								
168.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Booby /Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/ <i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i> / MABO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
169.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Prieto/ <i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i> / BRBO	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	P
170.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-footed Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Blanco/ <i>Sula sula sula</i> / RFBO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
171.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Gannet /Albatros/ <i>Morus bassanus</i> / NOGA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae								
172.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neotropic Cormorant /Corúa de Agua Dulce/ <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus mexicanus</i> / NECO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
173.	<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant /Corúa de Mar/ <i>Phalacrocorax auritus auritus</i> / DCCO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalacrocorax auritus heuretus²⁴</i>	LC	-	R?	-?	V	-	P?
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae								
174.	<input type="checkbox"/> Anhinga /Marbella/ <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i> / ANHI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae								
175.	<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican /Pelicano Blanco/ <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> / AWPE	LC	-	FC	-	PM ^W	-	QC
176.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Pelican (Southern) /Pelicano/ <i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i> / BRPE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic) / <i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	?	PM?		PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae								
177.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern /Guanabá Rojo/ <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> / AMBI	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
178.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern /Garcita/ <i>Ixobrychus exilis exilis</i> / LEBI	LC	-	FC	Br	PM	-	PC
179.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron /Garcilote Azul/ <i>Ardea herodias herodias</i> / GBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>	LC	-	U	?	?	-	P
180.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret (American) /Garzón/ <i>Ardea alba egretta</i> / GREG	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
181.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret /Garza Real/ <i>Egretta thula thula</i> / SNEG	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
182.	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron /Garza Azul/ <i>Egretta caerulea</i> / LBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
183.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Heron /Garza de Ventre Blanco/ <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i> / TRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
184.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reddish Egret /Garza Rojiza/ <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i> / REEG	NT	-	FC	Br	PM	-	QC
185.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret (Western) /Garcita Bueyera/ <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
186.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis) /Aguaitacaimán/ <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i> / GRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
187.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron (American) /Guanabá de la Florida/ <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i> / BCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
188.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (violacea Group) /Guanabá Real/ <i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea</i> / YCNH	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae								
189.	<input type="checkbox"/> White Ibis /Coco Blanco/ <i>Eudocimus albus</i> / WHIB	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
190.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Ibis /Coco Rojo/ <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> / SCIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
191.	<input type="checkbox"/> Glossy Ibis /Coco Prieto/ <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
192.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Ibis /Coco Cariblanco/ <i>Plegadis chichi</i> / WFIB ^b	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
193.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Spoonbill /Sevilla/ <i>Platalea ajaja</i> / ROSP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae								
194.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Vulture /Zopilote/ <i>Coragyps atratus atratus</i> / BLVU ²⁵	LC	-	R	?	PM	-	L
195.	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture (Northern) /Aura Tiñosa/ <i>Cathartes aura aura</i> / TUVU	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC

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Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae								
196.	<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey (<i>carolinensis</i>) /Guincho/ <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i> / OSPR	LC	-	Co	- ²⁶	WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (ridgwayi)/ <i>Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi</i>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae								
197.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Kite /Gavilán Caguarero/ <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i> / no code ²⁷ (see pag. 2)	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
198.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swallow-tailed Kite /Gavilán Cola de Tijera/ <i>Elanoides forficatus forficatus</i> / STKI	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
199.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier /Gavilán Sabanero/ <i>Circus hudsonicus</i> / NOHA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
200.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk (Northern) /Gavilancito/ <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i> / SSHA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean)/ <i>Accipiter striatus fringilloides</i>	LC	CU	U	-	YR	-	PC
201.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooper's Hawk /Gavilán de Cooper/ <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> / COHA	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
202.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo/ <i>Accipiter gundlachi gundlachi</i> / GUHA	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter gundlachi wileyi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
203.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bald Eagle /Águila Calva/ <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus</i> / BAEA ²⁸	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
204.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Kite /Gavilán del Mississippi/ <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> / MIKI	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P
205.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snail Kite /Gavilán Caracolero/ <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> / SNKI	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
206.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Black Hawk /Gavilán Batista/ <i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i>	NT/EN	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
207.	<input type="checkbox"/> Broad-winged Hawk (Northern) /Gavilán Bobo/ <i>Buteo platypterus platypterus</i> / BOHA	LC	-	VR	-	WR-T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean)/ <i>Buteo platypterus cubanensis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
208.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Cola Corta/ <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> (prob. <i>fuliginosus</i>)/ STHA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
209.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk /Gavilán de Swainson/ <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> / SWHA	LC	-	R	-	T ²⁹	-	P
210.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Monte/ <i>Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis</i> / RTHA	LC	CU/ LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae								
211.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl (American) /Lechuza/ <i>Tyto alba pratincola</i> / BANO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto alba furcata</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto alba niveicauda</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae								
212.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto/ <i>Margarobyas lawrencii</i> <i>lawrencii</i> / BLOW	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

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	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Margarobyras lawrencii exsul</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
213.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero/ <i>Glaucidium siju siju</i> / CUPO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju vittatum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju turquinense</i> ³⁰	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
214.	<input type="checkbox"/> Burrowing Owl (Florida) /Sijú de Sabana/ <i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i> / BUOW	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamensis</i>	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
215.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl (American) /Buho Chico (SEO)/ <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i> / LEOW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
216.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stygian Owl /Siguapa/ <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> / STOW	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
217.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl (Antillean) /Cárabo/ <i>Asio flammeus dominguensis</i> / SEOW	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae								
218.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Trogon /Tocororo/ <i>Priotelus temnurus temnurus</i> / CUTR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Priotelus temnurus vescus</i> ³¹	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Todidae								
219.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Tody /Cartacuba/ <i>Todus multicolor</i> / CUTO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae								
220.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kingfisher (Common) /Martín Pescador Europeo/ <i>Alcedo atthis ssp.</i> / no code	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
221.	<input type="checkbox"/> Belted Kingfisher /Martín Pescador/ <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> / BEKI	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae								
222.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i> / WIWO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
223.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker /Carpintero de Paso/ <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> / YBSA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
224.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde/ <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus percussus</i> / CGWO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
225.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker (Cuban) /Carpintero Escapulario/ <i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> / YSFL	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
226.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso/ <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i> / FEFL	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
227.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> / IBWO	CR-Ex?	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae								
228.	<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Caracara /Caraira/ <i>Caracara cheriway audubonii</i> / CRCA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC

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229.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel (Northern) /Cernícalo/ <i>Falco sparverius sparverius</i> / AMKE	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) / <i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
230.	<input type="checkbox"/> Merlin (Taiga) /Halcón de Palomas/ <i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i> / MERL	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
231.	<input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine Falcon (North American) /Halcón Peregrino/ <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> / PEFA	LC	-	FC	Br?	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (tundrius) / <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae								
232.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-and-yellow Macaw /Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/ <i>Ara ararauna</i> / BAYM ³²	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C7	L
233.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo/ <i>Ara macao ssp.</i> / SCMA ³³	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C7	L
234.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-and-green Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/ <i>Ara chloropterus</i> / RAGM ³⁴	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C7	L
235.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ <i>Ara tricolor</i> / CUBM	Ex	CU	†	†	†	-	†
236.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ <i>Psittacara euops</i> / CPAK	VU/ EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
237.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Amazon (Cuban) /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i> / CPAT	NT/ VU	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae								
238.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Crested Flycatcher /Bobito de Cresta/ <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> / GCFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
239.	<input type="checkbox"/> La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ <i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i> / LSFL	LC	CU- CI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
240.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Kingbird /Pitirre Tropical/ <i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i> / TRKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
241.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Kingbird /Pitirre de Cassin/ <i>Tyrannus vociferans vociferans</i> / CAKI	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
242.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Kingbird /Pitirre del Oeste/ <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> / WEKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
243.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Kingbird /Pitirre Americano/ <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> / EAKI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
244.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Kingbird /Pitirre Abejero/ <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i> / GRAK	LC	-	Co	Br	SR-T ³⁵	-	PC
245.	<input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatífbere/ <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i> / LOKI	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus flavescens</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
246.	<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> / GIKI	EN ³⁶	CU/ LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
247.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor-tailed Flycatcher /Bobito Cola de Tijera/ <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> / STFL	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
248.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fork-tailed Flycatcher /Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Tyrannus savana</i> (prob. <i>monachus</i>) / FTFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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249.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/ <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (prob. <i>saturatus</i>) / WEKI	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
250.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Este/ <i>Contopus virens</i> / EAWP	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
251.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i> / CUPE	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus morenoi</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus nerlyi</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
252.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Flycatcher /Bobito Amarillo/ <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> / YBFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
253.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acadian Flycatcher /Bobito Verde/ <i>Empidonax virens</i> / ACFL	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
254.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alder Flycatcher /Bobito de Alder/ <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> / ALFL ³⁷	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
255.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de Trail/ <i>Empidonax traillii</i> / WIFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
256.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Flycatcher /Bobito de Least/ <i>Empidonax minimus</i> / LEFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
257.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Phoebe /Bobito Americano/ <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> / EAPH	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
258.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern) /Bobito Bermellón/ <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (prob. <i>blatteus</i>) / VEFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae								
259.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-eyed Vireo (White-eyed) /Vireo de Ojo Blanco/ <i>Vireo griseus griseus</i> / WEVI	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	QC
260.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i> / TBVI	VU/LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
261.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ <i>Vireo gundlachii gundlachii</i> / CUVI	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo gundlachii sanfelipensis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo gundlachii magnus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo gundlachii orientalis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	R
262.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Vireo /Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> / YTVI	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
263.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Vireo /Verdón de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Vireo solitarius solitarius</i> / BHVI	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
264.	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia Vireo /Vireo de Filadelfia/ <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> / PHVI	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
265.	<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling Vireo /Vireo Cantor/ <i>Vireo gilvus gilvus</i> / WAVI	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
266.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Rojo/ <i>Vireo olivaceus olivaceus</i> / REVI	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC

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267.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-whiskered Vireo / Bien-te-veo/ <i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i> / BWVI	LC	-	Co	Br	SR-T	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae								
268.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Crow (Cuban) /Cao Pinalero/ <i>Corvus palmarum minutus</i> / PACR	NT/EN	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
269.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ <i>Corvus nasicus</i> / CUCR	LC	CU-LY	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae³⁸								
270.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Swallow /Golondrina de Collar/ <i>Riparia riparia riparia</i> / BANS	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
271.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Swallow /Golondrina de Árboles/ <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> / TRES	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
272.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Swallow /Golondrina de Bahamas/ <i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i> / BAHS	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
273.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Rough-winged Swallow (Northern) /Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/ <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis</i> / NRWS	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochroa</i> ³⁹	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
274.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean Martin /Golondrina Caribeña/ <i>Progne dominicensis</i> / CAMA	LC	-	VR	?	V	-	P
275.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martin (subis/arboricola) /Golondrina Azul/ <i>Progne subis subis</i> / PUMA	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
276.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Martin /Golondrina Azul Cubana/ <i>Progne cryptoleuca</i> / CUMA	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
277.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow (American) /Golondrina Cola de Tijera/ <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i> / BARS	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
278.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Swallow (pyrrhonota Group) /Golondrina de Farallón/ <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota</i> / CLSW	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
279.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave Swallow (Caribbean) /Golondrina de Cuevas/ <i>Petrochelidon fulva cavicola</i> / CASW	LC	-	Co	Br	SR ^{PM}	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae								
280.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Wren /Ferminia/ <i>Ferminia cerverai</i> / ZAWR	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
281.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren (Northern) / Troglodita Americano/ <i>Troglodytes aedon aedon</i> / HOWR	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae								
282.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-gray Gnatcatcher /Rabudita/ <i>Polioptila caerulea caerulea</i> / BGGN	LC	-	Co	-	WR	-	PC
283.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ <i>Polioptila lembeyei</i> / CUGN	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	R
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae								
284.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet /Reyezuelo/ <i>Regulus calendula calendula</i> / RCKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae								
285.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Wheatear (Greenland) /Tordo del Ártico/ <i>Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa</i> / NOWH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae								
286.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bluebird (Eastern) /Azulejo Pechirrojo/ <i>Sialia sialis sialis</i> / EABL	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
287.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Solitaire /Ruisseñor/ <i>Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth</i> / CUSO	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myadestes elisabeth retrusus</i>	Ex	CU	†	Br	YR	-	L
288.	<input type="checkbox"/> Veery /Tordo Colorado/ <i>Catharus fuscescens fuscescens</i> / VEER	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus fuscescens salicicola</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
289.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-cheeked Thrush /Tordo de Mejillas Grises/ <i>Catharus minimus minimus</i> / GCBT	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
290.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicknell's Thrush /Tordo de Bicknell/ <i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU/EN	-	R	-	WR-T	-	L
291.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed) /Tordo de Espalda Olivada/ <i>Catharus ustulatus swainsoni</i> / SWTH	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
292.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush /Tordo de Cola Colorada/ <i>Catharus guttatus (prob. faxoni)</i> / HETH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
293.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Thrush /Tordo Pecosó/ <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> / WOTH	NT	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
294.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin (migratorius Group) /Zorzal Migratorio/ <i>Turdus migratorius migratorius</i> / AMRO	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus migratorius achrusterus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
295.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Thrush (plumbeus/schistaceus) /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i> / RLTH	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> (rubripes/coryi) / <i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae								
296.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird /Zorzal Gato/ <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> / GRCA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
297.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher /Sinsonte Colorado/ <i>Toxostoma rufum rufum</i> / BRTH	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
298.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ <i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i> / BAMO	LC/NT	GA-LY	U	Br	YR	-	L
299.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird /Sinsonte/ <i>Mimus polyglottos orpheus</i> / NOMO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae								
300.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Starling /Estornino/ <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> / EUST	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
301.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Myna / Miná Común/ <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> / COMY ^c	LC	-	R	Br	V	c1	P

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Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae								
302.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing/Picotero del Cedro/ <i>Bombycilla cedrorum cedrorum</i> /CEDW	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae								
303.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered)/Damera/ <i>Lonchura punctulata ssp.</i> /SBMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	C5	PC
304.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Munia/Monjita Tricolor/ <i>Lonchura malacca ssp.</i> /TRMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	C5	PC
305.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut Munia/Monjita Castaña/ <i>Lonchura atricapilla ssp.</i> /CHMU	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C1?	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae								
306.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow/Gorrión Doméstico/ <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> /HOSP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	C1	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae								
307.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit (rubescens/pacificus)/Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/ <i>Anthus rubescens rubescens</i> /AMPI	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae								
308.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch/ Gorrión Mexicano/ <i>Haemorhous mexicanus (Prob. frontalis)</i> /HOFI ^d	LC	-	VR	-	V?	C1?	P
309.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch/Gorrión Amarillo/ <i>Spinus tristis tristis</i> /AMGO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcaridae								
310.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur/Escribano Lapón (SEO)/ <i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i> /LALO ⁴⁰	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae⁴¹								
311.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow/Chamberguito/ <i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i> /GRSP	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
312.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lark Sparrow/Gorrión de Uñas Largas / <i>Chondestes grammacus grammacus</i> /LASP	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
313.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chipping Sparrow/Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/ <i>Spizella passerina passerina</i> /CHSP	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
314.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay-colored Sparrow/Gorrión Colorado/ <i>Spizella pallida</i> /CCSP	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
315.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored)/Junco de Ojos Oscuros/ <i>Junco hyemalis hyemalis</i> /SCJU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
316.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow (leucophrys)/Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/ <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i> /WCSP	LC	-	U	-	WR?-T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Gambel's) <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii</i> /GWCS ⁴²	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
317.	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow (Savannah)/Gorrión de Sabana/ <i>Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis</i> /SAVS	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
318.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow /Gorrión de Lincoln/ <i>Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii</i> / LISP	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	QC
319.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ <i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i> / ZASP	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata sigmani</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata varonai</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
320.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-tailed Towhee /Gorrión de Cola Verde/ <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> / GTTO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Spindalidae								
321.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i> / WESP	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Teretistridae								
322.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ <i>Teretistris fernandinae</i> / YHWA ⁴³	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
323.	<input type="checkbox"/> Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ <i>Teretistris fornsi fornsi</i> / ORWA ⁴⁴	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Teretistris fornsi turquinensis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae								
324.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Chat (virens) /Bijirita Grande/ <i>Icteria virens virens</i> / YBCH	LC	-	R	-	T	-	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae								
325.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird /Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla/ <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> / YHBL	LC	-	R	-	V	-	L
326.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink /Chambergo/ <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> / BOBO	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
327.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero/ <i>Sturnella magna hippocrepis</i> / EAME ⁴⁵	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
328.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Oriole /Solibio/ <i>Icterus melanopsis</i> / CUOR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
329.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Oriole (Orchard) /Turpial de Huertos/ <i>Icterus spurius</i> / OROR	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
330.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Oriole /Turpial de Garganta Negra/ <i>Icterus cucullatus</i> ⁴⁶ (prob. <i>igneus</i>) / HOOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
331.	<input type="checkbox"/> Altamira Oriole /Turpial de Altamira/ <i>Icterus gularis</i> ssp. (prob. <i>mentalis</i>) / ALOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
332.	<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Oriole /Turpial/ <i>Icterus galbula</i> / BAOR	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
333.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga/ <i>Agelaius assimilis assimilis</i> / RSBL ⁴⁷	VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
334.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ <i>Agelaius humeralis scopulus</i> / TSBL	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius humeralis humeralis</i>	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
335.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shiny Cowbird /Pájaro Vaquero/ <i>Molothrus bonariensis minimus</i> / SHCO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
336.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird /Totí Americano/ <i>Molothrus ater ater</i> / BHCO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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337.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Blackbird /Totí/ <i>Ptiloxena atroviolacea</i> / CUBL	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
338.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ <i>Quiscalus niger caribaeus</i> / GAGR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quiscalus niger gundlachii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae								
339.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ovenbird /Señorita de Monte/ <i>Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla</i> / OVEN	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla furvior</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
340.	<input type="checkbox"/> Worm-eating Warbler /Bijirita Gusanera/ <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> / WEWA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
341.	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana Waterthrush /Señorita de Río/ <i>Parkesia motacilla</i> / LOWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
342.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Waterthrush /Señorita de Manglar/ <i>Parkesia noveboracensis noveboracensis</i> / NOWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
343.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachman's Warbler /Bijirita de Bachman/ <i>Vermivora bachmanii</i> / BAWA	CR-Ex?	-	†?	-	WR	-	L
344.	<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Doradas/ <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> / GWWA	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
345.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Azules/ <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> / BWWA	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
346.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-and-white Warbler /Bijirita Trepadora/ <i>Mniotilta varia</i> / BAWW	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
347.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prothonotary Warbler /Bijirita Protonotaria/ <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> / PROW	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
348.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Warbler /Bijirita de Swainson/ <i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i> / SWWA	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
349.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee Warbler /Bijirita de Tennessee/ <i>Leiothlypis</i> ⁴⁸ <i>peregrina</i> / TEWA	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
350.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange-crowned Warbler (celata) /Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/ <i>Leiothlypis</i> ⁴⁹ <i>celata celata</i> / OCWA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
351.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla) /Bijirita de Nashville/ <i>Leiothlypis</i> ⁵⁰ <i>ruficapilla ruficapilla</i> / NAWA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
352.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia's Warbler /Bijirita de Virginia/ <i>Leiothlypis</i> ⁵¹ <i>virginiae</i> / VIWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
353.	<input type="checkbox"/> Connecticut Warbler /Bijirita de Connecticut/ <i>Oporornis agilis</i> / CONW ^e	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
354.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> / MOWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
355.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Warbler /Bijirita de Kentucky/ <i>Geothlypis formosa</i> / KEWA	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
356.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Yellowthroat (trichas) /Caretica/ <i>Geothlypis trichas trichas</i> / COYE	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
357.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Warbler /Monjita/ <i>Setophaga citrina</i> / HOYE	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC

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358.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Redstart /Candelita/ <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> / AMRE	LC	-	Co	-	WR ^{PM}	-	PC
359.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kirtland's Warbler /Bijirita de Kirtland/ <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> / KIWA	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
360.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape May Warbler /Bijirita Atigrada/ <i>Setophaga tigrina</i> / CMWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
361.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cerulean Warbler /Bijirita Azulosa/ <i>Setophaga cerulea</i> / CERW	VU	-	R	-	T	-	P
362.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Parula /Bijirita Chica/ <i>Setophaga americana</i> / NOPA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
363.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia Warbler /Bijirita Magnolia/ <i>Setophaga magnolia</i> / MAWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
364.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bay-breasted Warbler / Bijirita Castaña/ <i>Setophaga castanea</i> / BBWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
365.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackburnian Warbler /Bijirita Blackburniana/ <i>Setophaga fusca</i> / BLBW	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
366.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Yellow Warbler (Northern) /Canario de Manglar/ <i>Setophaga petechia rubiginosa</i> / YEWA	LC	-	R	-	T?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Setophaga petechia aestiva</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Golden) / <i>Setophaga petechia gundlachi</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	.	PC
367.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut-sided Warbler /Bijirita de Costados Castaños/ <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i> / CSWA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	QC
368.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackpoll Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/ <i>Setophaga striata</i> / BLPW	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
369.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Blue Warbler /Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga caerulescens caerulescens</i> / BTBW	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens cairnsi</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	QC
370.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Warbler (Western) /Bijirita Común/ <i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i> / PAWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow) / <i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i>	LC	-	VR	-	WR?-T?	-	P
371.	<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ <i>Setophaga pityophila</i> / OCAW	LC/VU	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	R
372.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Warbler /Bijirita de Pinos/ <i>Setophaga pinus pinus</i> / PIWA	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
373.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle) /Bijirita Coronada/ <i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i> / MYWA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Audubon's) / <i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i> / AUWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
374.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Warbler (dominica/stoddardi) /Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/ <i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i> / YTWA	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (dominica/stoddardi) / <i>Setophaga dominica stoddardi</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (albilora) / <i>Setophaga dominica albilora</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
375.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Warbler /Mariposa Galana/ <i>Setophaga discolor discolor</i> / PRAW	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC

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376.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Gray Warbler /Bijirita Gris/ <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> ssp. / BTYW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
377.	<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Warbler /Bijirita de Townsend/ <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> / TOWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
378.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Green Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga virens</i> / BTNW	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
379.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Warbler /Bijirita de Canadá/ <i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T- WR ⁵²	-	P
380.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Warbler (pileolata) /Bijirita de Wilson/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> / WIWA	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (pusilla) / <i>Cardellina pusilla pusilla</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae								
381.	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer Tanager /Cardenal Rojo/ <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i> / SUTA	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
382.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Tanager /Cardenal Alinegro/ <i>Piranga olivacea</i> / SCTA	LC	-	U	-	WR?- T	-	PC
383.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Tanager /Cardenal del Oeste/ <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> / WETA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
384.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-breasted Grosbeak /Degollado/ <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> / RBGR	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
385.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grosbeak /Azulejón/ <i>Passerina caerulea caerulea</i> / BLGR	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
386.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting /Mariposa Azul/ <i>Passerina amoena</i> / LAZB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
387.	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigo Bunting /Azulejo/ <i>Passerina cyanea</i> / INBU	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
388.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> / PABU	NT/VU	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
389.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dickcissel /Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Spiza americana</i> / DICK	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae								
390.	<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron Finch /Gorrión Azafrán/ <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> ssp. / SAFI	LC	-	VR	-	V	C5?	P
391.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-black Grassquit /Arrocero Negro/ <i>Volatinia jacarina splendens</i> / BGRA	LC	-	XR	-	V	?	P
392.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Honeycreeper /Aparecido de San Diego/ <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes</i> / RLHO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	?	PC
393.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bananaquit (Bahamas) /Reinita/ <i>Coereba flaveola bahamensis</i> / BANA	LC	-	R	- ⁵³	V- YR?	-	P
394.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar/ <i>Phonipara</i> ⁵⁴ <i>canora</i> / CUGR	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
395.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín de la Tierra/ <i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus</i> / YFGR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
396.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín Prieto/ <i>Melanospiza bicolor bicolor</i> / BFGR ⁵⁵	LC	-	R	Br	PM	-	P
397.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito/ <i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> / CUBU	LC/NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

Other exotics, introduced and uncertain origin species

Species or subspecies recorded as unsuccessful introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity*, and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self-sustaining. These birds should not be considered part of the Cuban avifauna and are not included in the main list.

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ <i>Latin Name</i>	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae			
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinamou /Tinamidae sp. (not specified)	Central & South Am.	C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae			
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Chachalaca /Chachalaca norteña/ <i>Ortalis vetula ssp.</i>	Central Am.	C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae			
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> California Quail /Colín de California (SEO)/ <i>Callipepla californica ssp.</i>	North & Central Am.	C6
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Montezuma Quail /Colín de Montezuma/ <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae ssp.</i>	North & Central Am.	C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae			
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barbary Partridge /Perdiz Moruna (SEO)/ <i>Alectoris barbara ssp.</i>	N. Africa	C6
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocellated Turkey /Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado/ <i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Central Am.	C6
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae			
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Dove /Paloma Diamante/ <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> ⁵⁶	Australia	E
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae			
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Rail (not specified) /Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)/ <i>Aramides sp.</i>	Central & South Am.	C6
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae			
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-knee (not specified prob. Middle America) /Alcaraván (sin especificar) / <i>Burhinus sp.</i>	Cf. Central, South Am. & West Indies	C6
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae			
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cockatiel /Cacatillo/ <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Australia	E
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Budgerigar /Periquito de Australia/ <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Australia	E
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae			
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-ringed Parakeet /Periquito Rosado (SEO)/ <i>Psittacula krameri ssp.</i>	Asia & Africa	E
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rosy-faced Lovebird /Agapornis/ <i>Agapornis roseicolis ssp.</i>	Africa	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae			
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Crow /Cuervo de la India/ <i>Corvus splendens ssp.</i>	Asia, Australia, Indonesia	E

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae			
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rufous-collared Sparrow /Chingolo Común (SEO)/ <i>Zonotrichia capensis ssp.</i>	Central, South America & West Indies	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae			
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Goldfinch /Jilguero/ <i>Carduelis carduelis ssp.</i>	Europe	C6?
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch /Chichí Bacal/ <i>Spinus psaltria jouyi</i>	North, Central & South Am.	C6
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Siskin /Jilguero Rojo/ <i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	South Am.	E?
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> Island Canary (Domestic Type) /Canario/ <i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary Islands	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae			
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-crested Cardinal /Cardellina crestada/ <i>Paroaria coronata</i>	South Am.	E
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-cowled Cardinal /Cardellina dominica (SEO)/ <i>Paroaria dominicana</i>	South Am.	E
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater /Semillero Torcaz (SEO)/ <i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	Central Am.	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae			
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan Golden Sparrow /Gorrión Dorado/ <i>Passer luteus</i>	Africa	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae			
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bishop sp./Obispo sp./Euplectes cf. hordaceus/afer	Africa	C5?/E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae			
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zebra Finch / <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> ⁵⁷	Africa & Australia	E
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouldian Finch /Lady Gould/ <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (domestic)	Australia	E
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> Java Sparrow /Gorrión de Java/ <i>Lonchura orizivora</i>	Indonesia	E

* The consideration of exotic species escaped from captivity in local and regional bird registries has been and continues to be controversial. However, I am of the criterion that no record of an exotic species in feral conditions should be dismissed, especially since the species was evidently detected under these conditions and could potentially be established at some point, given optimal conditions. The monitoring of these species is of vital importance; through these records (e.g., eBird) we can learn the historical frequency of occurrence, the most represented sites, the tendency of each to be observed, as well as the species involved, taking into account that every country has certain introduced species for use and marketing as exotic pets. All these parameters are important to be able to predict where and how they can be established at a given time and thus facilitate designing appropriate control protocols. It is worth emphasizing that exotic species that have potentially escaped from a cage, as long as they have not established a colony, cannot be considered part of the avifauna of a country or be included in its main list.

Hypothetical Forms

Species or subspecies that have been mentioned in different media but with doubtful, uncertain or unsatisfactory confirmation status for the Cuban archipelago (see General Comments).

English Name / Cuban Common Name (CCN) / Latin Name	
Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Scaup /Pato Morisco Raro/ <i>Aythya marila neartica</i>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Goldeneye /Porrón Osculado (SEO)/ <i>Bucephala clangula</i>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mottled Duck / Pato Moteado/ <i>Anas fulvigula fulvigula</i> ⁵⁸
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae	
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (borealis) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger borealis</i>
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Curlew Sandpiper /Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)/ <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ⁵⁹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae	
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Jay /Chara Azul (SEO)/ <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Trogloditidae	
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Wren /Troglodita de Ciénaga/ <i>Cistothorus palustris ssp.</i> ⁶⁰
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin /Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)/ <i>Spinus pinus</i> ⁶¹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-tailed Oriole /Turpial de Cola Amarilla/ <i>Icterus mesomelas ssp.</i>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackbird /Zanate Canadiense (SEO)/ <i>Euphagus carolinus ssp.</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cardinal /Cardenal Norteño (SEO) / <i>Cardinalis cardinalis ssp.</i>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris pallidior</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae	
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Village Weaver /Tejedor Común (SEO) / <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>

List of late Quaternary extinct birds of Cuba

The information provided is based on Orihuela, 2019.

	Species	Range
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae		
1.	Bare-throated Tiger-heron/ <i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Middle America/extant
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae		
2.	Cigüeña s.n.c./ <i>Ciconia lydekkeri</i>	Pan-American/extinct
3.	Cigüeña s.n.c./ <i>Ciconia sp.</i>	undefined
4.	Cayama s.n.c./ <i>Mycteria wetmorei</i>	undefined
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Teratornithidae		
5.	s.n.c./ <i>Oscaravis olsoni</i>	Cuba/extinct
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae		
6.	Vultur s.n.c./ <i>Gymnogyps varonai</i> ⁶²	Cuba/extinct
7.	Vultur s.n.c./ <i>Cathartes sp.</i> ⁶³	undefined
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae		
8.	Hawk s.n.c./ <i>Amplibuteo woodwardi</i>	North America-Caribbean/extinct
9.	Red-shouldered Hawk/ <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	North America-Bahamas-Cuba/extirpated
10.	Gavilán s.n.c./ <i>Buteogallus borrasii</i>	Endemic/extinct
11.	Black-chested Buzard/ <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	South America/extirpated
12.	Eagle s.n.c./ <i>Gigantohierax suarezi</i>	Endemic/extinct
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae		
13.	Caraira s.n.c./ <i>Caracara creightoni</i>	Cuba-Bahamas/extinct
14.	Milvago s.n.c./ <i>Milvago carbo</i>	Cuba/extinct
15.	Milvago s.n.c./ <i>Milvago sp.</i>	Cuba/extinct
16.	Aplomado Falcon/ <i>Falco femoralis</i>	Southern United States-southern South America/extirpated
17.	Falco s.n.c./ <i>Falco kurochkini</i>	Cuba/extinct
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae		
18.	Crane s.n.c./ <i>Grus cubensis</i>	Cuba/extinct
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae		
19.	Rail s.n.c./ <i>Nesotrochis picapicensis</i>	Cuba/extinct
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae		
20.	Double-striped Thick-knee/ <i>Burhinus sp. cf. B. bistriatus</i>	North and Middle America, Greater Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba/extirpated
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae		
21.	Snipe s.n.c./ <i>Gallinago kakuki</i>	Greater Antilles, Cayman, Bahamas, Cuba/extinct
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae		
22.	Cuban Macaw/ <i>Ara tricolor</i>	Cuba/extinct

	Species	Range
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae		
23.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto noeli</i>	Jamaica, Barbuda, Cuba/extinct
24.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto pollens</i>	Cuba/extinct
25.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto cravesae</i>	Cuba/extinct
26.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto sp.</i>	? Undefined
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae		
27.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Bubo osvaldoi</i>	Cuba/extinct
28.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Pulsatrix arredondo</i>	Cuba/extinct
29.	Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx oteroi</i> ⁶⁴	Cuba/extinct
30.	Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx acevedoi</i> ⁶⁵	Cuba/extinct
31.	Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx minor</i> ⁶⁶	Cuba/extinct
32.	Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx gigas</i> ⁶⁷	Cuba/extinct
Order: CAPRIMULGUIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae		
33.	Pauraquee s.n.c./ <i>Siphonorhis daiquiri</i>	Cuba/extinct
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Rhinocryptidae		
34.	Tapaculo s.n.c./ <i>Scytalopus sp.</i>	Cuba undefined/extinct
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae		
35.	Bobolink s.n.c./ <i>Dolichonyx kruegeri</i>	Undefined/extirpated

Comments

- ¹ **Snow Goose/Guanana Prieta/*Anser caerulescens caerulescens***: In Cuba both forms have been registered, the white one (more common) and the blue morph (Castro, 2014). Rodolfo Castro Alvarez showed me the picture of a blue morph juvenile individual uploaded to eBird, and captured a few years ago in Los Palacios, Pinar del Río.
- ² **Greater White-fronted Goose (Western)/Guanana/*Anser albifrons gambelli***: Few records for Cuba, all of them from Zapata Peninsula: 19th century, 1916 and 2012 (Kirwan et al. 2019). It has been recently observed during bird monitorings in rice fields areas and coastal lagoons in the south of Los Palacios, province of Pinar del Río (three sightings), one of the individuals was shot by hunters (Castro, 2015; Castro, 2016; Castro, 2019a).
- ³ **White-winged Scoter (North American)/Negrón Especulado (SEO)/*Melanitta deglandi***: *Melanitta deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri* are treated as species separate from *M. fusca* (Shesser, et al. 2019). Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri*, but separated on the basis of color and pattern differences, including bill structure; tracheal differences, a lack of known hybridization in areas of parapatry and co-occurrence; and a lack of rationale for the original merger by Hartert (1920), (Miller 1926; Collinson et al., 2006).
- ⁴ **Northern Bobwhite (Eastern)/Codorniz/*Colinus virginianus cubanensis***: The first record of skeletal remains of Northern Bobwhite in Cuba and the Caribbean comes from the archaeological site of the Marques de Prado Ameno, in Havana, which dates back to the 18th-19th centuries (Jiménez, 2004).
- ⁵ **Common Ground Dove**: The hyphen is removed from the English name of five species of ground dove (*Columbina passerina*, *C. minuta*, *C. talpacoti*, *Claravis pretiosa*, and *Paraclaravis mondetoura*) and from the notes on *C. passerina* and *C. talpacoti*, to conform to our guidelines for English names, because the species named “Ground Dove” do not form a monophyletic group (Chesser et al. 2019).
- ⁶ **Smooth-billed Ani/Judio/*Crotophaga ani***: New taxonomic sequence (Chesser et al. 2019).
- ⁷ **Cuban Nightjar/Guabairo/*Antrostomus cubanensis cubanensis***: Considered by AOS-eBird as Greater-Antillean Nightjar (Cuban). The Cuban form has not yet been officially recognized by AOS, however, taking into account the diagnostic characteristics provided by Garrido and Reynard (1998), especially related to differences in vocalizations and color patterns, as well as the distinctive treatment it has been given on various international lists, I have decided to consider it here as different from *A. ekmanii* de la Hispaniola.

Race *insulaepinorum* is generally smaller and darker than nominate. Geographical variation occurs, possibly clinal, with intermediates in SW Cuba (Zapata Peninsula); some overlap in measurements is also apparent. Two subspecies are provisionally recognized (Cleere, 1998 and Cleere, 2019).

- ⁸ **Order: NYCTIBIFORMES Family: Nictibiidae**: Following the 57th Supplement AOU (Chesser et al. 2016). Formerly included Steatornithidae, Nyctibiidae, and extralimital families Podargidae and Aegothelidae, but phylogenomic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the traditional order Caprimulgiformes is paraphyletic with respect to the Apodiformes (Hackett et al. 2008, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015) and that lineages in this order that are traditionally ranked as families are as old or older than most currently recognized orders (Mayr, 2014; Prum et al. 2015; Chesser, 2016).
- ⁹ **Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae**: Following 57th Supplement AOU (Chesser et al. 2016).
- ¹⁰ **Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae**: Traditionally trochilids are placed within the Apodiformes, together with treeswifts (Hemiprocnidae) and true swifts (Apodidae). This classification is based mainly on anatomical and morphological characters, such as modified cervical musculature, the skeleton of the flight apparatus, wing muscle innervation, or feather tracts, and the question still remains whether these similarities are due to convergence or to common ancestry. This debate has led some classifiers to place hummingbirds in an order of their own, Trochiliformes.
- Recent biochemical studies favor the traditional classification: swifts and hummingbirds share a unique form of the enzyme malate dehydrogenase. This phylogenetic treatment is corroborated by the DNA comparisons of C. G. Sibley and J. E. Ahlquist (1990).

Today, the monophyly of swifts and hummingbirds is widely accepted among ornithologists. The divergence is probably ancient and may date back to the beginning of the Tertiary (c. 65 million years ago) or even to the late Cretaceous Period (c. 70 million years ago), when a large tectonic plate broke from Gondwanaland, giving rise to South America. The relationship of the Apodiformes to other avian groups is the subject of a rather

controversial debate. Affinities to nightjars and their allies (Caprimulgiformes) based on patterns of feather growth (pterylosis), to mousebirds (Coliiformes) from intestinal tract comparisons, and even to the “pico-passerine assemblage” of songbirds (Passeriformes), derived from feather structure and egg-white protein analysis, have been suggested by various systematists. Most of the evidence for these links is based on similarities of debatable significance, and not on a common possession of derived characters (synapomorphies) defining monophyletic lineages. Modern anatomical methods, careful morphological character analyses, and molecular biology techniques may in the future shed some light on these unsolved problems of higher-level relationships. (Schuchmann & Bonan, 2019).

¹¹ **Bahama Woodstar/Colibrí de Bahamas/*Nesophlox evelynae***: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Calliphlox*, but genetic data (McGuire *et al.* 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Calliphlox* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species of *Nesophlox* are not closely related to *Calliphlox* (Chesser *et al.*, 2019) *sensu stricto*. It has been demonstrated that the present species is sister to genus *Mellisuga* and that it and *N. lyrura* fall within a clade that also includes *Mellisuga* and *Archilochus*. Until recently considered conspecific with *N. lyrura* (Feo *et al.* 2015; Chesser *et al.* 2015). Proposed race *salita*, from Caicos Islands is not separable from nominate (Schuchmann *et al.*, 2019).

The first record of the species in Cuba was April 19, 2001 and published by Kirkconnell and Kirwan, 2008, based on the observations of Keith E. Vinicombe and Sean McMinn as tour leaders with a group of birdwatchers from the Sunbird agency, while visiting Cayo Paredón Grande.

Although this article mentions that the observers made a detailed description and field sketch of the bird, these were not included in the publication which only referred to the fact that they were sent to the senior author of the article, without specifying other comments that gave faith of the validity of the registration. Later, Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011 treated it as casual in Cuba. Recently Kirwan *et al.* 2019 consider the species as hypothetical for Cuba.

Taking into account the inconsistency in the status treatment of the species for Cuba, I contacted directly the tour leaders of the group, both with extensive experience in the field of ornithology. Sean McMinn kindly sent copies of the original description and field drawing (see Appendix 1 and 2) referred to in the publication of Kirkconnell and Kirwan (2008).

From the detailed description provided by them (text and drawing), there is no doubt that it was a female Bahama Woodstar. There is no other species on the continent or in the surrounding area with such field marks (Appendix 1 and 2). All of the above, together with the long and recognized experience of both tour leaders in ornithology issues, as well as the strong relationship (due to their geographical proximity) of the birds of Cayo Paredón Grande with the Bahamas, provide this observation with sufficient level of reliability to be recognized as valid. It is interesting that Bond, 1971, mentioned the high probability of finding the species in the northern keys of Cuba.

¹² **Clapper Rail (Atlantic Coast)/*Rallus crepitans crepitans***: The first recording of this subspecies in Cuba was by Kirkconnell and Garrido (1999).

¹³ **Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae**: New taxonomic sequence (Chesser *et al.*, 2019).

¹⁴ **Black-bellied Plover/Pluvial Cabezón/*Pluvialis squatarola***: Clements/eBird, 2019 do not recognize subspecies. Other international authorities such HBW Alive considers three subspecies with very little geographical variation in terms of morphology: *cynosurae* occurs in Cuba (Kirwan *et al.*, 2019), which is marginally smaller in most measurements, while breeding male is typically more contrastingly black and white, and juveniles display larger pale spotting on upperparts (Wiersma *et al.*, 2019).

¹⁵ **Piping Plover/Frailecillo Silbador/*Charadrius melodus***: In the past, two subspecies recognized on basis of extent of breast band and breeding habitat, but subdivision rendered unsatisfactory owing to considerable individual and seasonal variation. Recent molecular study, however, revealed that inland-nesting *circumcinctus* differs genetically from coast-nesting *melodus* (Miller *et al.* 2010); although corroborating evidence is needed, it seems likely that division into subspecies is appropriate (HBW Alive, 2019); Wiersma *et al.* 2019. Clement, 2019 does not recognize any subspecies considering it as Monotypic.

An individual with a typical complete black breast band and with black markings in the lores was photographed in Cayo Levisa, Pinar del Río on March 5, 2019 (Santa-Cruz, 2019). It constitutes the first documented sighting of this form for Cuba, but as it is not recognized as valid by regional authorities, we are not including among the list of new sightings.

¹⁶ **Whimbrel (European)/Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Chico/*Numenius phaeopus phaeopus***: Two eBird sightings the same day from Playa Larga, Matanzas, 13 April 2016, accompanied by photos (Hennige, 2016)

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- and Thompson, 2016), that show white rumped birds in flight, a field mark for the Eurasian form, instead of dark rumped as in the North American form (*hudsonicus*). The presence of the subspecies in Western Cuba was already mentioned by Kirwan *et al.*, 2019, referring to Kirkconnell *et al.* (in press).
- ¹⁷ **Least Sandpiper/Zarapiquito/*Calidris minutilla***: Although we maintain its status of Winter Resident and Transient, it is noteworthy that in eBird, 2019 it is registered for Cuba during most of the year. There is only a gap of three weeks in June, when it would be important to corroborate its presence in the Cuban archipelago, to issue a more accurate criterion of their current status.
- ¹⁸ ***Limnodromus griseus hendersoni***: The *hendersoni* subspecies is probably more common than previously thought, photos taken in Playa del Chivo, Habana as early as July 31, 2019 show individuals of this subspecies still in breeding plumage (Mirabal, 2019).
- ¹⁹ **Wilson's Phalarope/Zarapico de Wilson/*Phalaropus tricolor***: There are very few records of the species for Cuba, of which the one referred to in Gibara has not been confirmed and apparently was an identification error. I have thoroughly reviewed the collection of the Joaquín de la Vara Pí Natural History Museum in Gibara, Holguín; there is only one specimen mounted on display (0-233) that clearly belongs to the species *P. fulicarius*, captured on December 10, 1963. The original inventory form indicates that two specimens were captured: one that remains in Gibara and the other, with a capture date June 30, 1967^{op cit.} was donated to the former Academy of Sciences of Cuba (ACC), today deposited in the bird collection of the Institute of Ecology and Systematics (IES). It belongs to the *fulicarius* species, and although currently in this collection, the specimen lacks a label and only has written on the base “*OJO Sin Identificar*” (Note: not identified).
- ²⁰ **Franklin's Gull/Galleguito de Franklin/*Leucophaeus pipixcan***: Change the status from Very Rare to Rare. With the record of February 2018 (Corbeil, 2018), three reports of the species for Cuba are noted; recently a colleague, Rodolfo Castro Alvarez, showed me a photo of an individual observed at Playa Dayaniguas.
- ²¹ **Common Tern (hirundo)/Gaviota Común/*Sterna hirundo hirundo***: Four nesting records have been reported (Berovides y Smith 1983, Rodríguez *et al.* 2009, Jiménez *et al.* 2009 y García-Quintas *et al.* in press).
- ²² **Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's)/Pamperito de las Tempestades/*Hydrobates leucorhoa***: Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Robertson *et al.* 2011, Wallace *et al.* 2017) have shown that *Oceanodroma* is paraphyletic with respect to *Hydrobates*. The name *Hydrobates* has priority over *Oceanodroma*, and phylogenetic and taxonomic issues in *Oceanodroma* preclude dividing the genus at this time; therefore, all species of *Oceanodroma* are transferred to *Hydrobates* (Chesser *et al.* 2019).
- ²³ **Band-rumped Storm-Petrel/Pamperito de Castro/*Hydrobates castro***: *Idem*.
- ²⁴ **Double-crested Cormorant/Corúa de Mar/*Phalacrocorax auritus heuterus***: Race *heuterus* has been referred by Kirwan, 2019 for Cuba.
- ²⁵ **Black Vulture/Zopilote/*Coragyps atratus atratus***: The nominate subspecies has been assigned to inhabit the Greater Antilles (Kirwan, 2019).
- ²⁶ **Osprey (carolinensis)/Guincho/*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis***: Kirkconnell and Garrido, 1997, published a probable record of the *carolinensis* subspecies breeding in Cuba. However, subsequent analysis of the data provided does not confirm the reliability of this report. The fact that it was based on the reference of local people who found it in the same area where *ridgwayi* subspecies have typically nested, as well as that the authors failed to observe the fledglings or their parents in natural conditions and they only refer to the description of a fledgling that they had in captivity, greatly limits its reliability. The senior author described the fledgling and identified it as belonging to the North American race (*carolinensis*), based on the presence of the dark patch on the sides of the face. However, this characteristic is also present in fledglings and juveniles of the *ridgwayi* race and is apparently an ontogenetic character that is lost with age. It is very likely that the North American race is nesting in Cuba, especially because of the existence of records throughout the year. However, for the reasons mentioned above, I consider that this record should not be considered valid.
- ²⁷ **Cuban Kite/Gavilán Caguarero/*Chondrohierax wilsonii***: Until recently considered conspecific with *C. uncinatus*, but there is a widespread trend to accept full species status. Differences are: all-yellow bill; larger bill; barred collar; smaller overall size. Molecular evidence supports this split (del Hoyo, 2019). NACC rejected the proposal in its NACC Proposals 2007-B, in which five of nine reviews were positive to consider it as a full species. I decided to consider the Cuban population as a valid species because of the results of molecular analysis (compared personally at Harvard MCZ) and by the consistent morphological characters and field marks, based on smaller size, heavier yellow bill and different pattern of bars on the underparts.

²⁸ **Bald Eagle/Águila Calva/*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus***: Through my colleague Francisco Calvo, I learned that some fishermen friends and family had found a dead Bald Eagle individual entangled in fishing net at El Rosario Dam, located between Puerto Esperanza and El Rosario, Viñales municipality, Pinar del Río. Carlos Antigua Machado, accompanied by three other colleagues, Ernesto Calvo Barbosa, Manolo Dopico (aka "the Cojo Barbosa" and "el Judío") saw the bird flying around days before, after the passage of two devastating hurricanes Gustav and Ike, one week apart, between the end of August and early September 2008. These sources do not remember the exact dates. The specimen was taken to the taxidermy studio in the town of Puerto Esperanza, where it was dissected by the taxidermist Isabel. Currently the bird is in a house in the town of Viñales and shows a high level of deterioration.

The color pattern is of a typical adult, older than four years, where white tail and head stand out. This constitutes the sixth record of the species for Cuba (Navarro, 2008), previously five records had been published (Suarez, *et al.* 2005, Kirwan *et al.* 2019), all in western Cuba.

²⁹ **Swainson's Hawk/Gavilán de Swainson/*Buteo swainsoni***: Recently I observed and photographed an individual of the species in a southwestern zone of Cuba, as late as December 8th (Navarro, 2019). The bird was flying over a rice field and was observed on successive days (Castro, 2019b), which suggests that some individuals could remain in Cuba during the winter.

³⁰ ***Glaucidium siju turquinense***: Originally described as *Glaucidium siju turquinensis* (Garrido, 2002), modified by IOC Version 3.5 (subspecies 3.1-3.5, 2013) to *Glaucidium siju turquinense* (H&M 4:263. Gender agreement).

³¹ ***Priotelus temnurus vescus***: Subspecific status of the Isle of Pines populations needs to be reevaluated; I examined type material from MCZ and the diagnostic characteristics are not strong, further review needs to be undertaken.

³² **Blue-and-yellow Macaw/Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/*Ara ararauna***: Mainly distributed in a wide area of eastern Cuba (approx. 500 km²), in the Municipality of Mayarí, Holguín Province (Navarro & Reyes, 2017). In 2000, four individuals, three males and one female, all brought from Venezuela were introduced in Cayo Saetía, Mayarí, Holguín. They were then released in the wild and dispersed within a radius of about 20 km inland. Together with another two species they began to breed in the surroundings and mate with each other, producing first generation hybrids. At least one of them, the type known as Harlequin (*A. ararauna* x *A. chloropterus*) was photographed in the reproductive period and others have been seen in the wild. It is currently estimated that this is the only species of which there are pure individuals (Juan Suarez Pérez-alías Pachy, pers. com. 2019). Following my visit to the area I was able to determine that currently the maximum number of macaws (*sensu lato*) in the wild is 16, but it is estimated that the total number could reach 20 to 25 individuals that could continue to reproduce throughout a large inland area. Four to six individuals on average are frequently observed in each flock, visiting backyards and urban areas in search of food (avocado, almond, and coconut, among other fruits). It is common to see them flying daily over the towns of Nicaro, Cabal, Dos Bahías, Cabonico, Cayo Saetía and Ocuja. It is important to highlight that the possibility of genetic degeneration of this population is extremely high and in a short period of time the parents will disappear, leaving as a remnant a population completely formed by hybrids, whose chances of long-term survival are extremely low. Interactions of the Macaw with the Cuban Parrots, especially related to nesting sites, have been reported. The current status of the pure form must be clarified through future monitoring. It is estimated that more than 80% of the population of macaws (*sensu lato*) in the area are composed of hybrids (first generation hybrids type Harlequin). One photo taken by friends in Holguín shows a pair of Blue-and-yellow Macaws and a Scarlet Macaw, together with nine other Harlequin hybrids perching on a Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*).

³³ **Scarlet Macaw/Guacamayo Rojo/*Ara macao ssp.***: Mainly distributed in a wide area in eastern Cuba (approx. 500 km²), in the Municipality of Mayarí, Holguín Province (Navarro & Reyes, 2017). A total of 28 Scarlet Macaws from Nicaragua (race *cyanopterus*) were introduced in Cayo Saetía in 1985. These were subsequently released in the wild in 1993 during the so called "Special Period", due to limitations in the food supply. A pair remained in captivity and was subsequently released in May 1995; they began to reproduce for the first time (officially) in the wild (October) and nested on the false ceiling of the Park offices in Cayo Saetía. They laid two eggs, which hatched, but only one was successful (named Ricky). The following year the pair bred again in March; they laid three eggs, both parents died electrocuted while pecking electric wires. The three eggs were hatched by a hen and only one survived, which died within 16 days. According to reference by Juan Suarez, Pachy, the head of the Agroforestry Department of the "Cayo", there are no pure individuals of this species in the wild. This needs to be verified; photos taken March 11, 2013 show an individual of this species in the wild, mixed with another three Harlequin hybrids. The current status of the pure form must be

clarified with future monitoring. We do not know if any hybrids have been produced by the mix of this species with *A. ararauna* (Catalina, Rainbow Macaw) and *A. chloropterus* (Ruby Macaw) or other first, second generation or other hybrids resulting from backcrossing.

- ³⁴ **Red-and-green Macaw/Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/*Ara chloropterus***: Mainly distributed in a wide area in eastern Cuba (approx. 500 km²), in the Municipality of Mayarí, Holguín Province (Navarro & Reyes, 2017). In 2003 a pair was brought by Juan Suarez (Pachy) from Havana; one of them remains in semi-freedom conditions in the Cayo and the other was in the wild. This individual was identified in one of the photos taken by CITMA (CISAT Holguín) colleagues in the Cabonico area. The feral bird recently mated with another of the species *A. ararauna*, resulting in a hybrid known as Harlequin. The current status of the pure form must be clarified with future monitoring. It is estimated that more than 80% of the population of macaws (*sensu lato*) in the area are composed of hybrids, mainly Harlequins.
- ³⁵ **Gray Kingbird/Pitirre Abejero/*Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis***: There is evidence that some individuals remain in Cuba throughout the year (eBird.org/species/grykin/CU).
- ³⁶ **Giant Kingbird/Pitirre Real/*Tyrannus cubensis***: The specific causes of the population decline was unknown (Birdlife International, 2016, 2019); however, recent studies (Peña, *et al.*, 2017) indicate that the species showed high affinity to ecotonal areas and open habitats with emerging trees of heights ranging greater than 10 meters, and availability of certain fruits and berries (Peña, *et al.* 2017), which I have been able to confirm in populations in western Cuba. Therefore, the elimination of emergent trees (larger trees) due to indiscriminate logging as well as the fragmentation of habitats has surely led to the decline of their populations, at least in Cuba. However, the recent discovery of new localities suggests that the population status has been underestimated and that new surveys will be necessary to clarify the real situation of the species in Cuba.
- ³⁷ **Alder/ Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de Alder y Bobito de Trail/*Empidonax alnorum/trailii***: In a previous edition of this checklist (2018-2019) I commented on the status of the records of Alder (*alnorum*) and Willow (*trailii*) Flycatchers for Cuba. These records have been surrounded by some uncertainty and have been treated interchangeably for various reasons that I will explain below.

Garrido and García (1965) report *Empidonax trailii trailii* (today Willow Flycatcher) for the first time in Cuba and refer to an adult male (IB-991) captured by Orlando Garrido in the Havana Botanical Garden, on September 12, 1964. This record was also mentioned by Bond (1965) only with reference to the same dates. Then Bond himself makes a more detailed reference (Bond, 1966). However, it refers to two other specimens with dates but without specifying a catalog number (IES), which was previously considered by Navarro (2018) to amend the identification. They were from the Havana Botanical Garden (October, 1966) and from the Isle of Pines (October 1967), without mentioning the specimen IB-991. In that appointment, Bond refers to the fact that they had been identified by A. R. Phillips as belonging to the *alnorum* form.

Garrido and Montaña (1975) made it explicit that the only two specimens reported for the West Indies were collected in: "Marianao, Province of Havana and La Vega, Isle of Pines, respectively, on September 12 and October 7... *op cit*", which does not match the data on the labels of the specimens deposited in the IES collection, since in these, the Vega specimen (IES-1947) appears as collected on October 15, 1967. Subsequently Garrido and Kirkconnell, 1990, first reported Alder's Bobito (*E. alnorum*) and for that they also considered mentioning the IB-991 issue of September 12. Obviously, the material reviewed by Bond and A. R. Phillips was, at least, labeled with the number IES-1947 and is what they labeled in their handwriting. It should be noted that in this case Phillips was ambiguous in referring to *trailii* or *alnorum*. The other specimen was removed from the collection due to its poor state of conservation and I consider mentioning it only as "Trail's Flycatcher".

Taking into account the uncertainty regarding the lack of clarity of these data, I asked the current curator of the IES bird collection, Jorge Luis Guerra, to review the catalogs for further information. He kindly sought all the information regarding the existence of specimens of this genus, but it was not possible to locate any with such associated information.

Therefore I have considered and suggest following the identification in the previous edition of this checklist (Navarro, 2018), amended on the basis of new measurements of the only material currently in existence and the result of new available wing formulas and applied to the La Vega specimen.

- ³⁸ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae**: New taxonomic sequence (Chesser *et al.* 2019)
- ³⁹ ***Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochroa***: Two specimens from Cuba at the United States National Museum (USNM) were identified as belonging to this subspecies (Kirwan *et al.* 2019). *S. s. psammochroa* is paler than

nominate and inhabits the SW United States and NE Mexico and winters from Central Mexico to South Panama.

- ⁴⁰ **Lapland Longspur/Escribano Lapón (SEO)/*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus***: The first registration of the species for Cuba was made in Ciénaga de Zapata: an adult male in reproductive plumage (Martínez *et al.* 2016). Recently during the bird banding period at the Cabo de San Antonio banding station, two more individuals of this species were photographed, apparently female in fall plumage and a juvenile (Aguilar, 2019, Llanes, 2019 and Aguilar *et al.* 2019).
- ⁴¹ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae**: New taxonomic sequence (Chesser *et al.* 2019)
- ⁴² **(Gambel's) *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii***: There are several documented records of this subspecies for Cuba (Suarez and Garrido, 1997 and Llanes *et al.* 2016) subsequently Kirwan *et al.* 2019, mentions a total of five records for Cuba, without specifying references. In the photographic records of eBird I could find three images belonging to this race: Playa El Verraco, Cabo de San Antonio, Pinar del Río, December 3 (Good, 2014); Sancti Spíritus, November 16, 2017 (Lewis, 2017); La Turba, Ciénaga de Zapata, Matanzas, March 20, 2019 (Ayón, 2019).
- ⁴³ **Yellow-headed Warbler/Chillina/*Teretistris fernandinae***: A large hybridization zone has been recorded for the coastal strip of the southern part of Cuba between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, where individuals show intermediate characteristics of both forms; however, the color pattern can vary considerably between individuals.
- ⁴⁴ **Oriente Warbler /Pechero/*Teretistris fornsi fornsi***: *Idem.*
- ⁴⁵ **Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban)/Sabanero/*Sturnella magna hippocrepis***: The Cuban form *hippocrepis* is definitely quite different from the continental populations, so it is very likely that further studies will demonstrate its validity at the species level. The combination of strong molecular divergence (Barker, *et al.* 2008), morphological and color pattern differences based on a smaller size, shorter wings and bill, darker color of the upperparts, more intense yellow and black markings on the breast (Chapman, 1900) and the vocalizations, which are quite different from the other populations in continental areas (more harmonic and complex notes) are potentially of great importance to the support of its specific status. I must emphasize that the song we normally hear, which ends in a kind bubbling chatter, is the response of the female to the male's call and involves two individuals (not one). So, what seems to be heard as a single song, is usually two birds, and apparently acts as a contact call between the pair. It should be taken into account for the analysis of vocalizations compared to other populations.
- ⁴⁶ **Hooded Oriole/Turpial de Garganta Negra/*Icterus cucullatus***: I commented about this subject in the previous issue (Navarro, 2018) when I amended the identification of the Gundlach's specimen (IES-113) still identified as *cucullatus* and took the opportunity to provide more information about its correct identification. Gundlach himself explained details about Mr. Lawrence's assumption that the specimen collected by his friend Fornas was a juvenile from *cucullatus* in reference to what he had initially identified as *Hyphantes costotoll* (Gundlach, 1876).
- "Icterus cucullatus Swains. "Mi amigo D. Ramon Fornas mató un individuo de esta especie en el Jardín Botánico de la Habana: se envió a Mr. Lawrence para su exámen, y este ornitólogo publicó su parecer en los Anales del Liceo de New York, considerándolo como un macho joven del cucullatus.—Mr. Lawrence, en vista de este individuo, alteró su parecer anterior acerca del que yo había nombrado Castotoll, pero creo que su primera opinión, es decir, spurius y jóven, era la acertada. Sea como fuese, siempre se han observado ambas especies en edad adulta ó casi adulta."*^{op. cit.}
- ⁴⁷ **Red-shouldered Blackbird/Mayito de Ciénaga/*Agelaius assimilis assimilis***: The *subniger* subspecies from the Isle of Pines was originally described by Bangs, 1913. Subsequently considered inseparable (Garrido, 1970).
- ⁴⁸ **Tennessee Warbler/Bijirita de Tennessee/*Leiothlypis peregrina***: See Chesser, 2019. Formerly considered part of *Vermivora* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) or *Oreothlypis* (Chesser *et al.* 2009), but treated as separate (e.g., as in Remsen *et al.* 2019) on the basis of genetic data (Lovette *et al.* 2010) that indicate that species of *Oreothlypis* form two deeply divergent clades consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences, and that species of *Leiothlypis* are not closely related to *Vermivora sensu stricto*. Linear sequence of species follows Lovette *et al.* (2010).
- ⁴⁹ **Orange-crowned Warbler (celata)/Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/ *Leiothlypis celata celata***: *Idem.*

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- ⁵⁰ **Nashville Warbler (*ruficapilla*)/Bijirita de Nashville/ *Leiothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*: *Idem*.**
- ⁵¹ **Virginia's Warbler/Bijirita de Virginia/ *Leiothlypis virginiae*: *Idem*.**
- ⁵² **Canada Warbler/Bijirita de Canadá/*Cardellina canadensis***: Adding status for rare Winter Resident in Cuba (Craven and Hall, 2003).
- ⁵³ **Bananaquit (Bahamas)/Reinita/*Coereba flaveola bahamensis***: There are no known nesting records in the Cuban archipelago, however I have reviewed two records based on photographs where the individuals are juveniles, one of them (Cayo Santamaría) was a very young specimen and the other (Cayo Paredón Grande) from December shows a plumage evidently of a juvenile, which reinforces the possibility that the species is breeding in Cuba.
- ⁵⁴ **Cuban Grassquit/Tomeguín del Pinar/*Phonipara canora***: Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns *et al.* 2014) indicate that *P. canora* is more closely related to a clade consisting largely of a variety of finches, including Darwin's finches, than to *Tiaris sensu stricto* (Chesser *et al.*, 2019).
- ⁵⁵ **Black-faced Grassquit/Tomeguín Prieto/*Melanospiza bicolor bicolor***: Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns *et al.* 2014) indicate that it is sister to *Melanospiza richardsoni*. Parada *et al.* 2012, mentions an individual captured in 1996 in the suburbs of the city of Santiago de Cuba and held in captivity by local bird trappers (*pajareros*). The existence of records of the species for this coastal area of southern Cuba makes me think that it could be an individual belonging to the race *marchii* (from Jamaica and Hispaniola); the higher mountain ranges are strong boundaries for the few exceptional vagrant birds that could come inland from the north; unfortunately there is no documentation of such a record that would allow identification at a subspecific level.
- ⁵⁶ **Diamond Dove/Paloma Diamante/*Geopelia cuneata***: Héctor Marín, current director of the Banao Protected Area, told me that at the end of September 2019 he was with a colleague talking at a site two kilometers from the town of Guasimal, in Sancti Spiritus, when they spotted a small pigeon, similar to a "Tojosa" that flew by and hit a power line. Said individual was taken home and placed in a cage. They took photos, uploaded them to Facebook and sent them to several fellow ornithologists for identification. My colleague Ernesto Reyes sent me the photos to help in the identification, which turned out to be a female of Diamond Dove (*G. cuneata*), a species native to Australia and introduced to Cuba as a caged bird. I contacted Hector, who explained the details to me. At the time, they were investigating and knew that there were local breeders of this species in the town of Guasimal, from where the individual probably escaped. It is noteworthy that the bird was found outside urban areas, in a rural area, where there is no human settlement, only a coal enrichment station, made up of totally anthropic ecosystems.
- ⁵⁷ **Zebra Finch/*Taeniopygia guttata***: One record in the city of Pinar del Río; clearly it was a bird escaped from captivity, as it is a common caged bird in Cuba (Acosta, 2011).
- ⁵⁸ **Mottled Duck/Pato Moteado/*Anas fulvigula fulvigula***: Kirwan *et al.* 2019 citing Kirkconnell *et al.* (in press), considered this species as registered for Cuba. This record is based on a ring allegedly recovered from a bird that was ringed 33 km NW of Coral Springs in S Florida, USA. The bird was shot in 2009 (precise date unknown) near the N coast of Las Tunas province, 9 km N of Lora (Andy Mitchell *com pers.* 2017).

In order to find enlightening details regarding this record I contacted Danny Bystrak, a Wildlife Biologist at Bird Banding Lab, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, who kindly provided the necessary details. Taking into account his arguments and suggestions, I decided to consider the Mottled Duck registry as Hypothetical for Cuba, based on the uncertainty regarding the information associated with it. I copy excerpts of the information sent to me by Danny Bystrak.

"Thanks for bringing this record to our attention. I looked into it (band number 1717-18276) and I'm afraid this is a record that we can't put full faith in. The report was from a Florida resident who reported it and 3 banded Mourning Doves the same day. The doves and the Mottled Duck were all banded in Florida, and the doves were reported shot in Florida in 2009. The duck, however, was reported as shot in December, 2000 (7 years before it was banded). For some reason one of our clerks, who no longer works here, changed the date to December 2008 and then to unknown, apparently without attempting to contact the finder..."

The report was over our 1-800 phone line, so we don't have any back-up for it, and no attempt was made by BBL personnel to get further verification.

Jo Anna Lutmerding in our office will be attempting to contact the finder to see if somehow wires got crossed. She will let you know if she has any luck. This particular contact has never reported

any other bands from Cuba (or anywhere else) and the three Mourning Dove bands were all from the same series of 100, which is cause for suspicion..." 14/Aug/2017

"...If we do not hear back from him, I would advise you to not consider the record at all. If he does respond with supportive details, depending on what they are, I would still feel more comfortable if you annotated the record with some level of uncertainty." 15/Aug/2017

"I have re-looked at the information we have for that Mottled Duck record, and I don't see any reason to believe that it is true. I suggest avoiding it in any publication. Perhaps you could mention it as hypothetical and mention that the one band record appears to be very suspicious and unverifiable. We have marked it as such in our database." 03/Sept/2019

Danny Bystrak
Wildlife Biologist
Bird Banding Lab
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

⁵⁹ **Curlew Sandpiper/Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)/*Calidris ferruginea***: In the previous issue I considered Rodolfo Castro Alvarez' record (in press), as valid due to the detailed description provided, as well as his long experience (13 years) monitoring waterfowl monthly in the wetlands of southern Los Palacios. However, given the possible uncertainty that could be caused because it is a very rare species in the area, of which there is no documented record, I have decided to move it to the list of hypotheticals until new graphic evidence appears. I do include the description provided by my colleague Rodolfo Castro:

Calidris ferruginea, was detected during spring migration in the samples corresponding to March and April 2012, in coastal lagoon ecosystems, specifically at the Hoyos de Maspotón Lagoon, a shallow, salty and brackish coastal lagoon, surrounded by *Batis maritima* and black mangroves. Weather: The winter season weather was average with normal cold fronts. But it is noteworthy that the cyclonic season was very active, with 19 storms, especially during the months of August and September, with storms that reached northern North America. *Calidris ferruginea* was observed in a group of 868 birds that were foraging on the shore of the lagoon in the emerged part and to a depth of about 3 cm, where about 783 (90%) were *Calidris minutilla*. I observed a group of 85 individuals representing approximately 10%, which were larger, with a moderately long and curved beak, approximately 1½ times the length of their head, with colorations ranging from reddish to light gray. However, it was not possible to distinguish the individuals in winter plumage, which could have been *Calidris alpina* or *Calidris ferruginea*. Of this group about six individuals (7%) were completely red (head and body), whitish supercilium above the eye, obviously down-curved beak, and dark to black legs. These birds have the characteristics, color and size that correspond to *Calidris ferruginea* and there is no other species with which it can be confused. These birds were larger than *Calidris minutilla* and *C. mauri* and smaller than *Linnodromus griseus* and *L. scolopaceus*. Its beak was smaller and more curved than the previously mentioned two species, and unlike those, the beak was down-curved.

⁶⁰ **Marsh Wren/Troglodita de Ciénaga/*Cistothorus palustris* ssp**: The only existing record for Cuba is from eastern Zapata Swamp by Norton, 1994, which has not been possible to corroborate, since in that publication there are no details of the bird observed or references to the song heard. It should also be taken into account that the call of the populations of Marsh Wren (*paludicola*) and Sedge Wren (*platensis*) are similar to that of Zapata Wren. Despite the possibilities that such forms exist in Cuba, they are less likely, since they have a more western distribution in the United States and Mexico. In any case, they should not be discarded. Given all of the above I have decided to move it to the list of hypothetical species until there is new evidence. It should be noted that Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis stellaris*) has been registered for the Bahamas (Levesque *et al.* 2019).

⁶¹ **Pine Siskin/Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)/*Spinus pinus***: It is important to note that Gundlach (1870) comments that even Mr. d'Orbigny mentioned and described the species; he did not make his observations on the island of Cuba, but refers to his observations in South America applied to Cuban species. Obviously it can generate errors (Gundlach, 1870). Gundlach invalidated some species that should then have been restored and subsequently confirmed.

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- ⁶² ***Gymnogyps varonai***: Suarez, 2000 has suggested the possibility that *G. varonai* could be conspecific with *G. californianus*, due to the great osteological similarity and the absence of significant characteristics. Therefore the taxonomic status of this form remains to be defined through more profound studies.
- ⁶³ ***Cathartes sp.***: Suarez, 2000, proposes citing the fossil material corresponding to this genus as *Cathartes?* sp. because the characteristics examined do not correspond to those described for *C. aura*.
- ⁶⁴ **Giant Owl/*Ornimegalonyx oteroi***: Following Orihuela, 2019, all *Ornimegalonyx* species need revision. It is likely that all *Ornimegalonyx* represent a single species (*O. oteroi*). Their size disparity could be due to sexual dimorphism, chrono-temporal and/or individual variation (Alegre 2002, Louchart 2005).
- ⁶⁵ **Giant Owl/*Ornimegalonyx acevedoi***: *Idem*.
- ⁶⁶ **Giant Owl/*Ornimegalonyx minor***: *Idem*.
- ⁶⁷ **Giant Owl/*Ornimegalonyx gigas***: *Idem*.

Species and Subspecies added to the list since previous issues of the Checklist

No. 1 (2017)

1. **Common Merganser** (*Mergus merganser*)
2. **Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*)
3. **Eurasian Widgeon** (*Anas penelope*)
4. **Bahama Woodstar** (*Calliphlox evelynae*)
5. **Great Shearwater** (*Ardenna gravis*)
6. **Franklin's Gull** (*Larus pipixcan*)
7. **Ruff** (*Calidris pugnax*)
8. **Lesser Black-backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus*)
9. **Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperii*)
10. **Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)
11. **Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo Swainsoni*)
12. **Short-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo brachyurus*)
13. **Common Kingfisher** (*Alcedo atthis*)
14. **Red-and-green Macaw** (*Ara chloropterus*)
15. **Blue-and-yellow Macaw** (*Ara ararauna*)
16. **Scarlet Macaw** (*Ara macao*)
17. **Cassin's Kingbird** (*Tyrannus vociferans*)
18. **Vermilion Flycatcher** (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)
19. **House Crow** (*Corvus splendens*)
20. **Hermit Thrush** (*Catharus guttatus*)
21. **Eurasian Blackcap** (*Sylvia atricapilla*);
REMOVED
22. **American Pipit** (*Anthus rubescens*)
23. **Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*)
24. **Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*)
25. **Altamira Oriole** (*Icterus gularis*)
26. **Yellow-tailed Oriole** (*Icterus mesomelas*)
27. **Kirtland's Warbler** (*Setophaga kirtlandii*)
28. **Black-throated Gray Warbler** (*Setophaga nigrescens*)
29. **Townsend's Warbler** (*Setophaga townsendi*)
30. **Blue-black Grassquit** (*Volatinia jacarina*)
31. **Rose-ringed Parakeet** (*Psittacula krameri*)

32. **White-eared Bubul** (*Pycnonotus leucotis*);
REMOVED
33. **Red-faced Liocichla** (*Liocichla phoenicea*);
REMOVED
34. **Red-billed Leiothrix** (*Leiothrix lutea*); REMOVED
35. **Crested Myna** (*Acridotheres cristatellus*);
REMOVED
36. **White-winged Snowfinch** (*Montifringilla nivalis*); REMOVED
37. **Orange Bishop** (*Euplectes franciscanus*), ID
Amended prob. *hordaceus*)
38. **Yellow-mantled Widowbird** (*Euplectes macroura*); REMOVED

No. 2 (2018-2019)

39. **King Rail (Northern)** (*Rallus elegans elegans*)
40. **Curlew Sandpiper** (*Calidris ferruginea*)
41. **Caribbean Martin** (*Progne dominicensis*)
42. **Chestnut Munia** (*Lonchura atricapilla*)
43. **Palm Warbler (Yellow)** (*Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea*)
44. **Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's)**
(*Setophaga coronata auduboni*)
45. **Wilson's Warbler (pileolata)** (*Cardellina pusilla pileolata*)

No. 3 (2020)

46. **White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chichi*)
47. **Common Myna** (*Acridotheres tristis tristis*)
48. **House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)
49. **Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*)

Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

West Indian data follow Gerbracht and Levesque, 2019

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Taxonomy			
• Orders	26	100%	total
• Families	72	100%	total
• Genus	223	100%	total
• Species (main list)	397	100%	total
○ Cuban species in relation to the West Indies	739 (WI)	54%	vs total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
• Forms	459	100%	Total (species + subspecies [main list])
Threatened			
• Threatened Species (including local assessment following González et al. 2012)	53	13%	vs total Cuban species
○ Threatened Species in relation to the West Indies	117 (WI)	38%	vs total Threatened West Indies
• Extinct and near extant (in recent times)	4	1%	vs total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	1%	vs total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	9	4%	vs total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics (including extinct Cuban Macaw)	28	7%	vs total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	28	100%	total
• Other West Indian Endemics	22	5%	vs total Cuban species
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	171 (WI)	16%	vs total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common	183	46%	vs total Cuban species
• Breeding Species	156	39%	vs total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR)	112	28%	vs total Cuban species
• Partial Migrants (PM)	44	11%	vs total Cuban species
• Winter Residents (WR)	114	29%	vs total Cuban species
• Summer Residents (SR)	12	3%	vs total Cuban species
• Transients (T), only Transients	37	9%	vs total Cuban species
• Vagrants (V)	98	17%	vs total Cuban species
• Total, Permanent Resident Component*	155	39%	$YR+PM$ /Total number of Cuban birds
• Total, Migrant Component*	305	77%	$WR+SR+T+PM$ /Total number of Cuban birds

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Introduced			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced species (established species) 	15	4%	vs total Cuban species
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exotic species not already established, probably escaped from captivity or vagrants from introduced populations (not considered part of the Cuban avifauna) 	27	-	-
Hypothetical species	13	-	-

*Cuban birds cannot be placed in a “black and white” context when we speak about a migrant or a Year round component. There are forms (species and subspecies) showing both conditions. Some of them, like Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) formerly considered a Winter Resident in Cuba, remain Year Round in small numbers, while others like Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) have a local Year Round population (*A. s. fringilloides*) and another migratory population (*A. s. velox*). That is why I decided to consider them as Components, hoping to achieve a better understanding of these phenomena. Partial Migrants (formerly considered as Bimodal Permanent Residents) are intended to be part migratory and part Year round; that is why they need to be counted twice to calculate each component. In any case, the conditions are perhaps more difficult to understand than we expected.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Original description of the Bahama Woodstar sighting from Cayo Paredón Grande, by Keith E. Vinicombe. Sent to the author by Sean McMinn.

BAHAMA WOODSTAR

Cayo Parédon Grande, Cuba - Thursday 19 April 2001

In April 2001 I visited Cuba as second leader with a *Sunbird* tour from Britain. On 19 April we visited the northern tip of Cayo Parédon Grande to look for Thick-billed Vireo. We parked the minibus near the lighthouse and, while the tour party was getting out of the van and getting ready, I wandered down the road a short distance. Within minutes, I found a small hummingbird sitting on a bush amongst scrub close to the road. As soon as I saw it, I realised that it was something unusual and clearly not a Cuban Emerald or a Bee Hummingbird. It was small, with metallic green upperparts and a white patch behind the eye. The throat and breast were white. Two features in particular made me unsure of its identity. Firstly, the flanks and belly were strongly coloured with rich buff and the bill was very slightly decurved. It was in view for 1-2 minutes. I quickly returned to the bus and told the party that I had found an odd hummingbird. They followed me back down the road but, frustratingly, it had vanished. I hung around for perhaps five or ten minutes before running after the others, who had gone off towards the lighthouse to look for the vireo. The only species that came into my mind was Buff-bellied Hummingbird because of its buff belly and slightly decurved bill, although my memory of the only one that I had ever seen - in Texas - was very hazy.

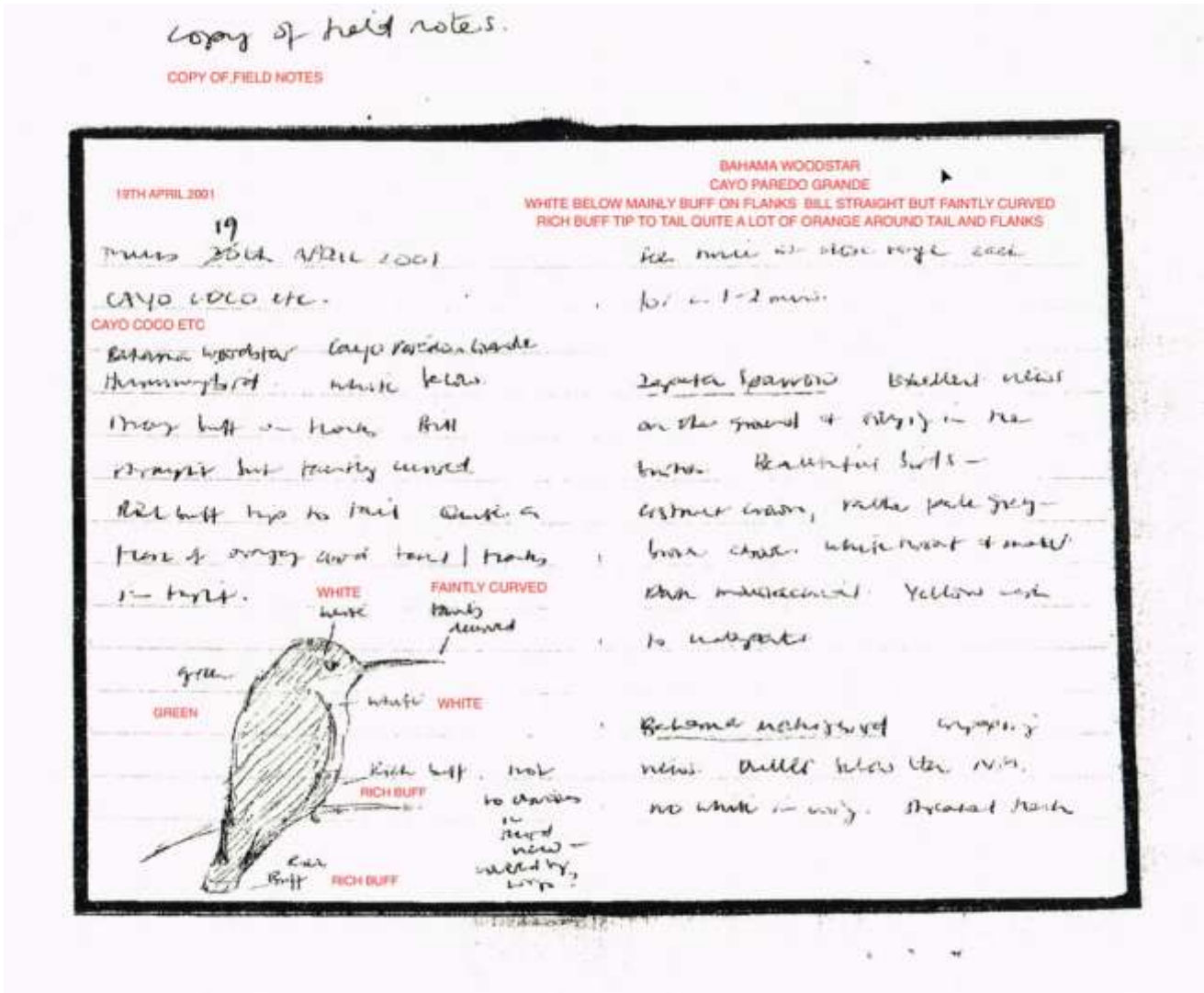
After searching unsuccessfully for the vireo, the party eventually returned to the bus. I was still perplexed by the hummingbird so I walked further down the road to where I had seen it. To my surprise and relief, it was back in exactly the same bush! I called to the others and 12 of the party saw it, obtaining close-range views for a further 1-2 minutes. It was also seen in flight around the bush. The consensus was that it was a migrant female Ruby-throated Hummingbird and I returned to the bus feeling that I had made a bit of a fool of myself! In the second view, however, two other features were apparent. Firstly, when perched it had a thick, rich buff tip to the tail. Secondly, when it flew, it showed extensive orange at the base of the tail, although this was not apparent at rest. The rich buff flanks were also visible in flight and added to this 'orange' impression.

Back on the bus, I was still mulling over the bird in my mind when Elaine Nye, a British woman now native in the USA, told me that she didn't think that female Ruby-throat had a buff tip to its tail. Not having seen one for three years, I was unsure. I then remembered that some members of the party had the new *Field Guide to the Birds of the West Indies*. I quickly borrowed a copy and, turning to the hummingbirds, immediately recognised the bird we had seen as a female Bahama Woodstar! I excitedly passed the book around the bus and all 12 of the 13 members of the party who had seen it agreed that it was indeed a Bahama Woodstar.

We then realised that the species hadn't been previously recorded in Cuba, but of course the site where we saw it is one of the closest points to the Bahamas, so its discovery wasn't too surprising in many ways. Other observers included the leader of the trip, Sean McMinn and Mike and Gill Spicer. A copy of my field notes, taken immediately after the two observations, is attached.

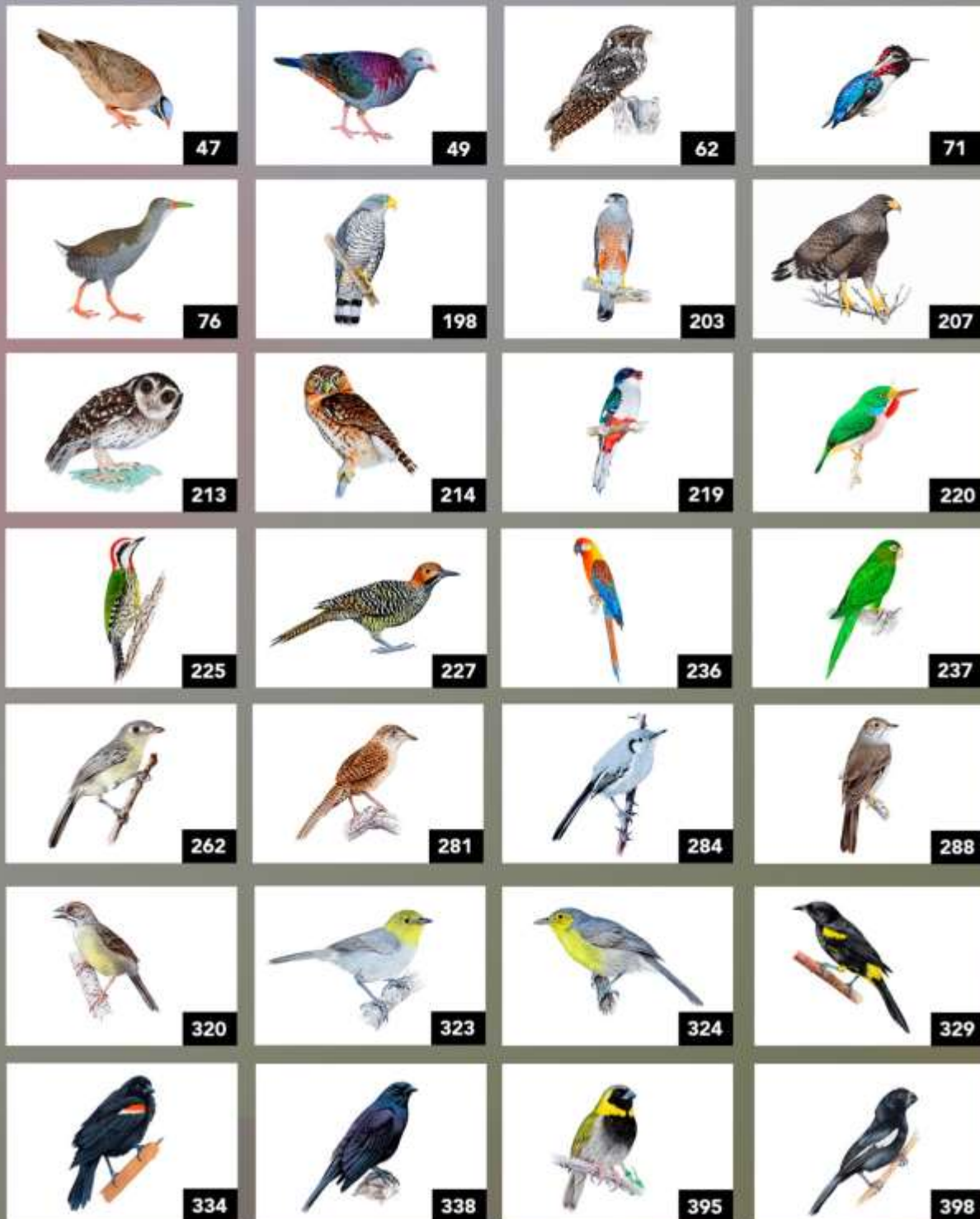
Keith E. Vinicombe

Appendix 2: Field notes and sketch made by K. Vinicombe sent to the author by Sean McMinn showing the field marks of Bahama Woodstar. Transcription made by Sean McMinn.



ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ENDEMIC BIRDS OF CUBA

Numbers refer to the consecutive numbers in the table.



- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 47 Blue-headed Quail Dove | 220 Cuban Tody | 324 Oriente Warbler |
| 49 Gray-fronted Quail Dove | 225 Cuban Green Woodpecker | 329 Cuban Oriole |
| 62 Cuban Nightjar | 227 Fernandina's Flicker | 334 Red-shouldered Blackbird |
| 71 Bee Hummingbird | 236 Cuban Macaw | 338 Cuban Blackbird |
| 76 Zapata Rail | 237 Cuban Parakeet | 395 Cuban Grassquit |
| 198 Cuban Kite | 262 Cuban Vireo | 398 Cuban Bullfinch |
| 203 Gundlach's Hawk | 281 Zapata Wren | |
| 207 Cuban Black Hawk | 284 Cuban Gnatcatcher | |
| 213 Bare-legged Owl | 288 Cuban Solitaire | |
| 214 Cuban Pygmy Owl | 320 Zapata Sparrow | |
| 219 Cuban Trogon | 323 Yellow-headed Warbler | |

