

Annotated Checklist of the
BIRDS *of* **CUBA**



2018
2019
EDITION

Number 2

NILS NAVARRO PACHECO

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA

**Number 2
2018-2019**

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 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 Central America working on different projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, with a particular focus on 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 structure 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 continuous efforts 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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To my wife Yerenia, my sons Diego, Alejandro and Noel, my parents, brother and little granddaughter Ashley (Susana) thanks for allowing me to steal the time I should have dedicated to the family.

To the eBird community who, with their observations, contribute every day to broaden the knowledge of the birds in Cuba and around the world.

Before using the checklist

It is very important to read the following section carefully in order to learn how 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.

Listed Species

The forms (intended as 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; fits distinctive field marks; and clearly distinguishes this species from similar species. 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 terms and concept of this checklist were adapted to local conditions from Gerbracht and Levesque (unpublished).

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 59th AOS Supplement (Chesser *et al.*, 2018). 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 just 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, where 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 v2017* (<http://www.birds.cornell.edu>), 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.

This checklist follows the North American Classification Committee (NACC), which operates under the philosophy and procedures outlined in the Preface to the 7th edition (NACC). Although the Committee recognizes the controversy over species concepts in ornithology, it generally adheres to the principles of the Biological Species Concept. Multiple lines of evidence (e.g., multiple genetic loci, or genes plus other traits) are favored over single data sets for taxonomic changes at species and

higher levels. The Committee prefers to act conservatively in its treatments of taxonomy and nomenclature; thus, proposals that suggest but do not strongly support taxonomic change, or that cause instability, may be rejected pending further data. Generally, at least two independent datasets are required for making changes at higher-level classifications.

English Name

The English common name for each species as defined by the most current version of eBird/Clements Checklist v2018 (<http://www.birds.cornell.edu>).

This checklist follows the NACC policy on English names, which is stated in the Forward to the 6th (1983) edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds*, 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. They are not always the same as the standardized names in Spanish used by SEO/BirdLife Int. (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 as defined by the most current version of the *eBird/Clements Checklist v2018* (www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/). All have been updated with the latest changes in the *59th AOS Supplement* (Chesser *et al.*, 2018).

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 flagging 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 v2017* (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.

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 very 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 a bird observation frequency; in general this checklist follows the ranges given by Herbert Raffaele *et al.* (1998), which focuses 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 sources 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 in high frequency. Five or more individuals likely to be seen daily in the appropriate habitat and season.

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

Uncommon (U): A form that occurs in 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 sightings 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 sources 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 the 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 here, 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/).

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.

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 along 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): Species are restricted only to a particular region: Eastern, Central or Western Cuba, e.g., Yellow-headed Warbler lives only in western Cuba.

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

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

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 as an example of 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. Include local names if possible.
- Close the list when you finish one site and continue to another location.
- 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 very much, and a clear ID will help in the validation process of the sighting.
- When possible, add photos, videos, and recordings, especially with species marked as Rare for the area.
- 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 validation of the sighting.

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	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>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (fulgens) /Yaguasa Barrigui prieta/ <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens</i> ¹	LC	-	R	?	YR	-	P
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Whistling-Duck /Yaguasa Cubana/ <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fulvous Whistling-Duck /Yaguasín/ <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^{W2}	-	PC
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose /Guanana Prieta/ <i>Anser caerulescens caerulescens</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose (Western) /Guanana/ <i>Anser albifrons gambelli</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose (canadensis Group) /Ganso de Canadá/ <i>Branta canadensis canadensis</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tundra Swan (Whistling) /Cisne de la Tundra/ <i>Cygnus columbianus columbianus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Muscovy Duck (Established Feral) /Pato Doméstico/ <i>Cairina moschata</i>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C4	PC
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Duck Pato Huyuyo/ <i>Aix sponsa</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM	-	PC
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Teal /Pato de la Florida/ <i>Spatula discors</i>	LC	-	Co	?	WR ^{PM3}	-	PC
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon Teal /Pato Canelo/ <i>Spatula cyanoptera septentrionalis</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shoveler /Pato Cuchareta/ <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gadwall (Common) /Pato Gris/ <i>Mareca strepera strepera</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Wigeon /Pato Eurasiático/ <i>Mareca penelope</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Wigeon /Pato Lavanco/ <i>Mareca americana</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mallard (Northern) /Pato Inglés/ <i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Black Duck /Pato Negro Americano/ <i>Anas rubripes</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-cheeked Pintail (White-cheeked) /Pato de Bahamas/ <i>Anas bahamensis bahamensis</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail /Pato Pescuecilargo/ <i>Anas acuta</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal (American) /Pato Serrano/ <i>Anas crecca carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canvasback /Pato Lomiblanco/ <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Redhead / Pato Cabecirrojo/ <i>Aythya americana</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Duck /Pato Cabezón/ <i>Aythya collaris</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Scaup /Pato Morisco/ <i>Aythya affinis</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter /Negrón Careto (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Scoter (North American) /Negrón Especulado (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta fusca deglandi</i> ⁴	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bufflehead /Pato Moñudo/ <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Merganser /Pato de Cresta/ <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Merganser (North American) /Pato Serrucho Raro/ <i>Mergus merganser americanus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser /Pato Serrucho/ <i>Mergus serrator</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Duck /Pato Agostero/ <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	LC/ VU	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Duck (Ruddy) /Pato Chorizo/ <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Numididae								
34.	<input type="checkbox"/> Helmeted Guineafowl /Gallina de Guinea/ <i>Numida meleagris galeatus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	c1	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae								
35.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz/ <i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i> ⁵	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>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c1	L
Order: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Family: Phoenicopteridae								
37.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Flamingo /Flamenco/ <i>Phoenicopus ruber</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC
Order: PODICIPEDIFORMES Family: Podicipedidae								
38.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Grebe /Zaramagullón Chico/ <i>Tachybaptus dominicus dominicus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
39.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe /Zaramagullón Grande/ <i>Podilymbus podiceps podiceps</i>	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>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	c4	PC
41.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-naped Pigeon /Torcaza Cuellimorada/ <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
42.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Pigeon /Torcaza Cabeciblanca/ <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	NT/ VU	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
43.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Pigeon /Torcaza Boba/ <i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i> ⁶	NT/ VU	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
44.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Collared-Dove /Tórtola de Collar/ <i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i> ⁷	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	c1	PC
45.	<input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Pigeon /Paloma Migratoria/ <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	Ex	-	†	-	WR	-	†
46.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Ground-Dove /Tojosa/ <i>Columbina passerina insularis</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
47.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz/ <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	CC
48.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy) /Boyero/ <i>Geotrygon montana montana</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
49.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao/ <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
50.	<input type="checkbox"/> Key West Quail-Dove /Barbiquejo/ <i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Dove /Paloma Aliblanca/ <i>Zenaida asiatica asiatica</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
52.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zenaida Dove /Guanaro/ <i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
53.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove (Caribbean) /Paloma Rabiche/ <i>Zenaida macroura macroura</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Mainland) / <i>Zenaida macroura carolinensis</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR		QC

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Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae								
54.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Cuckoo /Primavera/ <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	SR-T	-	PC
55.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove Cuckoo /Arrierito/ <i>Coccyzus minor</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
56.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-billed Cuckoo /Primavera de Pico Negro/ <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
57.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini</i> ⁸ <i>merlini</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini santamariae</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini decolor</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
58.	<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth-billed Ani /Judío/ <i>Crotophaga ani</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae								
59.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Nighthawk /Querequeté Americano/ <i>Chordeiles minor minor</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor howelli</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
60.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Nighthawk /Querequeté/ <i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i> ⁹	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
61.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chuck-will's-widow /Guabairo Americano/ <i>Antrastomus carolinensis</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
62.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ <i>Antrastomus cubanensis cubanensis</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrastomus cubanensis insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
63.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Whip-poor-will /Guabairo Chico/ <i>Antrastomus vociferus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nictibiidae								
64.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Potoo (Caribbean) /Potú/ <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp.</i> ¹⁰	LC	?	R	?	YR?	-	P
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae ¹¹								
65.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (niger) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger niger</i>	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
66.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-collared Swift /Vencejo de Collar/ <i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i>	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
67.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swift /Vencejo de Chimenea/ <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
68.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae ¹²								
69.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Woodstar /Colibrí de Bahamas/ <i>Calliphlox evelynae</i> ¹³	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
70.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-throated Hummingbird /Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/ <i>Archilochus colubris</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
71.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ <i>Mellisuga helenae</i>	NT/ VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
72.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ <i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i> ¹⁴	LC	CU- LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae								
73.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Rail (Northern) /Gallinuelita Prieta/ <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>	NT	-	R	Br	PM ^w	-	QC
74.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clapper Rail (Caribbean) /Gallinuela de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans caribaeus</i>	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic Coast) / <i>Rallus crepitans crepitans</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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75.	<input type="checkbox"/> King Rail (Cuban) /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/ <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus elegans elegans</i> ^a	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
76.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail (Virginia) /Gallinuela de Virginia/ <i>Rallus limicola limicola</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
77.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sora /Gallinuela Oscura/ <i>Porzana carolina</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
78.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Crake /Gallinuelita/ <i>Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii</i>	LC	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
79.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ <i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i> ¹⁵	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
80.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Rail /Gallinuela Escribano/ <i>Pardirallus maculatus maculatus</i> ¹⁶	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
81.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Gallinule /Gallareta Azul/ <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
82.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Gallinule (American) /Gallareta de Pico Rojo/ <i>Gallinula galeata cercheris</i>	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
83.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Coot /Gallareta de Pico Blanco/ <i>Fulica americana</i> ¹⁷	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Aramidae								
84.	<input type="checkbox"/> Limpkin (Speckled) /Guareao/ <i>Aramus guarauna pictus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae								
85.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill Crane (nesiotes) /Grulla/ <i>Antigone canadensis nesiotes</i>	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>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
87.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Avocet /Avoceta Americana/ <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	LC	-	U	Br ¹⁸	PM ^w	-	QC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Haematopodidae								
88.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Oystercatcher /Ostrero/ <i>Haematopus palliatus palliatus</i>	LC	-	R	Br ¹⁹	PM ^w	-	QC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae								
89.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Plover /Pluvial Cabezón/ <i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^{w20}	-	QC
90.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Golden-Plover /Pluvial Dorado/ <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
91.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Plover (nivosus) /Frailecillo Blanco/ <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	NT/ VU	-	U	Br	PM ^{w21}	-	QC
92.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Plover /Titere Playero/ <i>Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^{s22}	-	PC
93.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Plover /Frailecillo Semipalmeado/ <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
94.	<input type="checkbox"/> Piping Plover /Frailecillo Silbador/ <i>Charadrius melodus melodus</i>	NT/ VU	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
95.	<input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer /Títere Sabanero/ <i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus ternominatus</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Jacanidae								
96.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Jacana /Gallito de Río/ <i>Jacana spinosa violacea</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae								
97.	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Sandpiper /Ganga/ <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
98.	<input type="checkbox"/> Whimbrel (Hudsonian) /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Chico/ <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i> ²³	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
99.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Grande/ <i>Numenius americanus americanus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
100.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit /Avoceta Pechirroja/ <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
101.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Godwit /Avoceta Parda/ <i>Limosa fedoa fedoa</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
102.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone /Revuelvepiedras/ <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^{W24}	-	PC
103.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot /Zarapico Raro/ <i>Calidris canutus ssp.</i>	NT	-	FC	-	WR ²⁵ -T	-	P
104.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruff /Combatiente (SEO)/ <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
105.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stilt Sandpiper /Zarapico Patilargo/ <i>Calidris himantopus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	QC
106.	<input type="checkbox"/> Curlew Sandpiper /Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)/ <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ^b	NT	-	VR	-	WR?	-	P
107.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling /Zarapico Blanco/ <i>Calidris alba</i> ²⁶	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
108.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin /Zarapico Gris/ <i>Calidris alpina (prob. hudsonia)</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
109.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Sandpiper /Zarapiquito/ <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
110.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper /Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/ <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
111.	<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper /Zarapico Piquicorto/ <i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
112.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper /Zarapico Moteado/ <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P
113.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Sandpiper /Zarapico Semipalmeado/ <i>Calidris pusilla</i>	NT	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
114.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Sandpiper /Zarapico Chico/ <i>Calidris mauri</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR?-T	-	QC
115.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher (griseus) /Zarapico Becasina/ <i>Limnodromus griseus griseus</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
116.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/ <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
117.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Snipe /Becasina/ <i>Gallinago delicata</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
118.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper /Zarapico Manchado/ <i>Actitis macularius</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
119.	<input type="checkbox"/> Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria) /Zarapico Solitario/ <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
120.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/ <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^{W27}	-	PC
121.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/ <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^{W28}	-	PC
122.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willet (Eastern) /Zarapico Real/ <i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> Western / <i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i> ²⁹	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
123.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Phalarope /Zarapico de Wilson/ <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> ³⁰	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
124.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Phalarope /Zarapico Nadador/ <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
125.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Phalarope /Zarapico Rojo/ <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae								
126.	<input type="checkbox"/> South Polar Skua /Skua del Polo Sur/ <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
127.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomarine Jaeger /Estercorario Pomarino/ <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
128.	<input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic Jaeger /Estercorario Parasítico/ <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
129.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Jaeger /Estercorario Rabero/ <i>Stercorarius longicaudus pallescens</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae								
130.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dovekie /Pingüinito/ <i>Alle alle alle</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae								
131.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-legged Kittiwake (tridactyla) /Gallego Patinegro/ <i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
132.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sabine's Gull /Gallego de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Xema sabini sabini</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
133.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonaparte's Gull /Galleguito Chico/ <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T ³¹	-	P
134.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Gull /Galleguito Raro/ <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
135.	<input type="checkbox"/> Laughing Gull /Galleguito/ <i>Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
136.	<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin's Gull /Galleguito de Franklin/ <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
137.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-billed Gull /Gallego Real/ <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	P
138.	<input type="checkbox"/> Herring Gull (American) /Gallego/ <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> ³²	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	QC
139.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Black-backed Gull /Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/ <i>Larus fuscus</i> (prob. <i>graellsii</i>)	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
140.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Black-backed Gull /Gallegón/ <i>Larus marinus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	WR	-	P
141.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Noddy /Gaviota Boba/ <i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	SR-T ³³	-	QC
142.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Tern /Gaviota Monja Prieta/ <i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i>	LC	-	U	Br	PM ^S	-	L
143.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridled Tern /Gaviota Monja/ <i>Onychoprion anaethetus recognitus</i> ³⁴	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	L
144.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Tern /Gaviotica/ <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ³⁵	-	QC
145.	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-billed Tern /Gaviota de Pico Largo/ <i>Phaetusa simplex simplex</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
146.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed) /Gaviota de Pico Corto/ <i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i>	LC	-	U	-	PM ^{W36}	-	PC
147.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Tern /Gaviota Real Grande/ <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	LC	-	FC	?	PM ^{W37}	-	QC
148.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern (American) /Gaviotica Prieta/ <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
149.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Tern /Gaviota Rosada/ <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	LC/ VU	-	R	Br ³⁸	PM ^S	-	P
150.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Tern (hirundo) /Gaviota Común/ <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>	LC	-	U	-	PM ^{W39}	-	PC
151.	<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Tern /Gaviota Ártica/ <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
152.	<input type="checkbox"/> Forster's Tern /Gaviota de Forster/ <i>Sterna forsteri</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P

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153.	<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Tern (American) /Gaviota Real/ <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
154.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandwich Tern (Cabot's) /Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/ <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cayenne) / <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus</i> ⁴⁰	LC	-	VR	Br	SR-T	-	L
155.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Skimmer (niger) /Gaviota Pico de Tijera/ <i>Rynchops niger niger</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae								
156.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic) /Contramaestre/ <i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i>	LC	-	U	Br	SR	-	L
157.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-billed Tropicbird /Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/ <i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae								
158.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon /Somormujo/ <i>Gavia immer</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae⁴¹								
159.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's) /Pamperito de Wilson/ <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae								
160.	<input type="checkbox"/> Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's) /Pamperito de las Tempestades/ <i>Oceanodroma⁴² leucorhoa</i>	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	P
161.	<input type="checkbox"/> Band-rumped Storm-Petrel /Pamperito de Castro/ <i>Oceanodroma⁴³ castro</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae								
162.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped Petrel /Pájaro de las Brujas/ <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN	-	VR	Br?	SR?	-	L
163.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cory's Shearwater (borealis) /Pampero de Cory/ <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> ⁴⁴	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
164.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater /Pampero Oscuro/ <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
165.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Shearwater /Pampero Grande/ <i>Ardenna gravis</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
166.	<input type="checkbox"/> Audubon's Shearwater /Pampero de Audubon/ <i>Puffinus iherminieri iherminieri</i>	LC	-	R	Br ⁴⁵	YR-PM?	-	P
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae								
167.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Stork /Cayama/ <i>Mycteria americana</i>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae								
168.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnificent Frigatebird /Rabiahorcado/ <i>Fregata magnificens</i> ⁴⁶	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae								
169.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Booby /Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/ <i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
170.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Prieto/ <i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i>	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	P
171.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-footed Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Blanco/ <i>Sula sula sula</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
172.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Gannet /Albatros/ <i>Morus bassanus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae								
173.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neotropic Cormorant /Corúa de Agua Dulce/ <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus mexicanus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
174.	<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant /Corúa de Mar/ <i>Phalacrocorax auritus auritus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae								
175.	<input type="checkbox"/> Anhinga /Marbella/ <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae								
176.	<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican /Pelícano Blanco/ <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	LC	-	FC	-	PM ^{W47}	-	QC
177.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Pelican (Southern) /Pelícano/ <i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic) / <i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	?	PM?		PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae								
178.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern /Guanabá Rojo/ <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T ⁴⁸	-	QC
179.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern /Garcita/ <i>Ixobrychus exilis exilis</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM	-	PC
180.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron /Garcilote Azul/ <i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> ⁴⁹	LC	-	U	?	?	-	P
181.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret (American) /Garzón/ <i>Ardea alba egretta</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
182.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret /Garza Real/ <i>Egretta thula thula</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
183.	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron /Garza Azul/ <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
184.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Heron /Garza de Ventre Blanco/ <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
185.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reddish Egret /Garza Rojiza/ <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i>	NT	-	FC	Br	PM	-	QC
186.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret (Western) /Garcita Bueyera/ <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
187.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis) /Aguaitacaimán/ <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i> ⁵⁰	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
188.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron (American) /Guanabá de la Florida/ <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
189.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (violacea Group) /Guanabá Real/ <i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae								
190.	<input type="checkbox"/> White Ibis /Coco Blanco/ <i>Eudocimus albus</i> ⁵¹	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
191.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Ibis /Coco Rojo/ <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> ⁵²	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
192.	<input type="checkbox"/> Glossy Ibis /Coco Prieto/ <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> ⁵³	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
193.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Spoonbill /Sevilla/ <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CATHARTIFORMES⁵⁴ Family: Cathartidae								
194.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Vulture /Zopilote/ <i>Coragyps atratus atratus</i>	LC	-	R	?	PM ⁵⁵	-	L
195.	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture (Northern) /Aura Tiñosa/ <i>Cathartes aura aura</i>	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>	LC	-	Co	- ⁵⁶	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> ⁵⁷	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
198.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swallow-tailed Kite /Gavilán Cola de Tijera/ <i>Elanoides forficatus forficatus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
199.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier /Gavilán Sabanero/ <i>Circus hudsonicus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
200.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk (Northern) /Gavilancito/ <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i>	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>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
202.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo/ <i>Accipiter gundlachi gundlachi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	CC
	<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>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
204.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Kite /Gavilán del Mississippi/ <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P
205.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snail Kite /Gavilán Caracolero/ <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	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>	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 (prob. fuliginosus)</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
209.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk /Gavilán de Swainson/ <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
210.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Monte/ <i>Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis</i>	LC	CU/ LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae								
211.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl (American) /Lechuza/ <i>Tyto alba pranticola</i>	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 lawrencii</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Margarobyas lawrencii exsul</i> ⁵⁸	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
213.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero/ <i>Glaucidium siju siju</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju vitatum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju turquinensis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
214.	<input type="checkbox"/> Burrowing Owl (Florida) /Sijú de Sabana/ <i>Athene cunicularia</i> ⁵⁹ <i>floridana</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamoensis</i>	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

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215.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl (American) /Buho Chico (SEO)/ <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
216.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stygian Owl /Siguapa/ <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i>	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
217.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl (Antillean) /Cárabo/ <i>Asio flammeus dominguisis</i> ⁶⁰	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae								
218.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Trogon /Tocororo/ <i>Priotelus temnurus temnurus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Priotelus temnurus vescus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Todidae								
219.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Tody /Cartacuba/ <i>Todus multicolor</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae								
220.	<input type="checkbox"/> Belted Kingfisher /Martín Pescador/ <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae								
221.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i> ⁶¹	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
222.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker /Carpintero de Paso/ <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
223.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde/ <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus percussus</i> ⁶²	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
224.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker (Cuban) /Carpintero Escapulario/ <i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> ⁶³	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
225.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso/ <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
226.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> ⁶⁴	CR-EX?	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae								
227.	<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Caracara /Caraira/ <i>Caracara cheriway audubonii</i> ⁶⁵	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
228.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel (Northern) /Cernícalo/ <i>Falco sparverius sparverius</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) / <i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i> ⁶⁶	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
229.	<input type="checkbox"/> Merlin (Taiga) /Halcón de Palomas/ <i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
230.	<input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine Falcon (North American) /Halcón Peregrino/ <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	LC	-	FC	Br?	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (tundrius) / <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-T	-	P
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae								
231.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-and-green Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/ <i>Ara chloropterus</i> ⁶⁷	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c1	L
232.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo/ <i>Ara macao ssp.</i> ⁶⁸	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c1	L
233.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ <i>Ara tricolor</i>	Ex	CU	†	†	†	-	†
234.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-and-yellow Macaw /Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/ <i>Ara ararauna</i> ⁶⁹	LC	-	U	Br	YR	c1	L

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235.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ <i>Psittacara euops</i>	VU/EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
236.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Amazon (Cuban) /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i>	NT/VU	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae								
237.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Crested Flycatcher /Bobito de Cresta/ <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
238.	<input type="checkbox"/> La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ <i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i>	LC	CU-CI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
239.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Kingbird /Pitirre Tropical/ <i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
240.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Kingbird /Pitirre de Cassin/ <i>Tyrannus vociferans vociferans</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
241.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Kingbird /Pitirre del Oeste/ <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
242.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Kingbird /Pitirre Americano/ <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
243.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Kingbird /Pitirre Abejero/ <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	SR-T	-	PC
244.	<input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatfbere/ <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus flavescens</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
245.	<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> ⁷⁰	EN	CU/LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
246.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor-tailed Flycatcher /Bobito Cola de Tijera/ <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
247.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fork-tailed Flycatcher /Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Tyrannus savana</i> (prob. <i>monachus</i>)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
248.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/ <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (prob. <i>saturatus</i>)	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
249.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Este/ <i>Contopus virens</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
250.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i> ⁷¹	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
251.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Flycatcher /Bobito Amarillo/ <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
252.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acadian Flycatcher /Bobito Verde/ <i>Empidonax virescens</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
253.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alder Flycatcher /Bobito de Alder/ <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> ⁷²	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
254.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de Trail/ <i>Empidonax traillii</i> ⁷³	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
255.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Flycatcher /Bobito de Least/ <i>Empidonax minimus</i> ⁷⁴	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
256.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Phoebe /Bobito Americano/ <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
257.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern) /Bobito Bermellón/ <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (prob. <i>blatteus</i>) ⁷⁵	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae								
258.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-eyed Vireo (White-eyed) /Vireo de Ojo Blanco/ <i>Vireo griseus griseus</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	QC
259.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i>	VU/LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

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260.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ <i>Vireo gundlachii gundlachii</i> ⁷⁶	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
261.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Vireo /Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
262.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Vireo /Verdón de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Vireo solitarius solitarius</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
263.	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia Vireo /Vireo de Filadelfia/ <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
264.	<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling Vireo /Vireo Cantor/ <i>Vireo gilvus gilvus</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
265.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Rojo/ <i>Vireo olivaceus olivaceus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
266.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-whiskered Vireo / Bien-te-veo/ <i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	SR-T	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae								
267.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Crow (Cuban) /Cao Pinalero/ <i>Corvus palmarum minutus</i>	NT/ EN	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
268.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ <i>Corvus nasicus</i>	LC	CU- LY	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae								
269.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martin (subis/arboricola) /Golondrina Azul/ <i>Progne subis subis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
270.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Martin /Golondrina Azul Cubana/ <i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
271.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean Martin /Golondrina Caribeña/ <i>Progne dominicensis</i> ^c	LC	-	VR	?	V	-	P
272.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Swallow /Golondrina de Árboles/ <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
273.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Swallow /Golondrina de Bahamas/ <i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
274.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Rough-winged Swallow (Northern) /Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/ <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
275.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Swallow /Golondrina de Collar/ <i>Riparia riparia riparia</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR ⁷⁷ -T	-	PC
276.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Swallow (pyrrhonota Group) /Golondrina de Farallón/ <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
277.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave Swallow (Caribbean) /Golondrina de Cuevas/ <i>Petrochelidon fulva cavicola</i>	LC	CU?	Co	Br	PM ^s	-	PC
278.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow (American) /Golondrina Cola de Tijera/ <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR ⁷⁸ -T	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae								
279.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Wren /Ferminia/ <i>Ferminia cerverai</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
280.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren (Northern) / Troglodita Americano/ <i>Troglodytes aedon aedon</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
281.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Wren /Troglodita de Ciénaga/ <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> (prob. <i>palustris</i>)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae								
282.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-gray Gnatcatcher /Rabudita/ <i>Polioptila caerulea caerulea</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR	-	PC
283.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ <i>Polioptila lembeyei</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	R

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Int.	Dist.
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae								
284.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet /Reyezuelo/ <i>Regulus calendula calendula</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae								
285.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Wheatear (Greenland) /Tordo del Ártico/ <i>Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae								
286.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bluebird (Eastern) /Azulejo Pechirrojo/ <i>Sialia sialis sialis</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
287.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Solitaire /Ruiseñor/ <i>Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth</i>	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>	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>	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> ⁷⁹	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
292.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush /Tordo de Cola Colorada/ <i>Catharus guttatus (prob. faxoni)</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
293.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Thrush /Tordo Pecos/ <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	NT	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
294.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin (migratorius Group) /Zorzal Migratorio/ <i>Turdus migratorius migratorius</i>	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) ⁸⁰ /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i>	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>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
297.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher /Sinsonte Colorado/ <i>Toxostoma rufum rufum</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
298.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ <i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i>	LC/ NT	GA- LY	U	Br	YR	-	L
299.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird /Sinsonte/ <i>Mimus polyglottos orpheus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae								
300.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Starling /Estornino/ <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae								
301.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing /Picotero del Cedro/ <i>Bombycilla cedrorum cedrorum</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae								
302.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered) /Damero/ <i>Lonchura punctulata ssp.</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	c1	PC
303.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Munia /Monjita Tricolor/ <i>Lonchura malacca ssp.</i> ⁸¹	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	c1	PC

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304.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut Munia /Monjita Castaña/ <i>Lonchura atricapilla ssp.^d</i>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	C1	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae								
305.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow /Gorrión Doméstico/ <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	c1	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae								
306.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit (rubescens/pacificus) /Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/ <i>Anthus rubescens rubescens⁸²</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae								
307.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch /Gorrión Amarillo/ <i>Spinus tristis tristis</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcariidae								
308.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur /Escribano Lapón (SEO)/ <i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus⁸³</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae								
309.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-tailed Towhee /Gorrión de Cola Verde/ <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
310.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ <i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i>	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
311.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chipping Sparrow /Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/ <i>Spizella passerina passerina</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
312.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay-colored Sparrow /Gorrión Colorado/ <i>Spizella pallida</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
313.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lark Sparrow /Gorrión de Uñas Largas / <i>Chondestes grammacus grammacus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
314.	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow (Savannah) /Gorrión de Sabana/ <i>Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
315.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow /Chamberguito/ <i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	QC
316.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow (leucophrys) /Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/ <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR?-T	-	P
317.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow /Gorrión de Lincoln/ <i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	QC
318.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco /Junco de Ojos Oscuros/ <i>Junco hyemalis (prob. hyemalis)</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Spindalidae								
319.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Teretistridae								
320.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ <i>Teretistris fernandinae⁸⁴</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
321.	<input type="checkbox"/> Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ <i>Teretistris fornsi fornsi⁸⁵</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Teretistris fornsi turquinensis⁸⁶</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae								
322.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Chat (virens) /Bijirita Grande/ <i>Icteria virens virens</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	L

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Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae								
323.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird /Mayito de Cabeza <i>Amarilla/Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	LC	-	R	-	V	-	L
324.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink /Chambergo/ <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
325.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero/ <i>Sturnella magna hyppocrepis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
326.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Oriole /Solibio/ <i>Icterus melanopsis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
327.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Oriole (Orchard) /Turpial de Huertos/ <i>Icterus spurius</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
328.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Oriole /Turpial de Garganta Negra/ <i>Icterus cucullatus</i> (prob. <i>igneus</i>) ⁸⁷	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
329.	<input type="checkbox"/> Altamira Oriole /Turpial de Altamira/ <i>Icterus gularis</i> ssp. (prob. <i>mentalis</i>)	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
330.	<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Oriole /Turpial/ <i>Icterus galbula</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
331.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga/ <i>Agelaius assimilis assimilis</i>	VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius assimilis subniger</i> ⁸⁸	VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
332.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ <i>Agelaius humeralis scopulus</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius humeralis humeralis</i>	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
333.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shiny Cowbird /Pájaro Vaquero/ <i>Molothrus bonariensis minimus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
334.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird /Totí Americano/ <i>Molothrus ater ater</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
335.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Blackbird /Totí/ <i>Ptiloxena atroviolacea</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
336.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ <i>Quiscalus niger caribaeus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quiscalus niger gundlachii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae								
337.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ovenbird /Señorita de Monte/ <i>Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla furvior</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
338.	<input type="checkbox"/> Worm-eating Warbler /Bijirita Gusanera/ <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
339.	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana Waterthrush /Señorita de Río/ <i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
340.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Waterthrush /Señorita de Manglar/ <i>Parkesia noveboracensis noveboracensis</i> ⁸⁹	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
341.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachman's Warbler /Bijirita de Bachman/ <i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	CR-Ex?	-	†?	-	WR	-	L
342.	<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Doradas/ <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
343.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Azules/ <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
344.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-and-white Warbler /Bijirita Trepadora/ <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
345.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prothonotary Warbler /Bijirita Protonotaria/ <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
346.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Warbler / Bijirita de Swainson/ <i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
347.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee Warbler /Bijirita de Tennessee/ <i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i> ⁹⁰	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC

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348.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange-crowned Warbler (celata) /Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/ <i>Oreothlypis celata celata</i> ⁹¹	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
349.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla) /Bijirita de Nashville/ <i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla</i> ⁹²	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
350.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia's Warbler /Bijirita de Virginia/ <i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i> ⁹³	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
351.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
352.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Warbler /Bijirita de Kentucky/ <i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
353.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Yellowthroat (trichas Group) /Caretica/ <i>Geothlypis trichas trichas</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
354.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Warbler /Monjita/ <i>Setophaga citrina</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
355.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Redstart /Candelita/ <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	LC	-	Co	- ⁹⁴	WR ^{PM}	-	PC
356.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kirtland's Warbler /Bijirita de Kirtland/ <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
357.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape May Warbler /Bijirita Atigrada/ <i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
358.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cerulean Warbler /Bijirita Azulosa/ <i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	VU	-	R	-	T	-	P
359.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Parula /Bijirita Chica/ <i>Setophaga americana</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
360.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia Warbler /Bijirita Magnolia/ <i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
361.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bay-breasted Warbler / Bijirita Castaña/ <i>Setophaga castanea</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
362.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackburnian Warbler /Bijirita Blackburniana/ <i>Setophaga fusca</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
363.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Yellow Warbler (Northern) /Canario de Manglar/ <i>Setophaga petechia rubiginosa</i>	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
364.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut-sided Warbler /Bijirita de Costados Castaños/ <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	QC
365.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackpoll Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/ <i>Setophaga striata</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
366.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Blue Warbler /Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga caerulescens caerulescens</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens cairnsi</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	QC
367.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Warbler (Western) /Bijirita Común/ <i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow) / <i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i> ^e	LC	-	VR	-	WR?-T?	-	P
368.	<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ <i>Setophaga pityophila</i> ⁹⁵	LC/ VU	CU- LY	Co	Br	YR	-	R
369.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Warbler /Bijirita de Pinos/ <i>Setophaga pinus pinus</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	P
370.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle) /Bijirita Coronada/ <i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Audubon's) / <i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i> f. ⁹⁶	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
371.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Warbler (dominica/stoddardi) /Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/ <i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i> ⁹⁷	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (dominica/stoddardi) / <i>Setophaga dominica stoddardi</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (albilora) / <i>Setophaga dominica albilora</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR-T	-	P
372.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Warbler /Mariposa Galana/ <i>Setophaga discolor discolor</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC

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373.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Gray Warbler /Bijirita Gris/ <i>Setophaga nigrescens ssp.</i> ⁹⁸	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
374.	<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Warbler /Bijirita de Townsend/ <i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
375.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Green Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga virens</i>	LC	-	Co	-	WR-T	-	PC
376.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Warbler /Bijirita de Canadá/ <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> ⁹⁹	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
377.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Warbler (pileolata) /Bijirita de Wilson/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> ⁹	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (pusilla) / <i>Cardellina pusilla pusilla</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae								
378.	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer Tanager /Cardenal Rojo/ <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	QC
379.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Tanager /Cardenal Alinegro/ <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	LC	-	U	-	WR?-T	-	PC
380.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Tanager /Cardenal del Oeste/ <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
381.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-breasted Grosbeak /Degollado/ <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
382.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grosbeak /Azulejón/ <i>Passerina caerulea caerulea</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR-T	-	PC
383.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting /Mariposa Azul/ <i>Passerina amoena</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
384.	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigo Bunting /Azulejo/ <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	LC	-	FC	- ¹⁰⁰	WR-T	-	PC
385.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i>	NT/ VU	-	U	-	WR-T	-	PC
386.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dickcissel /Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Spiza americana</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae								
387.	<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron Finch /Gorrión Azafrán/ <i>Sicalis flaveola ssp.</i> ¹⁰¹	LC	-	VR	-	V	C5 ?	P
388.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-black Grassquit /Arrocero Negro/ <i>Volatinia jacarina splendens</i> ¹⁰²	LC	-	XR	-	V	?	P
389.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Honeycreeper /Aparecido de San Diego/ <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	?	PC
390.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bananaquit (Bahamas) /Reinita/ <i>Coereba flaveola bahamensis</i>	LC	-	R	-	V- YR?	-	P
391.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar/ <i>Tiaris canorus</i> ¹⁰³	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
392.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín de la Tierra/ <i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
393.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín Prieto/ <i>Tiaris bicolor bicolor</i> ¹⁰⁴	LC	-	R	Br	PM	-	P
394.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito/ <i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> ¹⁰⁵	LC/ NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

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> ¹⁰⁶
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Goldeneye /Porrón Osculado (SEO)/ <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ¹⁰⁷
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae	
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (borealis) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger borealis</i> ¹⁰⁸
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae	
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Jay /Chara Azul (SEO)/ <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> ¹⁰⁹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin /Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)/ <i>Spinus pinus</i> ¹¹⁰
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae	
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Connecticut Warbler /Bijirita de Connecticut/ <i>Oporornis agilis</i> ¹¹¹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae	
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-tailed Oriole /Turpial de Cola Amarilla/ <i>Icterus mesomelas</i> ¹¹² ssp.
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackbird /Zanate Canadiense (SEO)/ <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> ssp. ¹¹³
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cardinal /Cardenal Norteño (SEO) / <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> ssp. ¹¹⁴
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris pallidior</i> ¹¹⁵
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Village Weaver /Tejedor Común (SEO) / <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> ¹¹⁶

Other exotics, introduced and uncertain origin species

Species or subspecies recorded as 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)/ Latin Name	Category
Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae		
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinamou /Tinamidae sp. (not specified) ¹¹⁷	C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Chachalaca /Chachalaca norteña/ <i>Ortalis vetula</i> ssp. ¹¹⁸	C6

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Category
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> California Quail /Colín de Clifornia (SEO)/ <i>Callipepla californica ssp.</i> ¹¹⁸	C6
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Montezuma Quail /Colín de Montezuma/ <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae ssp.</i> ¹¹⁸	C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae		
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barbary Partridge /Perdiz Moruna (SEO)/ <i>Alectoris barbara ssp.</i> ¹¹⁸	C6
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocelated Turkey /Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado/ <i>Meleagris ocellata</i> ¹¹⁹	C6
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae		
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Rail (not specified) /Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)/ <i>Aramides sp.</i> ¹²⁰	C6
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae		
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-knee (not specified) /Alcaraván (sin especificar) / <i>Burhinus sp.</i> ¹²¹	C6
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae		
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kingfisher (Common) /Martín Pescador Europeo/ <i>Alcedo atthis ssp.</i> ¹²²	E?
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae		
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cockatiel /Cacatillo/ <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	E
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Budgerigar /Periquito de Australia/ <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	E
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae		
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-ringed Parakeet /Periquito Rosado (SEO)/ <i>Psittacula krameri ssp.</i>	E
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rosy-faced Lovebird /Agapornis/ <i>Agapornis roseicolis ssp.</i> ¹²³	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae		
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Crow /Cuervo de la India/ <i>Corvus splendens ssp.</i> ¹²⁴	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Pygnonotidae		
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-eared Bulbul /Bulbul Cariblanco (SEO)/ <i>Pycnonotus leucotis ssp.</i>	E (C5?)
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Silviidae		
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Blackcap /Curruca Capirotada (SEO)/ <i>Sylvia atricapilla ssp.</i> ¹²⁵	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Timaliidae		
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet-faced Liocichla /Charlatán de Rippon (SEO)/ <i>Liocichla ripponi</i> ¹²⁶	E
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-billed Leiothrix /Leiothrix Piquirrojo (SEO)/ <i>Leiothrix lutea ssp.</i>	E

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Category
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae		
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Myna /Miná Crestado/ <i>Acridotheres cristatellus ssp.</i> ¹²⁷	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae		
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rufous-collared Sparrow /Chingolo Común (SEO)/ <i>Zonotrichia capensis ssp.</i> ¹²⁸	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae		
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Goldfinch /Jilguero/ <i>Carduelis carduelis ssp.</i> ¹²⁹	C6?
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch /Chichí Bacal/ <i>Spinus psaltria jouyi</i> ¹³⁰	C6
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Siskin /Jilguero Rojo/ <i>Spinus cucullatus</i> ¹³¹	E?
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Island Canary (Domestic Type) /Canario/ <i>Serinus canaria</i>	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae		
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-crested Cardinal /Cardellina crestada/ <i>Paroaria coronata</i> ¹³²	E
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-cowled Cardinal /Cardellina dominica (SEO)/ <i>Paroaria dominicana</i> ¹³³	E
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater /Semillero Torcaz (SEO)/ <i>Sporophila torqueola</i> ¹³⁴	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae		
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan Golden Sparrow /Gorrión Dorado/ <i>Passer luteus</i> ¹³⁵	E?
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Snowfinch /Gorrión Alpino (SEO)/ <i>Montifringilla nivalis ssp.</i>	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae		
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bishop sp. /Obispo sp./ <i>Euplectes cf. hordaceus/afer</i> ¹³⁶	C5?/E?
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-mantled Widowbird /Obispo Cornigualdo (SEO)/ <i>Euplectes macroura macroura</i> ¹³⁷	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae		
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouldian Finch /Lady Gould/ <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> (domestic)	E
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> Java Sparrow /Gorrión de Java/ <i>Lonchura orizivora</i>	E

GENERAL COMMENTS

New additions

References supporting the new forms recorded on the Cuban archipelago November 2017-2018.

As a point of reference, notes are based on species recorded in Garrido and García, (1975) and Garrido and Kirkconnell, (2011). 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.

^{a (ssp)} **King Rail (Northern) (*Rallus elegans elegans*):** Recorded by Garrido, 1988.

^{b (sp)} **Curllew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*):** Registered on two occasions in groups between 65 and 85 birds in the South Pinar del Río wetlands between Los Palacios and Consolación del Sur municipalities (Castro *et al.*, 2018 *in press.*), birds show winter and molting plumages (Rodolfo Castro, 2018 com pers.).

^{c (sp)} **Caribbean Martin (*Progne dominicensis*):** The bird was identified by the author from a picture taken by Moth Clark in Playa Esmeralda, Hotel Río de Luna y Mares, Rafael Freyre, Holguín province. Subsequently the sighting was uploaded to eBird by the author of this paper; it corresponds to the first record of this species for Cuba. <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S44988022>. Supported by a photo of an adult male where field marks are clear, in particular, the white vent patch and black breast.

^{d (sp)} **Chestnut Munia (*Lonchura atricapilla*):** Amended. Apparently these sightings resulted from *lapsus calami* by Garrido and Wiley (2010). They mentioned Chestnut Mannikin (Munia), a name also used to refer to Tricolored Mannikin (Munia) (*L. malacca*). At this time the form *atricapilla* was considered conspecific to *malacca* (at the time Chestnut) now considered a full species, and later mentioned in Rodríguez *et al.* (2017), referring to the former paper but using the current Latin name (*L. atricapilla*) for Chestnut Munia. I could not find any publication that placed *atricapilla sensu stricto* in Cuba. I did find a small private “zoo” owned by Carlos Cuadrado, who is also a local bird trapper in Gibara (Holguín Province). In 2013, Cuadrado caught several individuals in Viola, 10 km south of Gibara. I was able to closely examine the birds together with Tricolored Munias (*L. malacca*). Cuadrado also mentioned a local population that breeds in the area, where it was locally common. I did not realize the importance of this sighting at the time as they were treated as conspecific. Recently my friend Feliberto Bermúdez, an avid local naturalist with extensive experience with birds, found that flocks are still around, especially between Calderón and La Presa, in the surrounding areas of Viola, Gibara. This mention is the first official record for the Chestnut Munia (*L. atricapilla*) in Cuba.

^{e (ssp)} **Palm Warbler (Yellow) (*Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea*):** eBird. Christopher Rustay. A-1 Gas Station, Villa Clara, 2012. ebird.org/view/checklist/S12250172. No photos available but field notes with good and complete descriptions of the sighting.

^{f (ssp)} **Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon’s) (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*):** eBird. Observed by the author accompanied by Maikel Cañizares Morera and Aslam Ibraim Castellón Maure during an expedition to Cabo de San Antonio. Supported by photos of a bird in fall plumage showing yellow on the throat and lacking the white superciliary stripe. ebird.org/caribbean/view/checklist/S40652229.

^{g (ssp)} **Wilson's Warbler (*pileolata*) (*Cardellina pusilla pileolata*):** Record published in “Nuevos registros de aves para la península de Guanahacabibes, que incluyen el primer registro de *Cardellina pusilla pileolata* para Cuba.” (Llanes *et al.*, 2016).

Comments

- ¹ **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (fulgens)** (*Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens*): Origin of type specimen unclear, leading to confusion over correct allocation of nominate subspecies *Dendrocygna autumnalis autumnalis*; S race has been labelled *discolor*, with N race then as nominate, but re-examination of the literature indicates that *autumnalis* should be applied to S population, with N population then named *fulgens*. Northern race is distinctive, lacking grey lower breast to hindcollar, but other differences apparently minor. Races intergrade in Panamá (Carboneras and Kirwan, 2018).
Photographs taken by local hunters in Cuba resulted in the northern form *fulgens*. The sample from Holguín Museum of Natural History assigned by Garrido and García (1975) to the former race *discolor* (now *autumnalis*) appears to be intermediate, but it clearly matched the northern form also. This sample had been exposed to daylight for a long time and some color faded. Confusion could be generated because of a rare color pattern where the medium belly remains grayish, perhaps pertaining to an immature of a rare color pattern of *fulgens*. In any case the cinnamon color on this sample extends onto the back, matching the *fulgens* populations, while in *autumnalis* (the southern subspecies) the grey extends onto the back. Garrido and García (1975) also reported introductions in Cuba in 1931, but the bird also occurs by natural means.
- ² **Fulvous Whistling-Duck** (*Dendrocygna bicolor*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), previously considered as Year Round (YR). Blanco and Sanchez, 2005 found recovered rings from birds banded in North America.
- ³ **Blue-winged Teal** (*Spatula discors*): Breeding and Resident status changes, formerly considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T), further surveys found that Year Round (YR) populations remain in western Cuba (Castro, *et al*, *in press*); same condition has been found in St. Croix, Virgin Islands (Yntena, *et al.*, 2017). Logically it could be considered a Partial Migrant (PM). Unpublished data suggest the possibility of breeding (Rodolfo Castro *com. pers.*, 2018).
- ⁴ **White-winged Scoter (North American)** (*Melanitta fusca deglandi*): Taxa *deglandi* and *stejnegeri*, previously included in present species (*fusca*), have sometimes been separated and treated as a single species (*M. deglandi*) by some principal international lists, following Collinson M. *et al.* (2006), remaining *fusca* to refer to the monotypic old-world populations called Velvet Scoter. The main distinguishing features are the shape and colour of the bill, the size of the white eye-patch and the colour of the flanks.
- ⁵ **Northern Bobwhite (Eastern)** (*Colinus virginianus cubanensis*): Treated here as a Cuban endemic subspecies. Gundlach (1873) and Bond (1948) proposed that Bobwhite populations in Cuba were the result of an introduction by European settlers, whereas Ridgway (1894) argued that two distinct Bobwhite populations existed in Cuba: native populations representing *cubanensis* and introduced birds from Florida (*floridanus*). Cuban bobwhite populations represent a conundrum with regard to the geographic range of the Northern Bobwhite. Recent molecular studies could not find unique haplotypes for Cuban populations suggesting that the colonization of the island by Bobwhites is recent, most likely the result of introductions by European colonists. We cannot reject the possibility that Florida Bobwhites (*C. v. floridanus*) were introduced to Cuba during the late 1800s and early 1900s, and may have “genetically swamped” an older, native Bobwhite population. However, it seems as plausible that Bobwhites sampled in Cuba descended from introductions from Mexico and the United States by European settlers (Williford, 2013). D’Orbigny (1837-1861) also mentioned this species (*Ortyx virginianus*) saying that it was particularly common in Cuba at this time.
- ⁶ **Plain Pigeon** (*Patagioenas inornata inornata*): Some lists do not accept any of the currently described races as valid: *wetmorei* is said to be deeper in colour, with white edging on wings broader on average; and *exigua* is reported to be even deeper in colour, with a white eye surrounded by red orbital skin (Baptista *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁷ **Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto decaocto*): Sometimes treated as conspecific with *S. roseogrisea* but differs vocally and genetically, and also in plumage and biometrics. Considered Monotypic. Race *xanthocykla* had been hitherto considered conspecific with *S. decaocto*, but has darker grey on head, with forehead grey not whitish-grey; underparts more strongly tinged pinkish and slightly darker; broad yellow eyering; longer tail, which results in outertail feathers showing equivalently more white; slightly different song, with same rhythm and structure of three-note strophe, but pitch higher at start and each note lower than the last, creating a greater cadence, for this reason, sometimes split as a full species. Proposed race *stoliczkae* of Chinese Turkestan based on feral birds (del Hoyo, *et al.* 2018).
- ⁸ **Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban)** (*Coccyzus merlini*): Considered by some authors as a full species. Bahamas population has been separated as a full species (*C. bahamensis*) by the absence of rufous wingpanel, since outer vanes of primaries are concolorous with wing and all upperparts, although inner vanes are rufous and show up in flight; black tip of uppertail; and (by comparison with *decolor* from Isle of Youth, which most

closely resembles *bahamensis* in lacking rufous tone to upperparts) purer grey on breast and paler rufous on lower underparts. (Payne *et al.*, 2018). I don't recognize this treatment as valid; the characteristics used for separation of both forms are weak, also there is an absence of a published taxonomic arrangement comparing both populations.

- ⁹ **Antillean Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii*): Sometimes considered monotypic. Northern populations (Florida and Bahamas) separated as race *vicinus*, supposedly smaller and lacking tawny morph (Cleere and Kirwan, 2018).
- ¹⁰ **Northern Potoo (Caribbean)** (*Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp.*): Two birds have been collected, a female and a male respectively; the first sample was a skin (probably a female) identified for the first time by me in the Holguín Museum of Natural History (MNHNH). Later I advised Arturo Kirkconnell and we visited the area, but failed to find new evidence. A few weeks later another individual, probably a male (now in the MNHNH) was collected by the local people in the same place, Santa Cruz, a small village located about 18 km south of the city of Holguín, in a secondary forest near the city garbage dump. Other sightings based on observations were published previously by Martinez *et al.*, 2000 and Kirwan, 2001. The birds are closer to the nominate subspecies from Jamaica and quite different from the Hispaniolan (*abboti*), which has an overall greyish coloration. The Cuban birds are browner and darker than Jamaican populations; while similar, further studies are needed to clarify the status of the Cuban populations.
- ¹¹ **Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae**: Some authors include Potoos, Swifts and Hummingbirds in Caprimulgiformes.
- ¹² **Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae**: Some authors include Hummingbirds in Caprimulgiformes.
- ¹³ **Bahama Woodstar** (*Calliphlox evelynae*): Currently, populations have been split and are considered two full species in Chesser *et al.* 2015: *C. evelynae* (Bahamas and Caicos) and *C. lyrura* (restricted to Inagua). There is no detailed description in Kirkconnell and Kirwan, 2008 to clarify to which taxa the individual pertained. Other principal international lists still treat both as conspecific (Schuchmann *et al.*, 2018).
- ¹⁴ **Cuban Emerald** (*Chlorostilbon ricordii*): At times Cuban and Bahamian populations have been treated as different subspecies; currently this has been rejected by nearly all the principal international bird lists.
- ¹⁵ **Zapata Rail** (*Cyanolimnas cerverai*): The last surveys (Navarro, *et al.* 2016-2017 Pamela and Alexander Skutch Progress Report) in Zapata Swamp failed to obtain any graphic demonstration of the bird's existence. Navarro (Pamela and Alexander Skutch Award Progress report) found that the last official graphic reference of the species was a B/W photograph taken by Pedro Ragalado in February, 1971, in the area of Santo Tomás, the Type Locality of this species. New surveys need to be undertaken; the Swamp has been completely flooded for over a year because of heavy rains and hurricanes. The lack of logistic availability such as the large bureaucratic process and local government regulations involved for the use of boats (to allow movement within the swamp) are the main obstacles to undertaking extended surveys in the core zone. Previous expeditions have been focused mainly in the peripheral areas, which are prone to be affected by anthropic causes like fires.
- ¹⁶ **Spotted Rail** (*Pardirallus maculatus maculatus*): Possible race *inoptatus* (W Cuba) included in nominate because of the lack of diagnostic characteristics, which overlap with those from the nominate race (Watson, 1962).
- ¹⁷ **American Coot** (*Fulica americana*): *Fulica caribaea* has been merged into this species based on evidence of non-assortative mating and lack of diagnosable morphological differences (Chesser *et al.*, 2016).
- ¹⁸ **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra Americana*): Status change to Breeding (Br). Labrada and Blanco, 2011 found a breeding colony in Birama Swamp, eastern Cuba.
- ¹⁹ **American Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*): Hernández, 2006 reported the first breeding records for the species in Cuba in Cayuelo del Mono, north of Villa Clara Province.
- ²⁰ **Black-bellied Plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola squatarola*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), previously considered as Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T). eBird, 2018 sightings show that birds remain in Cuba year round. No breeding records have been found; further studies required.

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- ²¹ **Snowy Plover (*nivosus*)** (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), previously considered as Year Round (YR). Blanco and Sanchez, 2011 suggested modifying the status based on fluctuations in frequency and abundance in local populations and sightings where birds had metal rings, suggesting they were banded in North America or, at least, not in Cuba; no Snowy Plover has been banded in Cuba.
- ²² **Wilson's Plover** (*Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), previously considered a Summer Resident (SR). Blanco and Sanchez, 2011 found fluctuation in the year round abundance suggesting migrant birds could increase the number of birds in the population.
- ²³ **Whimbrel (Hudsonian)** (*Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*): Recently given species rank by one authority on the basis of “diagnostic differences in plumage and mean morphometric differences” plus mtDNA divergence of 3.6%, but it is not currently recognized because of the lack of enough diagnosable characteristics (Van Gils *et al.*, 2018).
- ²⁴ **Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres morinella*): Resident status changes. It was considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T) for Cuba. eBird evidence (supported by photos) shows that some birds remain in Cuba Year Round (YR), (eBird, 2018). Non-breeding birds have been found; further studies are needed.
- ²⁵ **Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus ssp.*): Status change to Winter Resident-Transient (WR-T) following Blanco, 2006; see also eBird 2018. Previously considered Transient (T).
- ²⁶ **Sanderling** (*Calidris alba*): Often treated as monotypic, but separation of race *rubida* appears to be justifiable. There are few genetic differences, however, between birds from NE Greenland and C Siberia. Two subspecies recognized in other international lists (Van Gils *et al.*, 2018).
- ²⁷ **Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*): Considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T) for Cuba. eBird evidence (unsupported by photos) suggests that some birds remain in Cuba Year Round (YR), (eBird, 2018). These sightings are not substantial enough to modify its status yet; further data is needed.
- ²⁸ **Lesser Yellowlegs/Tringa flavipes**: Considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T) for Cuba. eBirds evidence (unsupported by photos) suggests that some birds remain in Cuba Year Round (YR), (eBird, 2018). These sightings are not substantial enough to modify its status yet; further data is needed.
- ²⁹ **Willet (Western)** (*Tringa semipalmata inornata*): Two subspecies recognized. Genetic, but also morphological, ecological, and behavioral differences suggest that the two subspecies may merit treatment as separate species (Oswald *et al.* 2016).
- ³⁰ **Wilson's Phalarope** (*Phalaropus tricolor*): Sometimes subsumed into *Steganopus*, results suggest that it is genetically distinct from *Phalaropus*, and with several ecological and morphological differences. Possibly quite close to *Tringa* (Van Gils *et al.*, 2018). The proposal to resurrect the genus *Steganopus* was rejected by Chesser *et al.*, 2017.
- ³¹ **Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*): Status of Transient (T) added, following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011, previously considered Winter Resident (WR).
- ³² **Herring Gull (American)** (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*): Race *smithsonianus* sometimes treated as a full species (HBW Alive). Morphologically, however, it is so slightly divergent that adults are “near-indistinguishable” from *argentatus*; moreover, acceptance of the split comes with the caveat that “splits or lumps based *solely* on mtDNA cannot be regarded as robust” (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018).
- ³³ **Brown Noddy** (*Anous stolidus stolidus*): Status of Transient (T) added, following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011. Previously considered just Summer Resident (SR).
- ³⁴ **Bridled Tern** (*Onychoprion anaethetus recognitus*): Geographical variation subtle and subspecific divisions probably exaggerated; taxonomy in need of revision. Proposed form *recognitus* (from West Indies, Belize and islands off N Venezuela) is included in *melanopterus* (Gochfeld, *et al.*, 2018).
- ³⁵ **Least Tern** (*Sternula antillarum antillarum*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM) following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011, see also eBird 2018; previously considered a Summer Resident (SR)-Transient (T).

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- ³⁶ **Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed)** (*Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011). Previously treated as Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T).
- ³⁷ **Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*): Considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T) for Cuba. eBird evidence (supported by photos) suggests that some birds remain in Cuba Year Round (YR), (eBird, 2018), and Castro *et al.*, 2018 (*in press*). Between two and six individuals per month from May to September have been seen resting and feeding in the south Pinar del Río wetlands.
- ³⁸ **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM) following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011; previously considered a Summer Resident (SR) and Transient (T). The breeding status was missed in the previous Annotated Checklist (Navarro and Reyes, 2017).
- ³⁹ **Common Tern (hirundo)** (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM) following Blanco and Sanchez, 2011, previously considered a Transient (T).
- ⁴⁰ **Sandwich Tern (Cayenne)** (*Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus*): Other lists consider just two subspecies (*sandvicensis* and *acuflavidus*). Recent genetic studies suggest the race *acuflavidus* may be closer to *T. elegans* than *sandvicensis*; juveniles of the two are highly divergent, but becoming increasingly alike with age. Form *eurygnathus* ("Cayenne Tern"; often misspelt *eurygnatha*) previously considered a separate species, but S Caribbean data indicate it is a race or perhaps morph of *T. sandvicensis*, and that all New World populations (except those of extreme N) have at least a small percentage of "Cayenne"-type birds; based on recent genetic studies. This is why *eurygnathus* is sometimes treated as a synonym of *acuflavidus*; the two interbreed freely in S Caribbean (Gochfeld, *et al.*, 2018). The first record of this form was made in 2005 in Cayo Felipe de Barlovento in the northern Ciego de Ávila province (Pérez *et al.*, 2005).
- ⁴¹ **Family: Oceanitidae**: Chesser, *et al.*, 2018 recognized a new family Oceanitidae and moved the genera Oceanites, Pelagodroma, and Fregetta to this family as indicated by the text of this supplement.
- ⁴² **Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's)** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*): Sometimes incorporates *Oceanodroma*, within which *Hydrobates* was found in recent studies to be embedded; since *Hydrobates* is the older name, it is used for this expanded genus (Carboneras, *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁴³ **Band-rumped Storm-Petrel** (*Oceanodroma castro*): *Idem*.
- ⁴⁴ **Cory's Shearwater (borealis)** (*Calonectris diomedea borealis*): Sometimes treated as a full species, molecular evidence supports this split in one study, but is equivocal in another, with further research needed. (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁴⁵ **Audubon's Shearwater** (*Puffinus iherminieri iherminieri*): The first breeding record of the species was done in Cayo Felipe de Barlovento, a small key in the north of Ciego de Avila province (Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008).
- ⁴⁶ **Magnificent Frigatebird** (*Fregata magnificens*): Sometimes considered polytypic (HBW Alive), considering three subspecies. Race *rothschildi*, which supposedly inhabits the area, has commonly not been accepted. Further studies are required (Orta *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁴⁷ **American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*): Breeding and Resident status changes, formerly considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T), further surveys found Year Round (YR) populations remain in western Cuba (Castro, *et al.*, *in press*) during subsequent years. There are also sightings from eBird in other places (eBird, 2018). For this reason I decided to change the status to Partial Migrant (PM).
- ⁴⁸ **American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*): Considered a Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T) for Cuba. eBird evidence (unsupported by photos) suggests that some birds could remain in Cuba Year Round (YR), (eBird, 2018). These sightings are not substantial enough to modify its status yet; further data is needed.
- ⁴⁹ **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias occidentalis*): Race *occidentalis*, mostly white-morph birds, previously considered a distinct species. Possible hybrid *occidentalis* × *wardi* with white head, described as different species, Würdemann's Heron (*A. wurdemanni*); recent opinion suggests that it is merely a colour morph of *wardi* or *occidentalis* (Martínez-Vilalta *et al.* (a), 2018).
- ⁵⁰ **Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis)** (*Butorides virescens virescens*): Sometimes considered conspecific with *B. striata* (Martínez-Vilalta *et al.* (b), 2018).

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- ⁵¹ **White Ibis** (*Eudocimus albus*): Status change to Partial Migrant (PM), previously considered Year Round (YR), birds banded in North America have been recovered in Cuba (Dennis and Salvat, 2006). Closely related to *E. ruber*. Proposal to merge the two into a single species on the basis of close morphological and ecological similarities and natural hybridization in zone of overlap in Venezuela (where more than 40 mixed pairs were recorded); another view is that they may simply be colour morphs. Here, the case for lumping considered not proven. Two subspecies are sometimes recognized (*albus* and *ramobustorum*) (Mathew *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁵² **Scarlet Ibis** (*Eudocimus ruber*): Closely related to *E. albus*. Proposal to merge the two into a single species on the basis of close morphological and ecological similarities and natural hybridization in zone of overlap in Venezuela. (Mathew *et al.*, 2018). Even though there are more than two visual records for Cuba (Acosta and Torres, 1996) I decided to consider keeping it as Very Rare until new official publications are available.
- ⁵³ **Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus*): Closely related to *P. chihi*, which was formerly considered a race of present species; hybrids reported in captivity, but not known under natural conditions in narrow zone of overlap (S Louisiana, USA). Migratory and dispersive, notoriously nomadic. Populations of Americas descended from immigrants from Europe that first arrived in 1880s and some transatlantic movement still occurs: one of four that arrived at Bermuda airport in Sept 2013 had been ringed as a chick the same year in Doñana, Spain. The species is a relatively recent colonist of the Americas. It reached North America, occupying the Atlantic coast, thereafter spreading N and along Gulf coast, especially since the 1940s, and has recently colonized E Canada, where the first record was in 1986. In the Caribbean, it is fairly common in Greater Antilles and apparently increasing. Records of birds in transit or in winter have become more frequent in Mexico, where strong evidence of breeding was first obtained in 1988. Also reported increasingly in Central America, where it nests in Costa Rica, and in N South America, notably in Colombia, presumably as a result of the increased numbers in North America and West Indies (Matheu *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁵⁴ **Order: CATHARTIFORMES**: Chesser, *et al.*, 2016 recognized new orders Steatornithiformes, Nyctibiiformes, and Cathartiformes.
- ⁵⁵ **Black Vulture** (*Coragyps atratus atratus*): Status established as Partial Migrant (PM), Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011 treated this species as Very Rare without any Resident Status. Posteriorly González *et al.*, 2013 found a small population in Sierra de Bibanasi, Matanzas province in mid-July and a sighting of one immature individual, which could suggest the possibility that the species is breeding in the area. Nesting is not confirmed yet; further studies are needed.
- ⁵⁶ **Osprey (carolinensis)** (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*): There is one record of this race breeding in Cuba (Kirkconnell and Garrido, 1997), but an isolated record is not enough to consider the population as a breeding resident yet.
- ⁵⁷ **Cuban Kite** (*Chondrohierax wilsonii*): Until recently was considered conspecific with *C. uncinatus*, but trend is now widespread to accept full species status. The Cuban Kite differs because of its all-yellow larger bill; barred collar and underparts pattern; and smaller overall size (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018). Molecular evidence also supports this split (Johnson *et al.*, 2007). I disagree with the not accepted species status of the Cuban population in the 49th Supplement of AOU, so I decided to consider the above evidence as valid, and give it the status of full species.
- ⁵⁸ **Bare-legged Owl** (*Margarobyas lawrencii exsul*): At times treated as Monotypic. Birds from western Cuba and Isle of Pines are sometimes separated as race *exsul*, but apparently indistinguishable from those in rest of range (Holt *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁵⁹ **Burrowing Owl (Florida)** (*Athene cunicularia*): Other populations have been found on different parts of the island; further studies are necessary to clarify its taxonomic status. Definitely there are resident populations (*A. c. guantanamoensis* from the east, and the western population *A. cunicularia. ssp (insertae sedis)* which are pending clarification of their subspecific status), and migratory populations; birds belonging to the North American subspecies (*floridana*) have been seen regularly in the northern keys of Cuba during fall migration. Regalado, 1975 suggested that some specimens shared the same measurements as *A. c. hypugea* from northwestern North America.
- ⁶⁰ **Short-eared Owl (Antillean)** (*Asio flammeus domingensis*): Race *domingensis* was formerly considered a separate species (Garrido, 1995), including *portoricensis* (and later also *cubensis*) as a race. Alternatively, *domingensis* and *portoricensis* have been considered a single race of present species. Species status has not been accepted.

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- ⁶¹ **West Indian Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes superciliaris* spp): Around the Isle of Youth, proposed races *sanfelipensis* (Cayo Real, in Cayos de San Felipe) and *florentinoi* (Cayo Largo) both considered inseparable, and both populations may now be extinct (Winkler *et al.*, 2018). Five subspecies recognized.
- ⁶² **Cuban Green Woodpecker** (*Xiphidiopicus percussus* spp): Six races have been named, but species exhibit considerable variation in size and coloration throughout range, and much overlap in characteristics among different populations; thus, described races *monticola* (E Cuba) and *cocoensis* (Cayo Coco and nearby cays) are regarded as synonyms of nominate race, and *gloriae* (Cantiles Keys) and *marthae* (Cayo Caballones) as synonyms of *insulaepinorum*. Two subspecies currently recognized (Winkler *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁶³ **Northern Flicker (Cuban)** (*Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus*): Sometimes called Yellow-shafted Flicker (HBW Alive, 2018). Races *chrysocaulosus* and *gundlachi* are morphologically close to *auratus* and clearly belong with this species, although the former is sometimes treated as a separate species (Winkler *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁶⁴ **Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban)** (*Campephilus principalis bairdii*): Fleischer *et al.*, 2006 found some molecular evidence to split the Cuban population as a full species. Morphologically, however, it is close to nominate; this assumption has not been accepted by any recognized international list.
- ⁶⁵ **Crested Caracara** (*Caracara cheriway audubonii*): Usually treated as conspecific with *C. plancus*, but recently split from former and sometimes treated as Monotypic. Northern birds have been separated as race *audubonii* (described from Florida), but claimed differences in plumage tone appear to be due to wear, and those of size to clinal variation. (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018).
- ⁶⁶ **American Kestrel (Cuban)** (*Falco sparverius sparverioides*): Occasionally considered a Cuban endemic (at subspecific level), but the race is also known in Bahamas and Jamaica.
- ⁶⁷ **Red-and-green Macaw** (*Ara chloropterus*): Recently established with local breeding populations, the three species move in mixed flocks; hybridization has been recorded, further studies are required.
- ⁶⁸ **Scarlet Macaw** (*Ara macao* ssp.): Recently established with local breeding populations, the three species move in mixed flocks; hybridization has been recorded, further studies are required.
- ⁶⁹ **Blue-and-yellow Macaw** (*Ara ararauna*): Recently established with local breeding populations, the three species move in mixed flocks; hybridization has been recorded, further studies are required.
- ⁷⁰ **Giant Kingbird** (*Tyrannus cubensis*): Previously considered endemic (*de facto*) of Cuba (Raffaëlle *et al.*, 1998, Birdlife International, 2016, Navarro and Reyes, 2017), because of its presumed local extirpation from south Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos (Birdlife International, 2016). I decided not to consider this species as endemic to Cuba as there are no currently recognized categories for the endemic concept, and the species has a previous wider distributional pattern, where other native and self-sustaining populations were known, but became extinct recently.
- ⁷¹ **Cuban Pewee** (*Contopus caribaeus* ssp): Status of form *florentinoi* (Cayo Anclitas, off southern Cuba) unclear, and date of description uncertain; possibly valid, provisionally included in *nerlyi* (Farnsworth and Lebbin, 2018).
- ⁷² **Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax alnorum*): Alder and Willow Flycatchers are perhaps among the more difficult birds to identify in the area (Phillips, 1948). The best fields marks used to differentiate them are the vocalizations and/or using a few morphometric parameters (wing formulas) (Pyle, 1997 and Colorado, 2013), which usually overlap depending on the populations (Seutin, 1991). The Cuban material referring to "Traill's Flycatcher" was originally identified as *Empidonax traillii* and there was an unclear situation related to the two specimens collected by Orlando Garrido in the Havana Botanical Garden (the previous one) with Catalog Number: IES-1463 (IB-1463 Instituto de Biología), 4 October, 1966 (specimen removed from the collection due to its poor degree of conservation) and the other IES-1947, from La Vega, Isle of Youth (15 October, 1967). I personally reviewed the specimen from La Vega, Isle of Youth with Catalog Number: IES-1947 (IB-Instituto de Biología) collected by Orlando Garrido, 15 October, 1967, with notes written by James Bond (J.B.) and A. R. Phillips (ARP). One of the two labels attached to the specimen said: *Empidonax t. traillii* J.B and on the back: "OK. *traillii*, sensu A.O.U, axantic mutant, probably *alnorum* but Wing rounded as in *traillii* = "*campestris*" ARP '67". *Empidonax alnorum* was first mentioned for Cuba by Bond (1968) and later considered valid by Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011. It is interesting that Bond, 1985 mentioned Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*),

listing it as a Vagrant for the West Indies (including Cuba and Jamaica), and never again mentioned *E. alnorum*. Llanes and Navarro (*in prep.*) carefully measured this specimen and calculated the wing formulas following Pyle, 1997. They concluded that it matched with a high degree of confidence the range of Alder Flycatcher ($R > 2.91$) (Pyle, 1997 and Colorado, 2013) resulting as $R = 4.22$. For this reason I decided to validate the record of Alder Flycatcher for Cuba.

⁷³ **Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*): The references given for this species for Cuba (Bond, 1985; Garrido and García, 1975 and Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011) were based on the specimens collected by Garrido in the previous Havana Botanical Garden (IES-1463, now removed from the collection due its high degree of damage) and La Vega, Isle of Youth (IES-1947). The latter was previously identified as *E. trailli* by James Bond, as is written on one of the labels; A. R. Phillips gave it an unclear status *alnorum/trailli (campestris)*. Recently Llanes and Navarro (*in prep.*) placed it in the morphometric range of *alnorum* following Pyle, 1997, giving clarification to the status of this sample. As the specimen from Havana (IES-1463) was removed due to its poor conservation (Jorge Luis Guerra com pers., 2018) it was not possible to determine any taxonomic status, just considered it "Traill's Flycatcher", following Pyle, 1997.

The first reliable record of Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) was one specimen captured in a mist net in the banding station in Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río province, western Cuba (Llanes and Navarro, *en prep.*). It was clearly identified using the wing formula following Pyle, 1997 (Llanes *et al.*, 2016).

⁷⁴ **Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*): The first mention of this species was made by González, *et al.*, 2006; but apparently the authors were unaware that it was the first record of the species for Cuba. Posteriorly Rodríguez *et al.*, 2014 mentioned it again, just referring to it as part of a group of birds restricted to the Sabana-Camaguey Archipelago. The bird was captured in a mist net and banded in an evergreen forest in Cayo Santa María 14 October 2001, identified and banded by Alejandro Llanes using the wing formula, following Pyle, 1997.

⁷⁵ **Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern)** (*Pyrocephalus rubinus (prob. blatteus)*): Recent molecular analysis suggests that *P. rubinus* (Austral Vermilion Flycatcher) could be a Monotypic species separated from the other northern forms. The other populations (to which the Cuban specimen must pertain) could be split into a full and Polytypic species under *P. obscurus* (Common Vermilion Flycatcher) (Carmi *et al.*, 2016).

⁷⁶ **Cuban Vireo** (*Vireo gundlachii ssp*): Races rather poorly differentiated; species sometimes treated as monotypic (Brewer *et al.*, 2018). The species has been recorded in Florida in 2016 and 2017 (Chesser *et al.*, 2018). Some authors have treated it as conspecific with *V. griseus*.

⁷⁷ **Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia riparia*): Status changed to Winter Resident (WR)-Transient (T), formerly considered as Transient (T) (Garrido and Kirckonnell, 2011). eBird, 2018 sightings show that the species is present in Cuba in winter months.

⁷⁸ **Barn Swallow (American)** (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*): Status changed to Winter Resident (WR)-Transient (T), formerly considered Transient (T) (Garrido and Kirckonnell, 2011). eBird, 2018 sightings show that the species is wintering in Cuba.

⁷⁹ **Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed)** (*Catharus ustulatus swainsoni*): Sometimes *swainsoni* is treated as a full species (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018). Status change to Winter Resident (WR) and Transient (T), eBird, 2018 sightings show they also stay in Cuba during the winter months; previously considered just Transient.

⁸⁰ **Red-legged Thrush (plumbeus/schistaceus)** (*Turdus plumbeus ssp*): Some lists consider the Cuban populations as different from the Bahamian populations. Northern Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) (Monotypic), is given the status of full species, whereas Western Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus rubripes*) including races *rubripes* and *schistaceus* are recognized in Cuba, and *coryi* in Cayman Brac. Different lists consider *schistaceus* as a race of *plumbeus*, and *rubripes* and *coryi* are treated as conspecifics. Further studies are required to clarify the status of these populations (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018).

⁸¹ **Tricolored Munia** (*Lonchura malacca ssp.*): Sometimes considered Monotypic (Payne, 2018).

⁸² **American Pipit (rubescens/pacificus)** (*Anthus rubescens rubescens*): Also called Buff-bellied Pipit (HBW Alive, 2018). The specimens from Cuba appear to pertain to the nominate subspecies.

⁸³ **Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*): Subspecies amended. Martínez *et al.* 2016, referred to the specimen photographed in Cuba as belonging to the race *subcalcaratus* (described from Greenland), without any comment about diagnosis or similarities with the bird in the pictures presented in Martínez *et al.*

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2016. Subspecies *subcalcaratus* appears to be a clinal variation and had been treated as a synonym of *lapponicus*. Three subspecies have been recognized: *lapponicus* and *alascensis* occurred in North America, and *coloratus* in Eurasia.
- Further analysis of the pictures in Martínez *et al.* 2016, revealed that it more probably belongs to the nominal subspecies *lapponicus*. It shows extensive black on the sides and dark above; race *alascensis* is paler than nominate, black reduced, supercilium more ochre-tinged, bill large and more streaked above; *coloratus* is larger, darker above with extensive rusty color on the wings (Rising & Christie, 2018).
- ⁸⁴ **Yellow-headed Warbler** (*Teretistris fernandinae*): A contact area was discovered recently along the southern coast between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Hybridization process has been argued for intermediate individuals; many specimens found frequently in the contact zone (see eBird Yellow-headed x Oriente Warbler).
- ⁸⁵ **Oriente Warbler** (*Teretistris fornsi fornsi*): A contact area was discovered recently along the southern coast between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Hybridization process has been argued for intermediate individuals, many specimens found frequently in the contact zone.
- ⁸⁶ **Oriente Warbler** (*Teretistris fornsi turquinensis*): Sometimes treated as Monotypic. Birds from Pico Turquino, in SW of range, recently proposed as race *turquinensis*, allegedly slightly larger and longer-tailed than others, also darker, more sooty grey on crown and upperparts and with grey (rather than brownish) wash on rear flanks; further study required (Curson, 2018 a).
- ⁸⁷ **Hooded Oriole** (*Icterus cucullatus cf. igneus*): Gundlach (1873) mentioned this species placing it in the Series II (the ones that come from “America Septentrional”) following d’Orbigny (1837-1856) distribution patterns and commenting that “it is a very rare visitor to the island during the spring”. Only two records have been found for Cuba (Garrido and García, 1975). One specimen is located in the Bird collection of the Felipe Poey Museum, University of Havana (specimen MFP.13.001315); an adult male in breeding plumage collected at El Cerro, Havana, 5 November, 1932. The other specimen is located in the Gundlach collection with a catalog number: IES-113 (Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática). The former specimen (Gundlach) is mounted and in a poor degree of conservation, labeled as: “*Icterus cucullatus* ♂, Turpial; Introducido”. The bird is not a Hooded Oriole, instead it is a Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*). I don’t know why the specimen was misidentified. Originally the Gundlach collection contained four species of Orioles: one *Icterus* sp. No. 198 (identified posteriorly as *I. galbula*), three *Icterus spurius* No.133 (x2) and No. 233 (x1), *Xanthornus hypomelas* (= *Icterus dominicensis*) No. 1, and one *Icterus cucullatus*, No. 113 (Ragusa, 1914).
- ⁸⁸ **Red-shouldered Blackbird** (*Agelaius assimilis subniger*): Birds from Isle of Youth formerly separated as a geographical race, *subniger* are not considered a valid form as the description was based on immature specimens. Sometimes treated as Monotypic (Fraga, 2018).
- ⁸⁹ **Northern Waterthrush** (*Parkesia noveboracensis* spp.): Sometimes considered Politypic, geographical variation perhaps mostly clinal, and racial differences somewhat obscured by individual variation. Birds from Newfoundland described as race *fuliginosus* have been considered inseparable from nominate (Curson, 2018 b).
- ⁹⁰ **Tennessee Warbler** (*Oreothlypis peregrina*): This species has been treated under new genus *Leiothlypis* (HBW Alive) following Sangster, 2008 by other international lists.
- ⁹¹ **Orange-crowned Warbler (celata)** (*Oreothlypis celata celata*): This species has been treated under new genus *Leiothlypis* (HBW Alive) following Sangster, 2008 by other international lists.
- ⁹² **Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla)** (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*): This species has been treated under new genus *Leiothlypis* (HBW Alive, 2018) following Sangster, 2008 by other international lists.
- ⁹³ **Virginia's Warbler** (*Oreothlypis virginiae*): The register of the species was made in 1992 by Wunderle *et al.* (1992). The senior author (who is an experienced and recognized ornithologist) saw the bird 2 March, 1989 in the vicinity of Gamboa, Majana, now Artemisa province (western Cuba) giving a detailed description of the bird where field marks were evident; he could see the bird for about five minutes (Wunderle *et al.*, 1992). Vagrant birds have been found in the east of North America as far as north as Newfoundland and south to Atlanta (eBird, 2018). There have been sightings in closer areas such as Grand Bahama and Grand Abaco.
- ⁹⁴ **American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*): There is only one official record of the species breeding in Cuba (Kirkconnell and Garrido, 1996), which is why it cannot be considered a breeding species.

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- ⁹⁵ **Olive-capped Warbler** (*Setophaga pityophila*): Birds from Bahamas described as race *bahamensis* on the basis of longer tail and other differences in morphology; they tend also to be darker, more plumbeous-grey on upperparts, yellower on forecrown, less heavily marked with black around yellow throat and breast, and greyer on flanks. Possibly worthy of recognition, but further study required; recent study found relatively little genetic variation among populations (Curson, 2018).
- ⁹⁶ **Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's)** (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*): Considered a full species called Audubon's Warbler (*S. auduboni*) by different international authoritative bird lists (see HBW Alive, 2018). A recent genetic study proposed that at least *S. coronata*, *S. auduboni* and *goldmani* should be treated as species. This separation was not validated by Chesser *et al.*, 2011.
- ⁹⁷ **Yellow-throated Warbler** (*Setophaga dominica* spp.): Sometimes treated as Monotypic (see HBW Alive, 2018). Recent work has suggested that the three generally recognized races are so weakly differentiated, with variation primarily clinal, that they should be combined as one, especially as there is no genetic support for any of them; consequently *albilora* (described from Belize, but breeds W of Appalachian Mts) and *stoddardi* (Walton County, Florida), as well as proposed race *axantha* (from Ohio), are all considered inseparable (Curson, 2018).
- ⁹⁸ **Black-throated Gray Warbler** (*Setophaga nigrescens* spp.): Two subspecies recognized (*nigrescens* and *halseii*). Race *halseii* with subtle differences in the grey of the upperparts has been considered invalid by some authors, although nucleotide-sequence divergence between the two races is similar to that between *S. townsendi* and *S. occidentalis*. The individual observed in Cuba was not referred to subspecific level; perhaps it belongs to the nominal subspecies (Curson, 2018).
- ⁹⁹ **Canada Warbler** (*Cardellina canadensis*): There is only one supposed wintering record 2 February 2003 (Craves and Hall, 2003); therefore it is treated here as a Transient.
- ¹⁰⁰ **Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*): Castaneda and Wiley, 2015 recorded the probable first breeding register of the species in Cuba. A local "pajarero" (bird-trapper) found a couple of adult (male and female) Indigo Buntings, and caught three fledglings in Ciego de Avila, July 2012. Further studies required to definitely modify its breeding status in Cuba. Subsequently the resident status must change also.
- ¹⁰¹ **Saffron Finch** (*Sicalis flaveola*): The first mention of this species was made by Gundlach, 1873 using an old synonym *Crithagra brasiliensis* (*Fringilla*); Gundlach also said that a male was trapped in a backyard in Matanzas in 1853, where it was possible to see other individuals in cages in surrounding areas. Later, Garrido, 1997 reported the Saffron Finch in Cuba for the first time; probably Garrido was unaware of the Gundlach citation because an older synonym was used: *Crithagra brasiliensis*=*Sicalis flaveola*. Recently Yaroddy Rodríguez (com. pers., 2018) sent me a picture of a caged Saffron Finch that he bought from a person who captured it three years ago in San Antonio de los Baños, near Havana. Rodríguez also mentioned to me that he knew a person who brought some Saffron Finches from Guyana to breed them and later released a flock into the wild in the surrounding areas of the cemetery, in the town proper of San Antonio de los Baños. Current status of this population is unknown.
- ¹⁰² **Blue-black Grassquit** (*Volatinia jacarina splendens*): Garrido and Montaña (1967, 1968 and 1975) mentioned that an adult male bird was owned by a local "pajarero" (bird trapper) Silvio Lizalde, who had received the bird from another *pajarero* in Pinar del Río, who said he had trapped it in the vicinity of Candelaria, Pinar del Río Province, using a cage and a decoy. It was not considered a vagrant as it showed symptoms of having been in captivity for a long time (Garrido and Montaña, 1975) and by the scant knowledge of the migration process at the time (Garrido, com pers, 2018). The fact that it is very common and widespread in Middle America in areas as close as Yucatan and it is not a typical caged bird in the international bird trade, along with sightings of other Middle American birds in Cuba could support the presence of this bird in the western province of Cuba as a Vagrant. Hurricanes and other meteorological processes sometimes "trap" birds and force them to move into other surrounding areas. It is interesting to note that in 1966, hurricane Alma originated in central America, went through the western Caribbean and hit Cuba in the western extreme (Pinar del Río), extending clouds and winds over an area of 520, 000 km². The hurricane also affected continental zones of the Caribbean coast and Yucatán at the same time.
- ¹⁰³ **Cuban Grassquit** (*Tiaris canorus*): At times the genus *Phonipara* has been resurrected to refer to this species following molecular evidence, and it is not considered similar to *Tiaris olivaceus* (Burns *et al.* 2016 and Rising, 2018).

¹⁰⁴ **Black-faced Grassquit** (*Tiaris bicolor bicolor*): Sometimes placed in the genus *Melanospiza* (see HBW Alive, 2018). Previously applied only to St Lucia Black Finch (*M. richardsoni*) (in HBW, 2018), molecular evidence extends it to *M. bicolor*; both species have pink legs and feet and dark plumage without facial markings (Rising, 2018).

¹⁰⁵ **Cuban Bullfinch** (*Melopyrrha nigra*): Sometimes assigned to *Pyrrhulagra* (see HBW Alive, 2018). More recently considered an objective junior synonym for *Loxigilla* and is unavailable as a genus name for the group containing *portoricensis*, *nigra*, and *violacea* based on genetic data (Chesser *et al.*, 2018). I consider as valid the separation of *nigra* from *taylori* (Garrido *et al.*, 2014) based on morphological characters and vocalizations. This proposal was rejected by Chesser *et al.*, 2016.

¹⁰⁶ **Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila nearctica*): Hypothetical. Bond, 1950 mentioned a record from Western Cuba (Lake Ariguanao, Morales) and Garrido observed one individual in the artificial channel Caleta del Sábalo, Zapata Swamp, 16 January 1968 (Garrido and García, 1975). He shot but missed the target (Garrido, com pers. 2018). Bond (1950) said that as the specimen from Western Cuba could not be located, he assumed that identification error could happen. The species had also been recorded (apparently identified from a captured bird) in Bahamas, Watling's Island and Run Cay (Bond, 1950).

¹⁰⁷ **Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*): A hypothetical species mentioned as "*Clangula glaucion americana* Bd. Bwr. & Ridgw. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. II, p. 44 (1884) (Cuba) (?)... Recorded from Cuba and Barbuda... *Op cit.*"

Bond, 1945 mentioned in the *Check-List of Birds of the West Indies*:

"...Records of the following North American species are considered unsatisfactory:

Cygnus sp. (Antigua), *Branta canadensis* (Andros, New Providence, Jamaica, Barbados), *Branta bernicla* (Barbados), *Bucephala clangula* (Bahama Islands, Cuba, Barbados), *Oidemia perspicillata* (Jamaica), *Mergus merganser* (Cuba). All of the above are known from Florida and may occur at times in the West Indies. In addition, *Anas penelope*, *Clangula hyemalis*, *Oidemia fusca* and *O. nigra* may eventually be reported from this region... *Op cit.*

Many of this species have already been registered for the Antilles. There have been more than 50 sightings of Common Goldeneye on the southern coast of United States; about 20 sightings were made in the Florida area (eBird, 2018).

¹⁰⁸ **Black Swift (borealis)** (*Cypseloides niger borealis*): Hypothetical sighting. Llanes *et al.* 2016 mentioned that individuals were seen in a mixed flock with Chimney Swifts, during the days of peak fall migration around the lighthouse in Cabo de San Antonio, western part of Cuba, which suggests it could pertain to the North American form:

"Al parecer, los individuos observados en el Cabo de San Antonio provienen de las poblaciones de esta especie que se reproducen en Norteamérica... (referring to *borealis*) ...y pasan el invierno en Centroamérica, ya que las residentes permanentes en Cuba, según Garrido y Kirkconnell (2011), se encuentran en la parte central y oriental del país..."; they also suggested "...De ahí que puede ser considerada además esta especie (subspecies) para Cuba como raro transeúnte local." *Op. cit.*

¹⁰⁹ **Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*): A hypothetical sighting, there is one unconfirmed sighting from La Turba, Zapata Swamp, 23 November, 2018. The observer Jocelyn Pelletier reported seeing the bird while birding with a small group of birders; she mentioned that as a North American she recognizes a Blue Jay very well as it is a common bird there. The Blue Jay is a conspicuous bird, impossible to confuse with any other Cuban bird. Pelletier was accompanied by other members of the group and a local guide, Mario, who works in the National Park. The lack of graphic material supporting this sighting prevents us from validating it with eBird (ebird.org ID=S50150569).

¹¹⁰ **Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*): d'Orbigny (1837-1856) mentioned *Carduelis pinus* (= *Spinus pinus*) as fairly common in Cuba, especially near Havana during the winter. Posteriorly Gundlach, 1873 mentioned this species (*Chrysomitris pinus*) denying its presence and assuming a probable confusion with Lesser Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*) which was the bird he found in Havana at the time. As there is no other reference of its presence in Cuba, I decided to place it as hypothetical. d'Orbigny made a very detailed description of this bird which matches perfectly with Pine Siskin (*S. pinus*) (see d'Orbigny, 1837-1856 pp. 85-86). The Lesser Goldfinch absolutely lacks any streaks on the underparts as described by d'Orbigny for the birds he saw and collected; he also provided measurements of different parts (d'Orbigny, 1837-1856, p. 85). Pine Siskin is considered a Resident and/or Partial Migrant in North America. It is an irruptive and highly nomadic bird in autumn and winter; banding suggests erratic or highly variable movements throughout the year. Straggler visitor on Pribilof Islands, Aleutian Island (Unimai), and islands in the Bering Sea. Vagrant in S Baja California,

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- in Bermuda, and at sea in N Atlantic Ocean (on board E-bound ship c. 3060 km E of New York). An adult, possibly of nominate race, was recorded on the Arctic coast of Chukotka, NE Russia, in Jun 2011 (Clement and Juana, 2018).
- ¹¹¹ **Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*): Hypothetical. It was mentioned as “*very rare migrant in Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola...*” in Raffaele *et al.* 1998. Actually there is no official publication or eBird observation to support this sighting for Cuba, even though the species has been recorded for the islands around Cuba. Garrido (com pers. 2018) referred to sighting one individual of a supposed Connecticut/Mourning Warbler in the previous Havana Botanical Garden in 1964, the bird was foraging on the ground, and he tried to collect it but the bird flew as he approached. As the sighting remains unclear, I decided to place it as a hypothetical record.
- ¹¹² **Yellow-tailed Oriole** (*Icterus mesomelas ssp.*): Reported mistakenly as pertaining to the Gundlach collection in Navarro and Reyes, 2017. It was found by Orlando Garrido (Garrido com pers., 2018) in the Ramsden’s collection (currently in Santiago de Cuba) and mentioned by James Bond as “Cuba; specimen examined” (Bond, 1950), but given an uncertain status. Efforts to find this specimen in the Ramsden collection were unsatisfactory; for this reason I decided to consider it a hypothetical species.
- ¹¹³ **Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*): There was a visual sighting of a supposed bird like a *Euphagus* sp. (probably *E. carolinus*) in the previous Havana Botanical Garden (Garrido and García, 1975). I personally asked Garrido (Garrido com pers. 2018) and he suggested placing it as hypothetical because he had no further details; the bird was too high up in the palm tree to allow him to make an accurate identification of the species.
- ¹¹⁴ **Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis ssp.*): Recently, in 2007, Osmani Carrillo Chaviano, who was working as a forest ranger in Cayo Santa María, commented to the ornithologist Edwin Ruiz Rojas (com pers. 2018) that he had seen a completely red, crested bird with a red bill and black behind the bill in Cayo Ensenachos. It happened in the Hotel Iberostar Ensenachos in between the tennis courts and the bungalow. This matches perfectly with the field marks of the Northern Cardinal, no other bird has the same field marks, at least in this area. Carrillo reported that he didn’t remember the exact dates, but said it was during the beginning of the cold season (prob. October-November); the bird was foraging in the small bushes in the garden, also a typical behavior of this bird. Gundlach, 1873 citing Poey, mentioned that the species (*Cardinalis virginianus*= *Cardinalis cardinalis*) is common in cages brought from North America. Gundlach himself saw an individual in January 1860. Later, he learned that it had escaped from captivity in the neighborhood. The sighting on the northern key could be a vagrant bird from North America. Currently, Northern Cardinal is not a caged bird in Cuba, and there are no people living on this key; it is just a touristic area.
- ¹¹⁵ **Painted Bunting** (*Passerina ciris pallidior*): Hypothetical subspecies. Painting Buntings breed in two allopatric eastern and western breeding populations separated by at least 550 km at their closest point (Thompson, 1991). They were described as two separate subspecies (Mears, 1911). Races differ significantly in migration and molting strategies. Further research suggested molecular differences between them (Herr, 2011). Both subspecies are poorly differentiated making it difficult to distinguish color and morphology, race *pallidior* is larger and paler than nominate. Storer, 1951 failed to find consistent differences between eastern and western birds. A proposal to validate *pallidior* as a different species (Tweit, 2014) was rejected by Chesser *et al.*, 2015. The author has seen birds trapped by *pajareros* in Gibara, Holguín province that match the paler color pattern of the western populations. Because of the lack of consistent field marks of both races, these sightings should be considered hypothetical for now; further studies are required.
- ¹¹⁶ **Village Weaver** (*Ploceus cucullatus*): Hypothetical. Kirkconnell *et al.*, 2005 included this species on a list for Zapata Swamp. This sighting lacks any information, just the author’s mention on the list with the following categories: *Accidental*, *Very Rare*, and *Forest areas* as the habitat, without any other comment. There is no official paper registering the species for Cuba, no photographs, videos or any other visual material to support the record. I asked Orestes Martínez (El Chino Zapata, a recognized Cuban birding guide) for further data; he said that his brother Angel saw a bird supposedly belonging to this species, but it could not be verified.
- ¹¹⁷ **Tinamou (not specified)** (Tinamidae *sp.*): Bond, 1950 mentioned that Tinamous were introduced to Pinar del Río, Cuba, from Mexico in late 1931, remarking that, at this time, the introduction evidently failed. There are four species of Tinamous in Mexico; Great Tinamou (*Tinamus major*) is probably the most commonly known because of its larger size, but it was not specified.
- ¹¹⁸ **Plain Chachalaca** (*Ortalis vetula*), **California Quail** (*Callipepla californica*), **Montezuma Quail** (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*) and **Barbary Partridge** (*Alectoris barbara*): Species first mentioned by Bond, 1950 and later by

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- Garrido and Montaña, 1975 as introduced without satisfactory self-sustaining populations; now have become extinct.
- ¹¹⁹ **Ocelated Turkey** (*Meleagris ocellata*): Bond, 1950 mentioned that Ocelated Turkey (*Agriocharis*= *Meleagris*) was introduced in Pinar del Río, Cuba, from Mexico in late 1931, remarking that, at the time, the introduction evidently failed.
- ¹²⁰ **Wood Rail (not specified)** (*Aramides* sp.): Bond, 1950 mentioned that Wood Rails (*Aramides*) were introduced in Pinar del Río, Cuba, from Mexico in late 1931, remarking that, at the time, the introduction evidently failed. Only two species of this genus inhabit Mexico: *A. axilaris* and *A. albiventris*.
- ¹²¹ **Thick-knee (not specified)** (*Burhinus* sp.): Bond, 1950 mentioned that Thick-knees (*Burhinus*) were introduced in Pinar del Río, Cuba, from Mexico in late 1931, remarking that, at the time, the introduction evidently failed. As in Mexico there is only one species, Bond very probably referred to the Double-striped Thick-knee (*Burhinus bistriatus*).
- ¹²² **Common Kingfisher (Common)** (*Alcedo atthis* ssp.): Removed from the main list as the origin of this sighting is controversial, considering that it is a Eurasian species and not potentially part of the Cuban fauna.
- ¹²³ **Rosy-faced Lovebird** (*Agapornis roseicollis* ssp.): Amended identification. It has been mentioned before as *personatus* (Navarro and Reyes, 2017), but analysis of the photographs reviewed revealed that the sighting belongs to *roseicollis*.
- ¹²⁴ **House Crow** (*Corvus splendens* ssp.): Removed from the main list. One individual was registered in Cayo Guillermo, Cuba; there are pictures of the bird in breeding behavior holding twigs in its bill. The bird has not been observed since hurricane Irma in 2017 (Paulino López Delgado, com pers., 2018). The bird supposedly reached the key on a commercial or cruise ship that usually travels along the Bahama Channel (Paulino López Delgado com pers, 2018).
- ¹²⁵ **Eurasian Blackcap** (*Sylvia atricapilla* ssp.): Removed from the main list. As it is a Eurasian species with infrequent sightings in North America and the fact that it was a caged bird reported by a local bird trapper as captured in the wild could generate controversies, I decided to remove it from the main list until further data could clarify its status.
- ¹²⁶ **Scarlet-faced Liocichla** (*Liocichla ripponi*): Identification amended. The specimen was originally identified by Rodríguez *et al.*, 2017 as pertaining to Red-faced Liocichla (*L. phoenicea*). *L. ripponi* was treated as conspecific with *Liocichla phoenicea* and raised to specific level based on morphological and molecular characters (Mays *et al.*, 2015). The pictures of the individual reported in the paper clearly pertain to *L. ripponi*. The field marks are: *riponi* differs from *phoenicea* in having the crimson on the face and black lateral crown-stripe replaced by much brighter scarlet extending clearly over the eye, onto the lores, and over the malar area onto the chin. Crown grey, upperparts greyer, underparts markedly paler and buffy-greyer, undertail buffy-grey with an orange wash, whereas *phoenicea* is bronzy-red, and has a longer tail (Collar, 2011).
- ¹²⁷ **Crested Myna** (*Acridotheres cristatellus* ssp.): Not referred to any subspecific level. In the picture that appeared in the paper reporting the bird for Cuba (Rodríguez *et al.* 2017), the feathers of the crest look narrower as in the race *brevipennis* which is also the one recorded in other countries around the world. In North America, the species has been recorded as introduced in Vancouver, Canada.
- ¹²⁸ **Rufous-collared Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia capensis* ssp.): Reported as “trapped” (probably escaped from captivity) in Garrido and García, 1975. The specimen belongs to the Bauzá historic collection, now in the National Museum of Natural History in Havana, with the number MNHNC 80-000434. The original label attached to the side of the wooden base said 521 (written with red ink) and in capitals “*Cogido el 26 Noviembre 1935. En un parque del Cerro.-Comprado “Mercado Único” el 12 Diciembre. ♀. Huevera* (local word supposedly referring to the status of the female reproductive organs).” 4 Febrero-1936.” Numerous races have been proposed, but many are poorly differentiated. Twenty-five subspecies have been recognized. No idea to which race it pertains, but definitely it is not close to *antillarum* form from Hispaniola, because of the lack of a continuous black collar around the throat.
- ¹²⁹ **European Goldfinch** (*Carduelis carduelis* ssp.): European species. Gundlach, 1873 mentioned that he found this species breeding around “Castillo del Principe”, Havana. Later Bond, 1950 reported it in Güines, Cuba and posteriorly Garrido and García, 1975 considered them “trapped birds” probably escaped from captivity based on the previous mentions.

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- ¹³⁰ **Lesser Goldfinch**/*Spinus psaltria jouyi*: Locally fairly common near Havana (Villalba), extending to the southern coast *a posteriori* (Bauzá) (Bond, 1950). Gundlach targeted a couple of individuals (mentioned under *Chrysomitris mexicana*) from a flock of about 15 birds in “La Quinta de los Molinos, Habana” in 1860 (Gundlach, 1873). He rejected the sighting of *Ch. pinus* (d’Orbigny, 1837-1856) considering the possibility of confusion with *psaltria*. D’Orbigny also mentioned that it was a very common species in Cuba and in particular, in the Havana surroundings. Bond, 1950 apparently presumed that the Cuban populations could be native and not introduced, when he wrote “introduced (?)”.
- ¹³¹ **Red Siskin** (*Spinus cucullatus*): Gundlach (1873) reported that the species (*Pyrrhomitris cucullatus*, old synonym) was frequent as a caged bird in many homes, brought from Caracas (Venezuela), and perhaps one individual escaped from captivity and was trapped in the wild; the description was published under *Fringila cubae* by Guérin (Gundlach, 1873). Later mentioned by Garrido and Montaña, 1975 as “trapped birds” probably escaped from captivity. Native of Venezuela, Colombia and Trinidad; currently Endangered with a rapid decline in population as it was heavily collected for the international bird trade. Supposedly introduced to Cuba as a caged bird (Clement and Sharpe, 2018). Also found in Puerto Rico (1930s) where small numbers still persist (Raffaella *et al.* 1998).
- ¹³² **Red-crested Cardinal** (*Paroaria coronata*): d’Orbigny (1837-1856) noted that Ramón de la Sagra brought a specimen of *Paroaria cucullata* (an old synonym which probably referred to a Red-crested Cardinal (*P. coronata*) captured in the wild, but considered the high probability of the bird having escaped from captivity.
- ¹³³ **Red-cowled Cardinal** (*Paroaria dominicana*): A Brazilian species probably escaped from captivity. Mentioned by Gundlach (1873) referring to “de la Sagra’s book” in d’Orbigny (1837-1856). He also commented that one bird was captured in a garden-backyard in Matanzas in 1852. d’Orbigny (1837-1856) made a detailed description of the species from the specimen captured and owned in Cuba. Although he identified one bird that somebody captured in the wild, he expressed doubts about whether it could be native to Cuba, explaining that people frequently brought them from Brazil and Guayana, and suggesting that his specimen could have escaped from captivity. I could not clarify if Gundlach was referring to the same individual mentioned in d’Orbigny (1837-1856). There is no further information about his specimen, at least not in de la Sagra’s book.
- ¹³⁴ **Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater** (*Sporophila torqueola*): A Mexican species. A specimen located in the bird collection of the Felipe Poey Museum of Natural History, University of Havana, pertaining to the collection of Gastón Villalba, collected in the vicinity of Marianao, Havana (García-Lau and González, 2016). Bond, 1950 mentioned he examined this specimen and commented that he had never seen this Seedeater at Marianao. Probably escaped from captivity.
- ¹³⁵ **Sudan Golden Sparrow** (*Passer luteus*): Described as “trapped birds” by Garrido and García, 1975, probably escaped from captivity. The specimen is located in the bird collection of Gaston Villalba in the Felipe Poey Museum of Natural History, from the “Parque Zoológico de la Habana” (Havana Zoo) (García-Lau and González, 2016). I personally reviewed this specimen; the label did not specify if the bird belonged to the zoo collection or if it were captured in the zoo, as is written textually on the label: “FRINGILLIDAE, *Auripasser luteus*, ♂, May 7 (or May 1. It is not clear), 1943, preparado Sep.11, 1943, Parque Zoológico, Hab –Africa-”.
- ¹³⁶ **Black winged/Yellow-crowned Bishop** (*Euplectes hordaceus/afer*): Identification amended; Garrido and Wiley, 2010 originally identified the female specimen in the Bauzá collection as Northern Red Bishop (Orange Bishop) (*Euplectes franciscanus*), currently located in the National Museum of Natural History in Havana (MNHNC catalog number B-486). They suspected and discussed the possibility of natural occurrence. The presence of a contrasted dark brown eyeline and darker upperparts and dark shaft streaks on flanks are field marks that characterize *E. hordaceus/afer*; whereas *E. franciscanus* shows a plain side of the face lacking the dark brown eyeline, fewer dark streaks on the flanks and lighter upperparts. It is difficult to make an accurate identification because females and juveniles of those species are difficult to distinguish. The specimen shows darker wings, which could suggest it is similar to *hordaceus* (but it is not a conclusive ID). Yellow-crowned Bishop has been recorded as introduced with self-sustaining populations in Puerto Rico and Jamaica (Raffaella *et al.* 1998). Both species (*hordaceus* and *afer*) are native to Africa. Definitive status of the Cuban specimen needs to be clarified.
- ¹³⁷ **Yellow-mantled Widowbird** (*Euplectes macroura macroura*): Rodríguez *et al.*, 2017 made the first record of the species for Cuba and the West Indies; they had a photograph of the immature molting individual, but it was not possible to establish a subspecific status. Later, I asked Rodríguez for further photographs as he kept the specimen in captivity; the individual showed adult plumage with the yellow mantle characteristic of the nominate subspecies.

Species added to the list in the previous issue of the Checklist (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*)
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*)
33. **Red-faced Liocichla** (*Liocichla phoenicea*); identification amended (see *Other exotics of uncertain origin species*)
34. **Red-billed Leiothrix** (*Leiothrix lutea*)
35. **Crested Myna** (*Acridotheres cristatellus*)
36. **White-winged Snowfinch** (*Montifringilla nivalis*)
37. **Orange Bishop** (*Euplectes franciscanus*); identification amended (see *Other exotics of uncertain origin species*)
38. **Yellow-mantled Widowbird** (*Euplectes macroura*)

Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Taxonomy			
• Orders	27	100%	total
• Families	72	100%	total
• Genus	223	100%	total
• Species	394	100%	total
○ Cuban species in relation to the West Indies	683 (WI)	58%	vs total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
• Forms	456	100%	Total (species and subspecies)
Threatened			
• Threatened Species	45	11%	vs total Cuban species
○ Threatened Species in relation to the West Indies	117 (WI)	38%	vs total Threatened West Indies
• Extinct (in recent times)	2	0.5%	vs total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	1%	vs total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	7	3%	vs total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics	27	7%	vs total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	28	100%	total
• Other West Indian Endemics	22	6%	vs total Cuban species
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	182 (WI)	15%	vs total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common	185	47%	vs total Cuban species
• Breeding Species	156	39%	vs total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR)	93	23%	vs total Cuban species
• Partial Migrants (PM)	57	14%	vs total Cuban species
• Winter Resident and Transients (WR-T)	99	25%	vs total Cuban species
• Summer Resident and Transients (SR-T)	8	2%	vs total Cuban species
• Transients (T)	37	9%	vs total Cuban species
• Vagrant (V)	84	21%	vs total Cuban species
• Total, Permanent Resident Component*	150	38%	YR+PM/Total number of Cuban birds
• Total, Migrant Component*	201	51%	WR+SR+T+PM/Total number of Cuban birds
Introduced			
• Introduced species	12	3%	vs total Cuban species
• Exotic species not already established, probably escaped from captivity or vagrants from introduced populations (not considered part of the Cuban avifauna)	33	-	-
Hypothetical species	11	-	-

*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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ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ENDEMIC BIRDS OF CUBA

Numbers refer to the consecutive numbers in the table.



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|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 47 Blue-headed Quail Dove | 219 Cuban Tody | 321 Oriente Warbler |
| 49 Gray-fronted Quail Dove | 223 Cuban Green Woodpecker | 326 Cuban Oriole |
| 62 Cuban Nightjar | 225 Fernandina's Flicker | 331 Red-shouldered Blackbird |
| 71 Bee Hummingbird | 233 Cuban Macaw | 335 Cuban Blackbird |
| 79 Zapata Rail | 235 Cuban Parakeet | 391 Cuban Grassquit |
| 197 Cuban Kite | 260 Cuban Vireo | 394 Cuban Bullfinch |
| 202 Gundlach's Hawk | 279 Zapata Wren | |
| 206 Cuban Black Hawk | 283 Cuban Gnatcatcher | |
| 212 Bare-legged Owl | 287 Cuban Solitaire | |
| 213 Cuban Pygmy Owl | 310 Zapata Sparrow | |
| 218 Cuban Trogon | 320 Yellow-headed Warbler | |

