

Annotated Checklist of the
BIRDS *of* CUBA



2022
EDITION

Number 5

NILS NAVARRO

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA 2022

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Nils Navarro Pacheco



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Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba

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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.*

*A Felix, al hermano de tantas aventuras, a mi querido "Hueso", Luz
eterna para ti dondequiera que estes!*

About the Author

Nils Navarro Pacheco (1971) was born in Holguín, Cuba. He is a naturalist, author and an internationally acclaimed wildlife artist and scientific illustrator. A graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts with a major in painting, he served as curator of the herpetological collection of the Holguín Museum of Natural History, where he described several new species of lizards and frogs for Cuba.

Nils has been travelling throughout the Caribbean Islands and Middle America working on different projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, with a particular focus on birds, reptiles, and amphibians. He is the author of the book *Endemic Birds of Cuba, A Comprehensive Field Guide*, which, enriched by his own illustrations, creates a personalized field guide style that is both practical and useful, with icons as substitutes for texts adapted to local needs and interests. 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 to support 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* series, an annual publication that has become the official list of the birds of Cuba, which makes it the most up-to-date and complete reference on the subject throughout the territory. Currently he is working on a new *Comprehensive Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*.

Foreword

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

In addition, the growing demand for bird-watching tourism on the island and the implementation of monitoring programs of migratory species are contributing to an increase in the number of previously unregistered species entering the list every year. Furthermore, the influence of climate change is producing altered patterns of migratory movements in many species.

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

This checklist is built on and optimized in each issue based on the needs and concerns of the local and regional ornithological community. We recommend keeping each edition, as every year, new important information appears, especially in the Comments section. Each list is considered valid for the corresponding year of publication. New additions and comments can be followed in "real time" through our Facebook page: www.facebook.com/groups/517785205380651. The PDF version is available for free in both English and Spanish (the latter from number 4, 2021); the printed version can be purchased through Amazon.com at a very accessible price. The minimal funds generated are used to support these annual publications.



Nils Navarro
Senior Editor

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Before using the checklist

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

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

I have followed some of the variables and criteria used by Gerbracht and Levesque (2019) for the West Indies, and in some cases these were adjusted as necessary to local Cuban conditions.

I suggest using as complementary material the exhaustive review presented in “*The Birds of Cuba, an Annotated Checklist*” (Kirkconnell et al., 2020), which provides a thorough and meticulous review of each species. It is important to highlight that some criteria and points of view in the above mentioned checklist differ from those assumed in this checklist, and, when significant, have been discussed in the present and former issues.

Listed species

Criteria for the forms (species or subspecies) listed here are those for which there is a specimen, clearly distinctive sound recording, diagnostic photograph, field sketch, or a description that reflects familiarity with the species: distinctive field marks that clearly distinguish this form from others. eBird sightings were also considered when validated by the eBird reviewer team. We include references citations and comments (in superscripts) for the more recent or rare records, and when further important information is needed to clarify its status. For this list, some historical visual records (not documented by media) has been considered valid, taking into account the skills, reliability and prestige of the observer, as well as the description’s quality based on the diagnostic potentialities of the species to be separated from other similar ones.

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

Improved alignment and consolidation of independent taxonomic studies are goals of the newly restructured International Ornithologists’ Union (IOU). List editors and interested colleagues participated in a vigorous round table discussion and follow-up at the August 2018 Congress in Vancouver, British Columbia. There was broad consensus and support for a global checklist of birds to serve as the standard reference for the class Aves. Consequently, a proposal was submitted to the IOU Executive Committee to form a Working Group on Global Avian Checklists, (<https://www.internationalornithology.org/working-group-avian-checklists>).

As we lack an international taxonomic consensus yet, this new edition has been updated with the latest taxonomic changes following the 62nd AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2021).

This checklist also includes changes in sequences working at the subspecific level, whereas in the first issue we listed only the species level. Some forms have been moved from the main list to the supplementary lists, and a new table with the endemism, hypothetical, and fossil records are included. The new integrated concept makes this checklist more practical; the goal of the Comments section is to clarify incongruencies generated by the use of different taxonomic philosophies to record significant data among the world lists currently in use.

Taxonomic sequence

The order in which taxa are sorted is based on the eBird/Clements Checklist v20 (www.birds.cornell.edu) updated with the 62nd Supplement (Chesser et al., 2021). Sequences could vary depending on the taxonomic philosophy. Lists such as IOC World List; British Ornithological Union List; and The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th Edition follow other taxonomic criteria and sequence order.

Uniting the taxonomic treatments and philosophies from different regional authorities into a single, cohesive list is no small task. Inevitably, conflicts exist, both on specific issues and in general approaches to

species limits, English names, scientific names, the sequence of species, genera, families, and other matters.

At the most fundamental level, we adhere to the Biological Species Concept (BSC), even for allopatric taxa in which the potential for interbreeding can only be inferred by the preponderance of evidence. For the Western Hemisphere, our first authority remains the American Ornithological Society (AOS), which has two committees that publish regular updates: the North American Classification Committee (NACC) covers the taxonomy and nomenclature of North American birds, publishes the official checklist of North American Birds (AOU), and publishes annual supplements to its own checklist in *The Auk*.

For South American birds, I follow the South American Classification Committee (SACC), which presents a scholarly treatment of all species occurring south of Panama. They post their findings (plus literature citations and clarifications), as decisions are made, on the SACC website. Usually these two committees agree with each other with regard to species that occur in both North and South America, but occasionally their taxonomies conflict. In such rare instances, I choose which taxonomy to follow depending on whether the affected species are primarily North or South American.

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

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

Species in conflict

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

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

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

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

English name

The English common name for each species is the one defined by the most current version of eBird/Clements Checklist v20 (www.birds.cornell.edu) and Chesser et al. (2021), which also follows the NACC policy on English names, which is stated in the Foreword to the 6th edition of the Checklist of North American Birds (1983), and is further elaborated by the AOU Committee, 2007.

Local name

The Cuban Common Name (CCN) is the one used throughout the country to refer to any specific bird, according to Garrido and Kirkconnell (2011). It is not always the same as the standardized names in Spanish used by SEO (Sociedad Española de Ornitología), BirdLife International 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 inclusions of new records in the Checklist we use alternatively the SEO name (<https://seo.org/nombres-de-las-aves-del-mundo-en-castellano/>), adapted to our local language, as there is no CCN yet.

Scientific name

The scientific name for each bird is the one defined by the most current version of the Birds of the World, following Clements et al. (2021). All have been updated with the latest changes in the 62nd AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2021).

Subspecies

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

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

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

As major world bird lists differ slightly in their primary goals and taxonomic philosophy, I decided to follow:

- The American Ornithological Society's (AOS) Checklist, which is the official source on the taxonomy of birds found in North and Middle America, including adjacent islands (Chesser et al., 2021)
- the eBird/Clements Checklist v2021 (Clements et al., 2021), 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.

Those forms that include several subspecies are shown as follows:

- The name in "black" at the specific level (binominal) followed by its status. This is commonly used when studies refer to the specific level where it is not necessary to include subspecies, such as with certain ecological research.
- The Latin name, in gray, of every subspecies (trinominal) reported for Cuba with its own status. This is very

important when the goal of the study is to determine a taxonomic issue, bird monitoring and baselines.

Subspecies groups

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

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

The tables show the different species or subspecies with the name of the group to which they belong. Note that the name of the group can be repeated in several subspecies if it is polytypic, that is, if composed of several races, of which several are found in Cuba.

Status at specific level

Some experts focus their investigations only on a specific level (names in "black"), like some ecological studies, in which case the information on subspecies will not be of great practical use. Consequently, I decided to show those forms that include more than one subspecies (and their respective group) in Cuba in gray, also specifying the status for each one.

In case the user does not know the subspecific status of his observation, he only has to mark the corresponding box in the line written in "black" type.

Alpha codes

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

This checklist uses four-letter (English Name) Alpha Codes in accordance with the 62nd AOS Supplement (2021) proposed for 2168 Bird Species (and 113 Non-Species Taxa) by Peter Pyle and David F. DeSante, based on The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP).

The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) has long used alpha codes in banding data, and these codes have become an integral part of large ornithological programs across the United States and Canada. Inconsistencies have occurred in the rules governing the alpha codes of the BBL with those of IBP.

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

The use of Codes for naming Non-Species

Forms: The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) has defined 113 names and codes for non-species forms, including subspecies, unidentified species, and unidentified subspecies, hybrids, intergrades, morphs, and intermediate-morphs. For the sake of consistency and because the identification of these forms provides valuable information, we maintain these forms in our list

Threat status

The international categories of threats are presented according to BirdLife International as the official Red List Authority for birds for IUCN Red List Categories (until 2021) and the Handbook of the Birds of the World. At the local level I follow González et al. (2012). When two codes appear separated by forward slash (/), the first corresponds to IUCN and the second to González et al. (2012) (in italics). Global threat statuses are indicated with a gray background.

For terms and definitions, Bird Life International has followed <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/spcredca>
t:

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), and 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 (Possibly Extinct) CR

(PE): This is not an official category of the IUCN Red List, but a tag applied by BirdLife (and under review by the IUCN Red List) to identify those Critically Endangered species (see definition below), that are likely to be extinct, but for which there is a small chance that they may still be extant, and hence they should not be listed as Extinct until local or unconfirmed reports have been discounted, and adequate surveys have failed to find any individuals (see below for further details).

Critically Endangered (CR): A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence (severe population decline, very small population, very small geographic area occupied, or if the calculated probability of extinction during the next 10 years is >50%) indicates that it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

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

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

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

Least Concern (LC): A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered,

Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant species are included in this category.

Endemism and Endemic region

Endemism by categories (family, genus, species, and subspecies) of Cuba are listed on the additional table subsequent to the main list (Table 2).

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 (Gerbracht and Levesque, 2019).

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, Cayman Islands, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, the Anegada Passage being the border between Greater and Lesser Antilles).

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

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

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

+: Indicates that most of the area of distribution is limited to a restricted area, but isolated localities exist outside of that range.

Abundance status

These are relative concepts to measure bird observation frequency. In general, this checklist follows the ranges given by Raffaele et al. (1998), which focus on West Indian birds and is updated by recent criteria from Kirkconnell et al. (2020).

There is no complete study of the abundance of every Cuban bird species; consequently there are gaps in this knowledge. In some cases I have had to rely on historical records and information gathered from collections. I have also used the total number of sightings

combined with the migratory source areas and estimated the real probability that a new sighting will occur. I focused on categories of rarity, splitting them into three: Rare (R), Very Rare (VR) and Exceptionally Rare (XR).

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

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

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

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

Very Rare (VR): Occurs once every six to ten years, or those forms that had up to two sightings in total and came from traditional migrant sources such as North or South America, usually involving recognized migratory species (short distant migrants and non trans-oceanic).

Exceptionally Rare (XR): A form with only one sighting that occurs exceptionally. Usually, vagrant birds that do not come from traditional migratory source areas (Middle America, Old World or non-migratory species). Also applies to the special cases of Critically Endangered.

When there are two abundance statuses, for example: Co-R for a species, a hyphen (-) is used to indicate both statuses matching the column of residence status. If the status of abundance matches for both, it is only written once.

Breeding status

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

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

Resident status

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

terminologies currently in use in the region. The terms described below are applicable to the entire territory of the Cuban archipelago both on land and along its entire marine-platform and adjacent waters of the Cuban archipelago (especially in the case of pelagic species).

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

Partial Migrant (PM): Perhaps the most common type of bird migration in the world (Berthold, 2001, Jahn et al., 2006).

Partial migration is defined as a within-population variation in migratory behavior, meaning that some individuals migrate while others remain year-round residents in a given habitat. Studying a partially migratory population is the ideal system to test hypotheses concerning the evolution of migration and to elucidate costs and benefits of the two strategies (migration *versus* residency) (Zúñiga, 2016). A simpler concept explains partial migration as when a population of animals contains both migratory and resident individuals (Chapman et al., 2011).

The term partial migration derives predominantly from ornithological literature, where the phenomenon has long been recognized as being a common feature in the migration strategies of temperate-zone birds (Lack, 1943 and Newton, 2008).

It is important to distinguish between population-level partial migration and intra-population partial migration (Jahn et al., 2006):

1. **Population-level** partial migration: some populations of a species migrate and other populations do not. For example, in the case of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) in Cuba, the nominate subspecies (*B. p. platypterus*) is a Neartic migrant, while another subspecies (*Buteo p. cubanensis*) remains as permanent resident in the island.
2. **Intra-population level** partial migration: some individuals of the same population migrate after or before the breeding season and others do not. This is more frequent in shorebirds and other aquatic birds, as is the case of the American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) in Cuba.

Superscript is used when the condition is potentially secondary, or indicates Partial Migratory (PM), winter (W) or summer (S) resident condition. The fact that part of a population remains in the archipelago all year round does not mean that it reproduces in these territories. Partial Migration is a strategy whereby many individuals not yet reproductively fit remain in the wintering territories.

In Cuba, the homologous local term “Bimodal Resident” was in use a few years ago (González, 1996; González et al., 2005; González et al., 2008; Ruiz et al., 2009; González and Pérez, 2010 and Rodríguez et al., 2014). However, I recommend applying the term Partial Migrant, as it has a more widespread use and is supported by in-depth research at the international level (Lundberg, 1988; Jahn et al., 2006; Chapman et al., 2011; Hegemann et al., 2015; Zúñiga, 2016 and Chambon et al., 2019), promoting the standardization of the terminology in use and increasing the visibility of articles in internet search engines.

Summer Resident (SR): A bird which uses a particular area for breeding only, therefore is absent outside the breeding season (breeding visitor). In Cuba, birds usually arrive from South America (mainly February/April to September/October); early migrants such as the Cuban Martin start arriving late January. Indicated in superscript^s when the condition is potentially secondary. Summer Residents are also called “Summer Visitors”.

Winter Resident (WR): A bird that visits a particular area only for the winter and does not breed there (non-breeding visitor). As the Cuban archipelago has a tropical climate year-round, it hosts many WR from North America (mainly September/October to March/April) but early migrants could arrive in July or leave late in May). Indicated in superscript^w when the condition is potentially secondary. Winter Residents are also called “Winter Visitors”.

Transient (T): Movement through an area involving individuals who neither breed nor spend the winter in Cuba, merely passing through on migration. As the Cuban archipelago lies on a major flyway, very large numbers of transient’s individuals pass through each fall and spring (mainly September–October and April–May). Transients are also called “Passage Migrants”.

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.

When there are two residence statuses, for example: T-WR for a species, a hyphen (-) is also used to indicate both abundance statuses: Co-R in the same sequence in which they appear in the first reference, if the status of abundance matches for both, it is only written once. The sequence in which appears each one on the table is as follow: V, T, WR, SR, PM, YR.

Exotic species

I adopt the definition of exotic species established in the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was proposed by the IUCN Group of Experts on Invasive Species (ISSG) (appendix to resolution VI / 23, IUCN [2000]):

Exotic species: refers to species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside their natural distribution in the past or present; this includes any parts, gametes, seeds, eggs or propagules of such species that could survive and subsequently reproduce.

It is considered as an “introduction” to the movement, by human action, indirect or direct, of an exotic species outside its natural environment (past or present). This movement can be carried out within a country or between countries or areas outside of the species’ national or geographic jurisdiction:

a) Intentional introduction: refers to the deliberate movement and/or release by humans of an exotic species outside of its natural environment.

b) unintentional introduction: refers to other types of introductions that are not intentional.

This checklist also combines the general categories that will be applied by eBird to exotic species from 2021, with the sub-categories used by the British Ornithologist Union set of definitions for introduced (exotic) species (www.bou.org.uk), adapted to Cuban conditions. This combination allows achieving greater definition in terms of certain

specificities found in the Cuban avifauna. Sub-category C7 was created taking into consideration that the previous ones did not correspond to the condition of exotic species that became hybrids in the wild (Navarro, 2020):

Naturalized: (N)

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

These are widespread breeding exotics and fully accepted as regional avifauna (these count fully on birders' lists):

(C1): Introduced species– species that occur only as a result of introduction and for its reproduction depend absolutely on human support. They are not self-sustaining, living mainly in anthropic conditions. Exceptionally, they could locally reproduce in feral condition in very low and isolated numbers, having no connectivity with others.

(C2): Naturalized established species– species with established populations in the wild 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 from foreign naturalized populations– species from established naturalized populations abroad.

Provisional: (P)

These are species known to breed, but which are not widely established and may or may not persist:

(C6): Former naturalized species – species formerly placed in C1-5 whose naturalized populations are either no longer self-sustaining or are considered extirpated.

(C7): Former naturalized species become hybrids (new category [Navarro, 2020]) – species formerly placed in C1 whose

naturalized populations, usually in small numbers, are prone to disappear due to the hybridization process.

Exotic: (E)

Species recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity with no evidence of breeding populations or if any, not considered to be self-sustaining.

Distribution

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

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

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

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

Point (P): Forms recorded in very few sites (specific geographic points), usually sightings of vagrant birds.

Open Waters (OW) (new term): Pelagic and marine forms living on the ocean that rarely visit coasts or inland but could be quite common in open waters surrounding Cuba. Sometimes they will appear combined with Puntual (P) as some records from coastal areas have described. Eventually those species could reach coasts or inland during severe weather disturbances.

General symbols

Uncertain status for any category is designated by a question mark (?).

Unusual environmental events

When the cyclonic season coincides with the most important migratory processes that affect our archipelago, and knowing that these processes promote and enhance the arrival of rare species out of context, I considered it useful and necessary to make a summary of how the season developed in the previous year. The influences will appear during the winter residence for the year corresponding to each Checklist.

The annual summary is based on statistics provided by NOAA.

The 2021 Atlantic hurricane season was the third-most active Atlantic hurricane season on record, producing 21 named storms, and the second in a row after 2020, and third overall, in which the designated 21-name list of storm names was exhausted. It was also the sixth consecutive year in which there was above-average tropical cyclone activity.

Subtropical or tropical cyclogenesis is possible at any time of the year, as was the case this season, when Tropical Storm Ana formed on May 22, making 2021 the seventh consecutive year that a storm formed before the designated start of the season. This season, the National Hurricane Center (NHC) began issuing regular Tropical Weather Outlooks on May 15, two weeks earlier than it has done in the past. The first Tropical Storm formed on May 22 (Ana) and the last of the season was on November 7 (Wanda), with a total of 21 systems.

Of the total named storms, just two of them reached Category 4 and only one, Ida, directly affected the Cuban territory. Ida made landfall as a Category 1 hurricane on the Isla de la Juventud in Cuba at 18:00 UTC on August 27 with winds of 75 mph (120 km/h) and a pressure of 987 mb. Later on the same day at 23:20 UTC, Ida made its second landfall at Pinar del Río, Cuba, with winds of 80 mph (130 km/h) and a minimum central pressure of 985 mb. After crossing Cuba and entering the Gulf of Mexico, Ida entered a region of increasingly favorable conditions, which allowed the storm's structure to improve.

With the passage of category 4 Hurricane Delta in 2020, through the Yucatán, increased migratory activity was observed in Cuba (between October 6 and 7), reaching the first peak on October 13 of this year.

Given the high probability of the exchange of bird species between islands generated by the influence of extreme synoptic events such as hurricanes or cold fronts, it would be of great importance to implement monitoring plans focused on potential areas for this exchange after the passage of these events. I identified four fundamental areas of possible influence:

1. *Cabo de San Antonio*: area of influence for Central American and North American species.

2. *Cayería norte de Cuba*: area of influence for species from the Bahamas and rarities from North America.
3. *Punta de Maisí*: area of influence for Hispaniola species.
4. *Southern coast of Santiago de Cuba-Guantánamo*: area of influence for species from Jamaica.

New records and other additions

This year four new records have been described: two at specific level and two at subspecific level (see below). The years 2020-2021 was marked by a deep crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, from the beginning of the year the country was closed to international tourism and therefore the activities of groups of visiting bird watchers were nil, and local banding programs were significantly limited. Both groups usually contribute most of the new records for the country.

Despite these limitations, the still fledgling local community of Cuban bird watchers remained very active. However, it was not possible to visit most high-contribution sites:

- I. **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias wardi*): **Record at subspecific level.** Reviewing the eBird photographic records for Cuba, it was possible to discover that some images belong to *A. h. wardi*, which is separable from the nominal due to its larger size, paler gray color, whitish area on the upper part of the neck, white face, and narrow ventral neck stripe with less brownish color (see Comments section #25). It is the first record for Cuba and the Caribbean.
- II. **Turkey Vulture (Northern)** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*): **Record at Subspecific level.** Reported for the first time for Cuba and the Caribbean based on photos taken of two individuals in Cayo Coco, northern Cuba and uploaded to

eBird by Benoit Beauchamp (see Comments section #27).

III. **Harris's Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*). **Record at specific level.** A specimen was captured by a local "bird trapper", in the surrounds of the city of Guantánamo, eastern Cuba (Rodríguez y Navarro in press a), (see Comments section #55). It is the first record for Cuba and the Caribbean.

IV. **White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) (white striped morph). **Record at specific level:** A specimen was captured by a local "bird trapper", in the town known as Peonía, north of the province of Ciego de Ávila (Rodríguez and Navarro, in press b). (see Comments section #56).

Nesting of the North American form of Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) is recorded for the first time for Cuba (see Comments section #31)

About the section "Comments"

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

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

Each new number of this Checklist is valid for the corresponding year, each of the important events related to new records, taxonomic changes and other topics of interest, are continuously published during the year on our page:
www.facebook.com/groups/517785205380651/

About eBird

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

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

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

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

- Be sure that the sightings are well identified and placed in the right location. If the species is difficult to identify, look for help from an expert in the group.
- **VERY IMPORTANT!** Close the list when you finish one site and continue to another location. In Cuba completely different habitats are located very close to one another and a few meters or kilometres in between will count!
- When you use a mobile phone be sure to make the right selection of the species on the list; sometimes fingers unintentionally flag the next or previous species on the list.
- In the case of rare species please add comments that explain the field marks used in the ID. The eBird reviewers will appreciate it, and a clear ID will help in the validation process of the sighting.

- When possible, add photos, videos, and audio recordings of the bird you are registering, especially with species marked as Rare for the area. We recommend you upload every photo at the moment you submit the list.
- When recording species in high counts (+100) in addition to writing the number in the corresponding box, include the number again in Comments, also adding if the count is an "exact count" or by estimation, so that the reviewers can distinguish typo errors.
- New records of species for Cuba must be supported by graphic information such as photos, videos, or any kind of proof that supports the validity of the sighting.
- Now you can use the eBird "Subspecies Groups", when you are completely sure the bird you saw belongs to the right subspecies (group), if not, just use the Standard English Name.

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

Useful links

eBird (upload your birdlist and explore):

<https://ebird.org/explore>

Avibase (bird data, international checklists and taxonomy)

<https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/avibase.jsp?lang=EN>

All About Birds (ID and sounds):

<https://www.allaboutbirds.org/news/>

Birds of the World (membership required):

<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/home>

Xeno-canto (bird calls database):

<https://www.xeno-canto.org/>

Table 1: Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba (main list)

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

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Redhead /Pato Cabecirrojo/ <i>Aythya americana</i> / REDH	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Duck /Pato Cabezón/ <i>Aythya collaris</i> / RNDU	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Scaup /Pato Morisco/ <i>Aythya affinis</i> / LESC	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter /Negrón Careto (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> / SUSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Scoter /Negrón Especulado (SEO)/ <i>Melanitta deglandi</i> / WWSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bufflehead /Pato Moñudo/ <i>Bucephala albeola</i> / BUFF	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Merganser /Pato de Cresta/ <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> / HOME	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Merganser (North American) /Pato Serrucho Raro/ <i>Mergus merganser</i> prob. <i>americanus</i> / COME	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser /Pato Serrucho/ <i>Mergus serrator</i> / RBME	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Duck /Pato Agostero/ <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i> / MADU	LC/VU	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Duck /Pato Chorizo/ <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> / RUDU	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
QUAIL AND ALLIES								
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Numididae								
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> Helmeted Guineafowl (West African) /Gallina de Guinea/ <i>Numida meleagris galeatus</i> / HELG	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-c4	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae								
34.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz/ <i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i> / NOBO	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	?	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae								
35.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Pheasant (Ring-necked) /Faisán/ <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> (prob. <i>torquatus</i>)/ RNEP	LC	-	U	Br	YR	N-c1	L
FLAMINGOS								
Order: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Family: Phoenicopteridae								
36.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Flamingo /Flamenco/ <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> / AMFL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC
GREBES								
Order: PODICIPEDIFORMES Family: Podicipedidae								
37.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Grebe /Zaramagullón Chico/ <i>Tachybaptus dominicus dominicus</i> / LEGR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
38.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe /Zaramagullón Grande/ <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> / PBGR	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Podilymbus podiceps podiceps</i>	LC	-	VR?	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Podilymbus podiceps antillarum</i>	LC	WI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
DOVES AND PIGEONS								
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae								
39.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) /Paloma Doméstica/ <i>Columba livia</i> / ROPI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c4	PC
40.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-naped Pigeon /Torcaza Cuellimorada/ <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> / SNPI	LC ¹	WI+	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
41.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Pigeon /Torcaza Cabeciblanca/ <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i> / WCPI	NT/VU	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
42.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Pigeon /Torcaza Boba/ <i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i> / PLAP	NT/VU	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
43.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Collared-Dove (Eurasian) /Tórtola de Collar/ <i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i> / EUCD	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c1	PC
44.	<input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Pigeon /Paloma Migratoria/ <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> / PAPI	Ex	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Ground Dove /Tojosa/ <i>Columbina passerina insularis</i> / CGDO	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
46.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz/ <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> / BHQD	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
47.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy) /Boyero/ <i>Geotrygon montana montana</i> / RUQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
48.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray²-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao/ <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> / GFQD	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC-L
49.	<input type="checkbox"/> Key West Quail-Dove /Barbiquejo/ <i>Geotrygon chrysia</i> / KWQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
50.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Dove /Paloma Aliblanca/ <i>Zenaida asiatica asiatica</i> / WWDO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zenaida Dove /Guanaro/ <i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i> / ZEND	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
52.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove /Paloma Rabiche/ <i>Zenaida macroura macroura</i> / MODO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
CUCKOOS AND ANIS								
Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae								
53.	<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth-billed Ani /Judío/ <i>Crotophaga ani</i> / SBAN	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
54.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Cuckoo /Primavera/ <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> / YBCU	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	PC
55.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove Cuckoo /Arrierito/ <i>Coccyzus minor</i> / MACU	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
56.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-billed Cuckoo /Primavera de Pico Negro/ <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> / BBCU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
57.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini</i> / GRLC	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini 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

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
NIGHTHAWKS, NIGHTJARDS AND POTOOS								
Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae								
58.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Nighthawk /Querequeté Americano/ <i>Chordeiles minor</i> / CONI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor minor</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor howelli</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
59.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Nighthawk /Querequeté/ <i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i> / ANNI	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
60.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chuck-will's-widow /Guabairo Americano/ <i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i> / CWWI	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
61.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ <i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i> / no code (see p. 11)	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus cubanensis cubanensis</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus cubanensis insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
62.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Whip-poor-will /Guabairo Chico/ <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> / EWPW	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nictibiidae								
63.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Potoo (Caribbean) /Potú/ <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp. (cf. jamaicensis)</i> / NORP	LC	?	VR	?	YR?	-	P
SWIFT AND HUMMINGBIRDS								
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae								
64.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (niger) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger niger</i> / BLSW	VU	WI	U	Br	T?-YR	-	L
65.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-collared Swift /Vencejo de Collar/ <i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i> / WCSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
66.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swift /Vencejo de Chimenea/ <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> / CHSW	VU	-	R	-	T	-	P
67.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> / ANPS	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae								
68.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-throated Hummingbird /Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/ <i>Archilochus colubris</i> / RTHU	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
69.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ <i>Mellisuga helenae</i> / BEEH	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
70.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Woodstar /Colibrí de Bahamas/ <i>Nesophlox evelynae</i> / BAWO	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
71.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ <i>Riccordia ricordii</i> / CUEM	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
MARSH BIRDS								
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae								
72.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ <i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i> / ZARA	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
73.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Rail /Gallinueta Escribano/ <i>Pardirallus maculatus</i> (cf. <i>insolitus</i>)/ SPRA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
74.	<input type="checkbox"/> King Rail /Gallinueta de Agua Dulce/ <i>Rallus elegans</i> / KIRA	NT	-	FC	Br	PM	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) <i>Rallus elegans elegans</i>	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
75.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clapper Rail /Gallinueta de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans</i> / CLRA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic Coast) / <i>Rallus crepitans crepitans</i>	LC	-	VR?	-	V-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) / <i>Rallus crepitans leucophaeus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) / <i>Rallus crepitans caribaeus</i>	LC	WI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
76.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail (Virginia) /Gallinueta de Virginia/ <i>Rallus limicola limicola</i> / VIRA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
77.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sora /Gallinueta Oscura/ <i>Porzana carolina</i> / SORA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
78.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Gallinule (American) /Gallareta de Pico Rojo/ <i>Gallinula galeata cerceris</i> / COGA	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
79.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Coot /Gallareta de Pico Blanco/ <i>Fulica americana</i> / AMCO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
80.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Gallinule /Gallareta Azul/ <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> / PUGA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
81.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Crane /Gallinuelita/ <i>Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii</i> / YBCR	LC	GA	U	Br?	YR?	-	L
82.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Rail (Northern) /Gallinuelita Prieta/ <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> / BLRA	EN	-	R	-?	T-PM ^W	-	QC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Aramidae								
83.	<input type="checkbox"/> Limpkin (Speckled) /Guareao/ <i>Aramus guarauna pictus</i> / LIMP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae								
84.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill Crane (nesiotes) /Grulla/ <i>Antigone canadensis nesiotes</i> / SACR	LC/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Recurvirostridae								
85.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-necked Stilt (Black-necked) /Cachiporra/ <i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i> / BNST	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
86.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Avocet /Avoceta Americana/ <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> / AMAV	LC	-	U-FC	Br	T ³ -WR ^{PM}	-	L
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Haematopodidae								
87.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Oystercatcher /Ostrero/ <i>Haematopus palliatus palliatus</i> / AMOY	LC	-	U	Br	T ⁴ -PM ^W	-	QC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae								
88.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Plover /Pluvial Cabezón/ <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> / BBPL	LC	-	Co-U	?	T-WR ^{PM}	-	QC

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89.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Golden-Plover /Pluvial Dorado/ <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> / AMGP	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
90.	<input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer /Títtere Sabanero/ <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> / KILL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus ternominatus</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
91.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Plover /Frailecillo Semipalmeado/ <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> / SEPL	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
92.	<input type="checkbox"/> Piping Plover /Frailecillo Silbador/ <i>Charadrius melodus</i> / PIPL	NT/VU	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
93.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Plover /Títtere Playero/ <i>Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia</i> / WIPL	LC	-	Co	Br	T ⁵ -PM ^S	-	PC
94.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Plover (nivosus) /Frailecillo Blanco/ <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> / SNPL	NT/VU	-	R	Br	T ⁶ -PM ^W	-	L
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Jacanidae								
95.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Jacana /Gallito de Río/ <i>Jacana spinosa violacea</i> / NOJA	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae								
96.	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Sandpiper /Ganga/ <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> / UPSA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
97.	<input type="checkbox"/> Whimbrel /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Chico/ <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> / WHIM	LC	-	U	-	V-T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (European) / <i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Hudsonian) <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
98.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Grande/ <i>Numenius americanus americanus</i> / LBCU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
99.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit /Avoceta Pechirroja/ <i>Limosa haemastica</i> / HUGO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
100.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Godwit /Avoceta Parda/ <i>Limosa fedoa</i> (prob. <i>fedoa</i>)/ MAGO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
101.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone /Revuelvepedras/ <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> / RUTU	LC	-	Co	?	T-PM ^W	-	PC
102.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot /Zarapico Raro/ <i>Calidris canutus</i> ssp./ REKN	NT	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
103.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruff /Combatiente (SEO)/ <i>Calidris pugnax</i> / RUFF	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
104.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stilt Sandpiper /Zarapico Patilargo/ <i>Calidris himantopus</i> / STSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
105.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling /Zarapico Blanco/ <i>Calidris alba</i> / SAND	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
106.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin /Zarapico Gris/ <i>Calidris alpina</i> (prob. <i>hudsonia</i>)/ DUNL	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
107.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Sandpiper /Zarapiquito/ <i>Calidris minutilla</i> / LESA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
108.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper /Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/ <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> / WRSA	LC	-	FC-R	-	T-WR	-	P

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109.	<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper /Zarapico Piquicorto/ <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> / BBSA	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
110.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper /Zarapico Moteado/ <i>Calidris melanotos</i> / PESA	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
111.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Sandpiper /Zarapico Semipalmeado/ <i>Calidris pusilla</i> / SESA	NT	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
112.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Sandpiper /Zarapico Chico/ <i>Calidris mauri</i> / WESA	LC	-	FC-U	-	T-WR?	-	L
113.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina/ <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> / SBDO	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (griseus) / <i>Limnodromus griseus griseus</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (hendersoni) / <i>Limnodromus griseus hendersoni</i>	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR?	.	P?
114.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/ <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> / LBDO	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
115.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Snipe /Becasina/ <i>Gallinago delicata</i> / WISN	LC	-	FC	-	T ⁷ -WR	-	PC
116.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper /Zarapico Manchado/ <i>Actitis macularius</i> / SPSA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
117.	<input type="checkbox"/> Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria) /Zarapico Solitario/ <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i> / SOSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
118.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/ <i>Tringa flavipes</i> / LEYE	LC	-	Co	?	T-WR ^{PM}	-	PC
119.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willet /Zarapico Real/ <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> / WILL	LC	-	Co	Br ⁸	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Eastern) / <i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i>	LC	-	Co	?	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Western) / <i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i>	LC	-	Co?	?	WR?	-	QC
120.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/ <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> / GRYE	LC	-	Co	?	T-PM ^W	-	PC
121.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Phalarope /Zarapico de Wilson/ <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> / WIPH	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
122.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Phalarope /Zarapico Nadador/ <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> / RNPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
123.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Phalarope /Zarapico Rojo/ <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> / REPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
GULL-LIKE-BIRDS								
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae								
124.	<input type="checkbox"/> South Polar Skua /Skua del Polo Sur/ <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i> / SPSK	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
125.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomarine Jaeger /Estercorario Pomarino/ <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> / POJA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR? ⁹	-	OW-P
126.	<input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic Jaeger /Estercorario Parasítico/ <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> / PAJA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
127.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Jaeger /Estercorario Rabero/ <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (prob. <i>pallescens</i>)/ LTJA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P

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	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae							
128.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dovekie /Pingüinito/ <i>Alle alle alle</i> / DOVE	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae							
129.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-legged Kittiwake (tridactyla) /Gallego Patinegro/ <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (prob. <i>tridactyla</i>)/ BLKI	VU	-	R	-	V	-	P
130.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sabine's Gull /Gallego de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Xema sabini sabini</i> / SAGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
131.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonaparte's Gull /Galleguito Chico/ <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> / BOGU	LC	-	R	-	T ¹⁰ -WR	-	P
132.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Gull /Galleguito Raro/ <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> / BHGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
133.	<input type="checkbox"/> Laughing Gull /Galleguito/ <i>Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla</i> / LAGU	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
134.	<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin's Gull /Galleguito de Franklin/ <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> / FRGU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
135.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-billed Gull /Gallego Real/ <i>Larus delawarensis</i> / RBGU	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	P
136.	<input type="checkbox"/> Herring Gull (American) /Gallego/ <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> / HERG	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
137.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Black-backed Gull /Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/ <i>Larus fuscus</i> (prob. <i>graellsii</i>)/ LBBG	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
138.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Black-backed Gull /Gallegón/ <i>Larus marinus</i> / GBBG	LC	-	VR	-	WR	-	P
139.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Noddy /Gaviota Boba/ <i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i> / BRNO	LC	-	FC	Br	T ¹¹ -SR	-	QC
140.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Tern /Gaviota Monja Prieta/ <i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i> / SOTE	LC	-	FC	Br	T ¹² -PM ^S	-	L
141.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridled Tern /Gaviota Monja/ <i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (<i>recognitus</i>)/ BRTE	LC	-	Co	Br	SR ^{PM}	-	L
142.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Tern /Gaviotica/ <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> / LETE	LC	-	Co	Br	T ¹³ -SR ^{PM}	-	QC
143.	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-billed Tern /Gaviota de Pico Largo/ <i>Phaetusa simplex</i> (prob. <i>simplex</i>)/ LBTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
144.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed) /Gaviota de Pico Corto/ <i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i> / GBTE	LC	-	FC	Br ¹⁴	T-PM ^W	-	PC
145.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Tern /Gaviota Real Grande/ <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> / CATE	LC	-	FC	?	T ¹⁵ -PM ^W	-	QC
146.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern (American) /Gaviotica Prieta/ <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i> / BLTE	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
147.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Tern /Gaviota Rosada/ <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> / ROST	LC/VU	-	R	Br	T ¹⁶ -SR ^{PM}	-	P
148.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Tern (hirundo/tibetana) /Gaviota Común/ <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> / COTE	LC	-	U	?	T ¹⁷ -WR	-	PC
149.	<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Tern /Gaviota Ártica/ <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> / ARTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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150.	<input type="checkbox"/> Forster's Tern /Gaviota de Forster/ <i>Sterna forsteri</i> / FOTE	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
151.	<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Tern /Gaviota Real/ <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i> / ROYT	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
152.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandwich Tern /Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/ <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> / SATE	LC	-	FC	Br	T ¹⁸ -PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cabot's) / <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acufavidus</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cayenne) / <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus</i>	LC	-	VR	Br	T-SR	-	L
153.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Skimmer (niger) /Gaviota Pico de Tijera/ <i>Rynchops niger niger</i> / BLSK	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae								
154.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic) /Contramaestre/ <i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i> / WTTR	LC	-	R	Br	PM ^S	-	OW-L
155.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-billed Tropicbird /Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/ <i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i> / RBTR	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae								
156.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon /Somormujo/ <i>Gavia immer</i> / COLO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae								
157.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's) /Pamperito de Wilson/ <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i> / WISP	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae								
158.	<input type="checkbox"/> Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's) /Pamperito de las Tempestades/ <i>Hydrobates leucorhous leucorhous</i> / LESP	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
159.	<input type="checkbox"/> Band-rumped Storm-Petrel /Pamperito de Castro/ <i>Hydrobates castro</i> / BSTP	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae								
160.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped Petrel /Pájaro de la Bruja/ <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> / BCPE	EN	-	R	?	? ¹⁹	-	OW-L
161.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cory's Shearwater (borealis) /Pampero de Cory/ <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> / CORS	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
162.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater /Pampero Oscuro/ <i>Ardenna grisea</i> / SOSH	NT	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
163.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Shearwater /Pampero Grande/ <i>Ardenna gravis</i> / GRSH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
164.	<input type="checkbox"/> Audubon's Shearwater /Pampero de Audubon/ <i>Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri</i> / AUSH	LC	-	R	Br	YR-PM?	-	OW-P
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae								
165.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Stork /Cayama/ <i>Mycteria americana</i> / WOST	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	L
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae								
166.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnificent Frigatebird /Rabihorcado/ <i>Fregata magnificens</i> / MAFR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae								
167.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Booby /Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/ <i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i> / MABO	LC	-	U	-	YR	-	OW ²⁰

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168.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Prieto/ <i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i> / BRBO	LC	-	FC ²¹	Br	YR	-	OW
169.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-footed Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Blanco/ <i>Sula sula sula</i> / RFBO	LC	-	R ²²	-	YR	-	OW
170.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Gannet /Albatros/ <i>Morus bassanus</i> / NOGA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae								
171.	<input type="checkbox"/> Anhinga /Marbella/ <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i> / ANHI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae								
172.	<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant /Corúa de Mar/ <i>Nannopterum auritum</i> ²³ / DCCO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nannopterum auritum auritum</i>	LC	-	R?	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nannopterum auritum floridanus</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nannopterum auritum heuretus</i>	LC	-	R?	-	V?	-	L?
173.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neotropic Cormorant /Corúa de Agua Dulce/ <i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i> ²⁴ <i>mexicanus</i> / NECO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae								
174.	<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican /Pelícano Blanco/ <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> / AWPE	LC	-	FC	-	WR ^{PM}	-	QC
175.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Pelican /Pelícano/ <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> / BRPE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Southern) / <i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic) / <i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	?	PM?	-	PC
HERONLIKE BIRDS								
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae								
176.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern /Guanabá Rojo/ <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> / AMBI	LC	-	U	-?	T-WR	-	QC
177.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern /Garcita/ <i>Ixobrychus exilis exilis</i> / LEBI	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	PC
178.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron /Garcilote Azul/ <i>Ardea herodias</i> / GBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Great Blue) / <i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Great Blue) / <i>Ardea herodias wardi</i> ²⁵	LC	-	Co	Br	YR/PM?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Great White) / <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> ²⁶	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC
179.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret (American) /Garzón/ <i>Ardea alba egretta</i> / GREG	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
180.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret /Garza Real/ <i>Egretta thula thula</i> / SNEG	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
181.	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron /Garza Azul/ <i>Egretta caerulea</i> / LBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
182.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Heron /Garza de Ventre Blanco/ <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i> / TRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
183.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reddish Egret /Garza Rojiza/ <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i> / REEG	NT	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	QC
184.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret (Western) /Garcita Bueyera/ <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> / CAEG	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC

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185.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis)/ Aguaitacaimán/ <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i> / GRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
186.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron (American)/ Guanabá de la Florida/ <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i> / BCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
187.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-crowned Night-Heron/ Guanabá Real/ <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> / YCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow-crowned Group)/ <i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow-crowned Group)/ <i>Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae								
188.	<input type="checkbox"/> White Ibis/ Coco Blanco/ <i>Eudocimus albus</i> / WHIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
189.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Ibis/ Coco Rojo/ <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> / SCIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
190.	<input type="checkbox"/> Glossy Ibis/ Coco Prieto/ <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> / GLIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
191.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Ibis/ Coco Cariblanco/ <i>Plegadis chihi</i> / WFIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
192.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Spoonbill/ Sevilla/ <i>Platalea ajaja</i> / ROSP	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
HAWKLIKE BIRDS								
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae								
193.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Vulture/ Zopilote/ <i>Coragyps atratus atratus</i> / BLVU	LC	-	R	?	PM	-	L
194.	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture (Northern)/ Aura Tiñosa/ <i>Cathartes aura</i> / TUVU	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cathartes aura aura</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cathartes aura septentrionalis</i> ²⁷	LC	-	U?	-?	T?-WR?	-	P
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae								
195.	<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey/ Guincho/ <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> / OSPR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (carolinensis)/ <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (ridgwayi)/ <i>Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi</i>	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae								
196.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Kite/ Gavilán Caguarero/ <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i> / no code (see pag.11)	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
197.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swallow-tailed Kite/ Gavilán Cola de Tijera/ <i>Elanoides forficatus forficatus</i> / STKI	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	L
198.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier/ Gavilán Sabanero/ <i>Circus hudsonicus</i> / NOHA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
199.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk/ Gavilancito/ <i>Accipiter striatus</i> / SSHA	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern)/ <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean)/ <i>Accipiter striatus fringilloides</i> ²⁸	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
200.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooper's Hawk/ Gavilán de Cooper/ <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> / COHA	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P ²⁹

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201.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo/ <i>Accipiter gundlachi</i> / GUHA	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter gundlachi gundlachi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter gundlachi wileyi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
202.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bald Eagle /Águila Calva/ <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus</i> / BAEA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
203.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Kite /Gavilán del Mississippi/ <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> / MIKI	LC	-	U-FC?	-	T	-	P
204.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snail Kite /Gavilán Caracolero/ <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> / SNKI	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
205.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Black Hawk /Gavilán Batista/ <i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i> / CUBH	NT/EN	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
206.	<input type="checkbox"/> Broad-winged Hawk /Gavilán Bobo/ <i>Buteo platypterus</i> / BWAH	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Buteo platypterus platypterus</i>	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) / <i>Buteo platypterus cubanensis</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
207.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Cola Corta/ <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> (prob. <i>fuliginosus</i>)/ STHA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
208.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk /Gavilán de Swainson/ <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> / SWHA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
209.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Monte/ <i>Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis</i> / RTHA	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	PM ²³⁰ -YR	-	PC
OWLS AND OTHER NOCTURNAL BIRDS								
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae								
210.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl /Lechuza/ <i>Tyto alba</i> / BANO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (American) / <i>Tyto alba pratincola</i>	LC	-	VR	Br ³¹	V-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (White-winged) / <i>Tyto alba furcata</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae								
211.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto/ <i>Margarobyas lawrencii lawrencii</i> / BLOW	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
212.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero/ <i>Glaucidium siju</i> / CUPO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju siju</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju vittatum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju turquinense</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
213.	<input type="checkbox"/> Burrowing Owl /Sijú de Sabana/ <i>Athene cunicularia</i> / BUOW	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Florida) / <i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (guadeloupensis Group) / <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamoensis</i>	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
214.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl (American) /Buho Chico (SEO)/ <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i> / LEOW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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215.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stygian Owl /Siguapa/ <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> / STOW	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
216.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl (Antillean) /Cáрабо/ <i>Asio flammeus domingensis</i> / SEOW	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
TROGONS, TODIES AND ALLIES								
Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae								
217.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Trogon /Tocororo/ <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> / CUTR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <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								
218.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Tody /Cartacuba/ <i>Todus multicolor</i> / CUTO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae								
219.	<input type="checkbox"/> Belted Kingfisher /Martín Pescador/ <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> / BEKI	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
WOODPECKERS								
Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae								
220.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i> / WIWO	LC	CU-GA-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
221.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker /Carpintero de Paso/ <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> / YBSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
222.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde/ <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i> / CGWO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus percussus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
223.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker (Cuban) /Carpintero Escapulario/ <i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> / NOFL	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
224.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso/ <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i> / FEFL	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
225.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> / IBWO	CR-Ex?	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
FALCONS AND ALLIES								
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae								
226.	<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Caracara /Caraira/ <i>Caracara plancus audubonii</i> ³² / CRCA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
227.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel /Cernícalo/ <i>Falco sparverius</i> / AMKE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Falco sparverius sparverius</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) / <i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
228.	<input type="checkbox"/> Merlin (Taiga) /Halcón de Palomas/ <i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i> / MERL	LC	-	Co	.33	T-WR	-	PC

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229.	<input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine Falcon /Halcón Peregrino/ <i>Falco peregrinus</i> / PEFA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (North American) / <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	LC	-	FC	Br?	T-WR-PM?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (tundrius) / <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
PARROTS AND PARAKEETS								
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae								
230.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-and-yellow Macaw /Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/ <i>Ara ararauna</i> / BAYM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
231.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ <i>Ara tricolor</i> / CUBM	Ex	CU	-	-	-	-	-
232.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo/ <i>Ara macao ssp.</i> / SCMA	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
233.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-and-green Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/ <i>Ara chloropterus</i> / RAGM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
234.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ <i>Psittacara euops</i> / CPAK	VU/EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
235.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parrot (Cuban) /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala</i> / CPAT	NT	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i>	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
FLYCATCHERS AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae								
236.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Crested Flycatcher /Bobito de Cresta/ <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> / GCFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
237.	<input type="checkbox"/> La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ <i>Myiarchus sagrae</i> / LSFL	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
238.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Kingbird /Pitirre Tropical/ <i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i> / TRKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
239.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Kingbird /Pitirre de Cassin/ <i>Tyrannus vociferans vociferans</i> / CAKI	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
240.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Kingbird /Pitirre del Oeste/ <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> / WEKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
241.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Kingbird /Pitirre Americano/ <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> / EAKI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
242.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Kingbird /Pitirre Abejero/ <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i> / GRAK	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
243.	<input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatibere/ <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i> / LOKI	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
244.	<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> / GIKI	EN	CU-LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
245.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor-tailed Flycatcher /Bobito Cola de Tijera/ <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> / STFL	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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246.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fork-tailed Flycatcher /Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Tyrannus savana</i> ssp? / FTFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
247.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/ <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (prob. <i>saturatus</i>) / WEWP	LC	-	VR?	-	T	-	P
248.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Este/ <i>Contopus virens</i> / EAWP	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
249.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus</i> / CUPE	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i>	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
250.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Flycatcher /Bobito Amarillo/ <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> / YBFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
251.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acadian Flycatcher /Bobito Verde/ <i>Empidonax virescens</i> / ACFL	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
252.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alder Flycatcher /Bobito de los Alisos ³⁴ / <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> / ALFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
253.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de Traill ³⁵ / <i>Empidonax traillii</i> / WIFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
254.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Flycatcher /Bobito Chico Americano ³⁶ / <i>Empidonax minimus</i> / LEFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
255.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Phoebe /Bobito Americano/ <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> / EAPH	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
256.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern?) /Bobito Bermellón/ <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (prob. <i>blatteus</i>) / VEFL	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
VIREOS AND CROWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae								
257.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Blanco/ <i>Vireo griseus</i> / WEVI	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (White-eyed) / <i>Vireo griseus griseus</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (White-eyed) / <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
258.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris</i> / TBVI	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i>	<i>VU</i>	CU	U	Br	YR	.	L
259.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ <i>Vireo gundlachii</i> / CUVI	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
260.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Vireo /Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> / YTVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
261.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Vireo /Verdón de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Vireo solitarius solitarius</i> / BHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
262.	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia Vireo /Vireo de Filadelfia/ <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> / PHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
263.	<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling Vireo /Vireo Cantor/ <i>Vireo gilvus gilvus</i> / WAVI	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P

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264.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Rojo/ <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> /REVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
265.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-whiskered Vireo /Bien-te-veo/ <i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i> /BWVI	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae								
266.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Crow (Cuban) /Cao Pinalero/ <i>Corvus palmarum</i> /PACR	LC	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corvus palmarum minutus</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
267.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ <i>Corvus nasicus</i> /CUCR	LC	CU-LY	FC	Br	YR	-	L
SWALLOWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae								
268.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Swallow /Golondrina de Collar/ <i>Riparia riparia riparia</i> /BANS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
269.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Swallow /Golondrina de Árboles/ <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> /TRES	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
270.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Swallow /Golondrina de Bahamas/ <i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i> /BAHS	EN	-	R	-	V	-	P
271.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Rough-winged Swallow /Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/ <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> /NRWS	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochrous</i>	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
272.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martin (subis/arboricola) /Golondrina Azul/ <i>Progne subis subis</i> /PUMA	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
273.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Martin /Golondrina Azul Cubana/ <i>Progne cryptoleuca</i> /CUMA	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
274.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean Martin /Golondrina Caribeña/ <i>Progne dominicensis</i> /CAMA	LC	-	VR	?	V	-	P
275.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow (American) /Golondrina Cola de Tijera/ <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i> /BARS	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
276.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Swallow (pyrrhonota Group) /Golondrina de Farallón/ <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota</i> /CLSW	LC	-	R-U?	-	T	-	P
277.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave Swallow (Caribbean) /Golondrina de Cuevas/ <i>Petrochelidon fulva fulva</i> /CASW	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR ^{PM}	-	PC
WRENS, GNATCATCHERS AND KINGLETS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae³⁷								
278.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet /Reyezuelo/ <i>Corthylio³⁸ calendula calendula</i> /RCKI	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae³⁹								
279.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing /Picotero del Cedro/ <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> /CEDW	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae⁴⁰								
280.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ <i>Polioptila lembeyi</i> /CUGN ⁴¹	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	Rg

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281.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-gray Gnatcatcher /Rabudita/ <i>Poliophtila caerulea caerulea</i> / BGGN ⁴²	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae ⁴³								
282.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Wren /Ferminia/ <i>Ferminia cerverai</i> / ZAWR	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
283.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren (Northern) /Troglodita Americano/ <i>Troglodytes aedon aedon</i> / HOWR	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae ⁴⁴								
284.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird /Zorzal Gato/ <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> / GRCA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
285.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher /Sinsonte Colorado/ <i>Toxostoma rufum rufum</i> / BRTH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
286.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ <i>Mimus gundlachii</i> / BAMO	LC	GA-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i>	NT	CU-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
287.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird /Sinsonte/ <i>Mimus polyglottos orpheus</i> / NOMO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae ⁴⁵								
288.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Starling /Estornino/ <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> / EUST	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
289.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Myna /Miná Común/ <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> / COMY	LC	-	VR	Br	V	P-C6 ⁴⁶	P
SOLITAIRES, TRUCHES AND MIMICS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae ⁴⁷								
290.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bluebird (Eastern) /Azulejo Pechirrojo/ <i>Sialia sialis sialis</i> / EABL	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
291.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Solitaire /Ruiseñor/ <i>Myadestes elisabeth</i> / CUSO	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth</i>	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myadestes elisabeth retrusus</i>	Ex	CU	†	Br	YR	-	L
292.	<input type="checkbox"/> Veery /Tordo Colorado/ <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> / VEER	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus fuscescens fuscescens</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus fuscescens salicicola</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
293.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-cheeked Thrush /Tordo de Mejillas Grises/ <i>Catharus minimus</i> / GCTH	LC	-	U	-	T	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus minimus minimus</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus minimus aliciae</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	L
294.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicknell's Thrush /Tordo de Bicknell/ <i>Catharus bicknelli</i> / BITH	VU/EN	-	U	-	T-WR	-	L
295.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed) /Tordo de Espalda Olivada/ <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> prob. <i>swainsoni</i> / SWTH	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
296.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush /Tordo de Cola Colorada/ <i>Catharus guttatus</i> (prob. <i>faxonii</i>)/ HETH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
297.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Thrush /Tordo Pecososo/ <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> / WOTH	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P

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298.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin (migratorius Group) /Zorzal Migratorio/ <i>Turdus migratorius</i> / AMRO	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (migratorius Group) / <i>Turdus migratorius migratorius</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (migratorius Group) / <i>Turdus migratorius achrusterus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V?	-	P
299.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Thrush /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus</i> / RLTH	LC	CU-GA-WC	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (rubripes Group) / <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
FINCHES AND SPARROWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae⁴⁸								
300.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered) /Damero/ <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> ssp. / SBMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
301.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Munia /Monjita Tricolor/ <i>Lonchura malacca</i> ssp. / TRMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
302.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut Munia /Monjita Castaña/ <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i> ssp. / CHMU	LC	-	R	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae⁴⁹								
303.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Wheatear (Greenland) /Tordo del Ártico/ <i>Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa</i> / NOWH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae⁵⁰								
304.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow /Gorrión Doméstico/ <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> / HOSP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c1	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae								
305.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit (rubescens Group) /Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/ <i>Anthus rubescens rubescens</i> / AMPI	LC	-	VR	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae								
306.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch /Gorrión Mexicano/ <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> (prob. <i>frontalis</i>)/ HOFI	LC	-	VR	-	? ⁵¹	?	P
307.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch /Chichí Bacal/ <i>Spinus psaltria jouyi</i> / LEGO	LC	-	-	-	-	P-C6	L
308.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch /Gorrión Amarillo/ <i>Spinus tristis</i> sp. (prob. <i>tristis</i>)/ AMGO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcariidae								
309.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur /Escribano Lapón (SEO)/ <i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i> / LALO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae								
310.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow /Chamberguito/ <i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i> / GRSP	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
311.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lark Sparrow /Gorrión de Uñas Largas / <i>Chondestes grammacus grammacus</i> / LASP	LC	-	R-VR	-	T-RW? ⁵²	-	P

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312.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chipping Sparrow /Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/ <i>Spizella passerina passerina</i> / CHSP	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
313.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay-colored Sparrow /Gorrión Colorado/ <i>Spizella pallida</i> / CCSP	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR ⁵³	-	P
314.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco /Junco de Ojos Oscuros/ <i>Junco hyemalis</i> / DEJU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P ⁵⁴
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Slate-colored) / <i>Junco hyemalis hyemalis</i> / SCJU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Pink-sided) / <i>Junco hyemalis mearnsi</i> / PSJU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
315.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow /Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/ <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> / WCSP	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (leucophrys) / <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i> / EWCS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Gambel's) <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii</i> / GWCS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
316.	<input type="checkbox"/> Harris's Sparrow /Gorrión de Harris/ <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> ⁵⁵	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
317.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Sparrow /Gorrión de Garganta Blanca/ <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> (white striped morph) ⁵⁶	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
318.	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow (Savannah) /Gorrión de Sabana/ <i>Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis</i> / SAVS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
319.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow /Gorrión de Lincoln/ <i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni</i> / LISP	LC	-	R	-	T-WR? ⁵⁷	-	QC
320.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ <i>Torreornis inexpectata</i> / ZASP	VU/EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i>	VU/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
321.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-tailed Towhee /Gorrión de Cola Verde/ <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> / GTTO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
SPINDALIS, BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Spindalidae								
322.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena</i> / WESP	LC	GA-LY-WC	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Teretistridae								
323.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ <i>Teretistris fernandinae</i> / YHWA	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
324.	<input type="checkbox"/> Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ <i>Teretistris fornsi</i> / ORWA	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae								
325.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Chat (virens) /Bijirita Grande/ <i>Icteria virens virens</i> / YBCH	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae								

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326.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird /Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla/ <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> / YHBL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
327.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink /Chambergó/ <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> / BOBO	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	L
328.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero/ <i>Sturnella magna hippocrepis</i> / EAME	NT	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
329.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Oriole /Solibio/ <i>Icterus melanopsis</i> / CUOR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
330.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Oriole (Orchard) /Turpial de Huertos/ <i>Icterus spurius</i> / OROR	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
331.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Oriole /Turpial de Garganta Negra/ <i>Icterus cucullatus</i> (cf. <i>igneus</i>)/ HOOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
332.	<input type="checkbox"/> Altamira Oriole /Turpial de Altamira/ <i>Icterus gularis</i> ssp. (cf. <i>mentalis</i>) / ALOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
333.	<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Oriole /Turpial/ <i>Icterus galbula</i> / BAOR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
334.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga/ <i>Agelaius assimilis</i> ⁵⁸ / RSBL	LC/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
335.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ <i>Agelaius humeralis</i> / TSBL	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <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
336.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shiny Cowbird /Pájaro Vaquero/ <i>Molothrus bonariensis minimus</i> / SHCO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
337.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird /Totí Americano/ <i>Molothrus ater ater</i> / BHCO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
338.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Blackbird /Totí/ <i>Ptiloxena atroviolacea</i> / CUBL	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
339.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ <i>Quiscalus niger</i> / GAGR	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <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
WARBLERS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae								
340.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ovenbird /Señorita de Monte/ <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> / OVEN	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla furvior</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
341.	<input type="checkbox"/> Worm-eating Warbler /Bijirita Gusanera/ <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> / WEWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
342.	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana Waterthrush /Señorita de Río/ <i>Parkesia motacilla</i> / LOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
343.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Waterthrush /Señorita de Manglar/ <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i> / NOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
344.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachman's Warbler /Bijirita de Bachman/ <i>Vermivora bachmanii</i> / BAWA	CR (PE)	-	†?	-	WR	-	L

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345.	<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Doradas/ <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> / GWWA	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
346.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Azules/ <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> / BWWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
347.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-and-white Warbler /Bijirita Trepadora/ <i>Mniotilta varia</i> / BAWW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
348.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prothonotary Warbler /Bijirita Protonotaria/ <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> / PROW	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
349.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Warbler /Bijirita de Swainson/ <i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i> / SWWA	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
350.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee Warbler /Bijirita de Tennessee/ <i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i> / TEWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
351.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange-crowned Warbler (celata) /Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/ <i>Leiothlypis celata celata</i> / OCWA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
352.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla) /Bijirita de Nashville/ <i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla</i> / NAWA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
353.	<input type="checkbox"/> Connecticut Warbler /Bijirita de Connecticut/ <i>Oporornis agilis</i> / CONW	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
354.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> / MOWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
355.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Warbler /Bijirita de Kentucky/ <i>Geothlypis formosa</i> / KEWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
356.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Yellowthroat (trichas Group) /Caretica/ <i>Geothlypis trichas trichas</i> / COYE	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
357.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Warbler /Monjita/ <i>Setophaga citrina</i> / HOYE	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
358.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Redstart /Candelita/ <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> / AMRE	LC	-	Co	-	WR ^{PM}	-	PC
359.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kirtland's Warbler /Bijirita de Kirtland/ <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> / KIWA	NT	-	XR	-	V	-	P
360.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape May Warbler /Bijirita Atigrada/ <i>Setophaga tigrina</i> / CMWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
361.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cerulean Warbler /Bijirita Azulosa/ <i>Setophaga cerulea</i> / CERW	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
362.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Parula /Bijirita Chica/ <i>Setophaga americana</i> / NOPA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
363.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia Warbler /Bijirita Magnolia/ <i>Setophaga magnolia</i> / MAWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
364.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bay-breasted Warbler /Bijirita Castaña/ <i>Setophaga castanea</i> / BBWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
365.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackburnian Warbler /Bijirita Blackburniana/ <i>Setophaga fusca</i> / BLBW	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
366.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow Warbler /Canario de Manglar/ <i>Setophaga petechia</i> / YEWA	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Setophaga petechia rubiginosa</i>	LC	-	R	-	T?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Northern) / <i>Setophaga petechia aestiva</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Golden) / <i>Setophaga petechia gundlachi</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	.	PC
367.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut-sided Warbler /Bijirita de Costados Castaños/ <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i> / CSWA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	QC
368.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackpoll Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/ <i>Setophaga striata</i> / BLPW	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
369.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Blue Warbler /Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga caerulescens</i> / BTBW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens caerulescens</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens cairnsi</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
370.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Warbler /Bijirita Común/ <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> / PAWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Western) / <i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i> / WPWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow) / <i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i> / YPWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
371.	<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ <i>Setophaga ptyophila</i> / OCAW	LC/VU	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
372.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Warbler /Bijirita de Pinos/ <i>Setophaga pinus pinus</i> / PIWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
373.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-rumped Warbler /Bijirita Coronada/ <i>Setophaga coronata</i> / YRWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Myrtle) / <i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i> / MYWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Audubon's) / <i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i> / AUWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
374.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/ <i>Setophaga dominica</i> / YTWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (dominica/stoddardi) / <i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (dominica/stoddardi) / <i>Setophaga dominica stoddardi</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (albilora) / <i>Setophaga dominica albilora</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
375.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Warbler /Mariposa Galana/ <i>Setophaga discolor</i> / PRAW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor discolor</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
376.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Gray Warbler /Bijirita Gris/ <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> ssp./ BTYW	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
377.	<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Warbler /Bijirita de Townsend/ <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> / TOWA	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
378.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Green Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga virens</i> / BTNW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
379.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Warbler /Bijirita de Canadá/ <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> / CAWA	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
380.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Warbler /Bijirita de Wilson/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> / WIWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (pileolata)/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (pusilla)/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pusilla</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
TANAGERS, GROSSBEAKS, BUNTINGS AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae								
381.	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer Tanager /Cardenal Rojo/ <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i> / SUTA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
382.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Tanager /Cardenal Alinegro/ <i>Piranga olivacea</i> / SCTA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
383.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Tanager /Cardenal del Oeste/ <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> / WETA ⁵⁹	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
384.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-breasted Grosbeak /Degollado/ <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> / RBGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
385.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Grosbeak /Picogrueso Cabecinregro/ <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> / BHGR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
386.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grosbeak /Azulejón/ <i>Passerina caerulea caerulea</i> / BLGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
387.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting /Mariposa Azul/ <i>Passerina amoena</i> / LAZB	LC	-	VR	-	V-T?	-	P
388.	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigo Bunting /Azulejo/ <i>Passerina cyanea</i> / INBU	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
389.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> / PABU	LC/VU	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
390.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dickcissel /Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Spiza americana</i> / DICK	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae								
391.	<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron Finch (Saffron) /Gorrión Azafrán/ <i>Sicalis flaveola ssp.</i> / SAFI	LC	-	VR	-	V	N-C5?	P
392.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-black Grassquit /Arrocero Negro/ <i>Volatinia jacarina splendens</i> / BGRA	LC	-	XR	-	V	?	P
393.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Honeycreeper /Aparecido de San Diego/ <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes</i> / RLHO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	?	PC
394.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bananaquit (Bahamas) /Reinita/ <i>Coereba flaveola bahamensis</i> / BANA	LC	-	R	-?	V-YR?	-	L
395.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín de la Tierra/ <i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus</i> / YFGR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
396.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito/ <i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> / CUBU (see pag.11)	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
397.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar/ <i>Phonipara canora</i> / CUGR	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
398.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín Prieto/ <i>Melanospiza bicolor bicolor</i> / BFGR	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	P

Table 2: Cuban Endemisms according to categories

No.	CUBAN ENDEMISMS ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES
FAMILY LEVEL	
1.	Teretistridae
GENUS LEVEL	
1.	<i>Starnoenas</i>
2.	<i>Cyanolimnas</i>
3.	<i>Margarobyas</i>
4.	<i>Xiphidiopicus</i>
5.	<i>Ferminia</i>
6.	<i>Torreornis</i>
7.	<i>Teretistris</i>
8.	<i>Ptiloxena</i>
9.	<i>Phonipara</i>
SPECIES LEVEL	
1.	Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz/ <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>
2.	Gray-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao/ <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>
3.	Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ <i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i>
4.	Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ <i>Mellisuga helenae</i>
5.	Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ <i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i>
6.	Cuban Kite /Gavilán Caguarero/ <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i>
7.	Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo/ <i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>
8.	Cuban Black Hawk /Gavilán Batista/ <i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i>
9.	Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto/ <i>Margarobyas lawrencii</i>
10.	Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero/ <i>Glaucidium siju</i>
11.	Cuban Trogon /Tocororo/ <i>Priotelus temnurus</i>
12.	Cuban Tody /Cartacuba/ <i>Todus multicolor</i>
13.	Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde/ <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>
14.	Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso/ <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>
15.	Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ <i>Ara tricolor</i> †
16.	Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ <i>Psittacara euops</i>
17.	Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ <i>Vireo gundlachii</i>
18.	Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ <i>Polioptila lembeyi</i>
19.	Zapata Wren / <i>Ferminia</i> / <i>Ferminia cerverai</i>
20.	Cuban Solitaire /Rruiseñor/ <i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>
21.	Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ <i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>
22.	Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ <i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>
23.	Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ <i>Teretistris fornsi</i>
24.	Cuban Oriole /Solibio/ <i>Icterus melanopsis</i>
25.	Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga/ <i>Agelaius assimilis</i>
26.	Cuban Blackbird /Totí/ <i>Ptiloxena atrovioleacea</i>
27.	Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar/ <i>Phonipara canora</i>
28.	Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito/ <i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>
SUBSPECIES LEVEL	
1.	Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz/ <i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i>
2.	Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini merlini</i>
3.	<i>Coccyzus merlini santamariae</i>
4.	<i>Coccyzus merlini decolor</i>
5.	Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i>
6.	King Rail (Northern) /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/ <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>
7.	Sandhill Crane (nesiotes) /Grulla/ <i>Antigone canadensis nesiotes</i>
8.	Sharp-shinned Hawk (Northern) /Gavilancito/ <i>Accipiter striatus fringilloides</i>
9.	Broad-winged Hawk (Northern) /Gavilán Bobo/ <i>Buteo platypterus cubanensis</i>
10.	Burrowing Owl (Florida) /Sijú de Sabana/ <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamoensis</i>
11.	Stygian Owl /Siguapa/ <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> ⁶⁰

12.	West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i>	
13.	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	
14.	Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i>	
15.	Cuban Parrot (Cuban) /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i>	
16.	Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatíbere/ <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i>	
17.	Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i>	
18.	<i>Contopus caribaeus morenoi</i>	
19.	<i>Contopus caribaeus nerlyi</i>	
20.	Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i>	
21.	Red-legged Thrush (plumbeus/schistaceus) /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i>	
22.	(rubripes/coryi) / <i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes</i>	
23.	Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i>	
24.	Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero/ <i>Sturnella magna hippocrepis</i>	
25.	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ <i>Agelaius humeralis scopulus</i>	
26.	<i>Agelaius humeralis humeralis</i>	
27.	Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ <i>Quiscalus niger caribaeus</i>	
28.	<i>Quiscalus niger gundlachii</i>	
CARIBBEAN ENDEMICIS IN CUBA		Near Endemic (NE)*
1.	West Indian Whistling-Duck /Yaguasa Cubana/ <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	-
2.	Plain Pigeon /Torcaza Boba/ <i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i>	-
3.	Great Lizard-Cuckoo /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini</i>	NE
4.	Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	-
5.	Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ <i>Riccordia ricordii</i>	NE
6.	West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i>	NE
7.	Cuban Parrot /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	NE
8.	La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ <i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	NE
9.	Loggerhead Kingbird /Pitirre Guatíbere	-
10.	Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	NE
11.	Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	NE
12.	Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	
13.	Palm Crow /Cao Pinalero/ <i>Corvus palmarum</i>	NE
14.	Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ <i>Corvus nasicus</i>	NE
15.	Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ <i>Mimus gundlachii</i>	-
16.	Red-legged Thrush /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	-
17.	Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena</i>	NE
18.	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ <i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	NE
19.	Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ <i>Quiscalus niger</i>	-
20.	Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ <i>Setophaga pityophila</i>	NE

* **Near Endemic (NE)**: Considered as an informal status, they are those species that has their largest area of distribution in Cuba, but, in addition, inhabit only some other small island or a reduced group of them.

Table 3: Hypothetical Forms

(These should not be considered in any way as part of the Cuban avifauna until official records are confirmed)

Species or subspecies that has been mentioned in different media but with doubtful, uncertain or unsatisfactory confirmation status for the Cuban archipelago. Underlined refers to cases at subspecific level.

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name
Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Black Duck /Pato Negro Americano/ <i>Anas rubripes</i>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Scaup /Pato Morisco Raro/ <i>Aythya marila neartica</i>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Goldeneye /Porrón Osculado (SEO)/ <i>Bucephala clangula</i>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mottled Duck /Pato Moteado/ <i>Anas fulvigula fulvigula</i>
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (borealis) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger borealis</i>
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Curlew Sandpiper /Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)/ <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Baird's Sandpiper /Playerito Unicolor/ <i>Calidris bairdii</i>
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Reef-Heron /Garceta Dimorfa/ <i>Egretta gularis</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Trogloditidae	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Wren /Troglodita de Ciénaga/ <i>Cistothorus palustris ssp.</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae	
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bohemian Waxwing /Ampelis Europeo/ <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> ⁶¹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Village Weaver /Tejedor Común (SEO)/ <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae	
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Finch /Camachuelo Purpúreo (SEO)/ <i>Haemorhous purpureus</i> ⁶²
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Evening Grosbeak /Picogordo Vespertino (SEO)/ <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> ⁶³
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin /Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)/ <i>Spinus pinus</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae	
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-tailed Oriole /Turpial de Cola Amarilla/ <i>Icterus mesomelas ssp.</i>
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackbird /Zanate Canadiense (SEO)/ <i>Euphagus carolinus ssp.</i>
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae	
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia's Warbler /Bijirita de Virginia/ <i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i> ⁶⁴
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae	
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cardinal /Cardenal Norteño (SEO)/ <i>Cardinalis cardinalis ssp.</i>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris pallidior</i> ⁶⁵

Table 4: Other Exotics, Introduced and Uncertain Origin Species

(These birds should not be considered part of the Cuban avifauna and are not included in the main list)

Species or subspecies recorded as unsuccessful introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity*, and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self-sustaining according to the history of Cuban ornithology. For basic information about each species see previous numbers of this checklist.

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Refer.	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae				
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinamou /Tinamidae sp. (not specified)	Bond, 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae				
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Chachalaca /Chachalaca norteña/ <i>Ortalis vetula</i> ssp.	Bond, 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae				
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> California Quail /Colín de California (SEO)/ <i>Callipepla californica</i> ssp.	Bond, 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Montezuma Quail /Colín de Montezuma/ <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i> ssp.	Bond 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae				
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barbary Partridge /Perdiz Moruna (SEO)/ <i>Alectoris barbara</i> ssp.	Bond 1950	N. Africa	P-C6
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocellated Turkey /Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado/ <i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Bond 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common/Japanese Quail /Codorniz Común/ <i>Coturnix japonica</i>	New register ⁶⁶	Asia	P-C1
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae				
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Dove /Paloma Diamante/ <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Navarro 2020a	Australia	E
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae				
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood-Rail (not specified) /Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)/ <i>Aramides</i> sp.	Bond 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae				
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-knee (not specified prob. Double-striped) /Alcaraván (sin especificar)/ <i>Burhinus</i> sp.	Bond 1950	Cf. Central, South Am. & West Indies	P-C6
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae				
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kingfisher (Common) /Martín Pescador Europeo/ <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ssp.	Rodríguez et al., 2005	Eurasia & North Africa	E?
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae				
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cockatiel /Cacatillo/ <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Budgerigar /Periquito de Australia/ <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae				
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-ringed Parakeet /Cotorra de Kramer (SEO)/ <i>Psittacula krameri</i> ssp.	Kirwan 2000	Asia & Africa	E

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ <i>Latin Name</i>	Refer.	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rosy-faced Lovebird /Agapornis/ <i>Agapornis roseicolis ssp.</i>	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Africa	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae				
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Crow /Cuervo de la India/ <i>Corvus splendens ssp.</i>	Ryall, 2016	Asia, Australia, Indonesia	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae				
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bishop sp. /Obispo sp./ <i>Euplectes cf. hordaceus/afer</i>	Garrido and Wiley, 2010	Africa	N-C5?/E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae				
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Firetail /Diamante Moteado/ <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	On this paper ⁶⁷	Australia	E
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zebra Finch / Diamante Cebra de Timor/ <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Navarro, 2019a	Africa & Australia	E
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouldian Finch /Lady Gould/ <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (domestic)	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Australia	E
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Munia /Isabelita/ <i>Lonchura striata ssp.</i> (domestic)	Navarro, 2021a	SE Asia	E
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Java Sparrow /Gorrión de Java/ <i>Padda</i> ⁶⁸ <i>oryzivora</i>	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Indonesia	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae				
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan Golden Sparrow /Gorrión Dorado/ <i>Passer luteus</i>	Garrido and García, 1975	Africa	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae				
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Goldfinch /Jilguero/ <i>Carduelis carduelis ssp.</i>	Gundlach, 1873	Europe	P-C6?
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Siskin /Jilguero Rojo/ <i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	Gundlach, 1873	South Am.	E?
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Island Canary /Canario/ <i>Serinus canaria</i>	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Canary Islands	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae				
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rufous-collared Sparrow /Chingolo Común (SEO)/ <i>Zonotrichia capensis ssp.</i>	Garrido and García, 1975	Central, South America & West Indies	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae				
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-crested Cardinal /Cardellina crestada/ <i>Paroaria coronata</i>	D'Orbigny in La Sagra, 1839	South Am.	E
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-cowled Cardinal /Cardellina dominica (SEO)/ <i>Paroaria dominicana</i>	D'Orbigny in La Sagra, 1839	South Am.	E
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater /Semillero Torcaz (SEO)/ <i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	Bond, 1950	Mexico	E?

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

Table 5: List of late Quaternary Fossil and Extinct Birds of Cuba*

(The information provided is based on Orihuela, 2019 updated from recent publications.

	Species	Range
Order: CAPRIMULGUIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae		
1.	Pauraque n.c.n.** (<i>Siphonorhis daiquiri</i>)	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae		
2.	Rail n.c.n. (<i>Nesotrochis picapicensis</i>)	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae		
3.	Cuban Flightless Crane (<i>Antigone cubensis</i>)	Cuba
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae		
4.	Double-striped Thick-knee (<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>)	North and Middle America, Greater Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae		
5.	Snipe n.c.n. (<i>Gallinago kakuki</i>)	Greater Antilles, Cayman, Bahamas, Cuba
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae		
6.	Cigüeña n.c.n. (<i>Ciconia maltha</i> (=lydekkeri))	Pan-American
7.	Stork n.c.n. (<i>Ciconia</i> sp.)	undefined
8.	Wetmore's Stork (<i>Mycteria wetmorei</i>)	North America-Cuba
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Teratornithidae		
9.	Cuban Teratorn (<i>Oscaravis olsoni</i>)	Cuba
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae		
10.	Bare-throated Tiger-Heron (<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>)	Middle America
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae		
11.	Cuban Condor (<i>Gymnogyps varonai</i>)	Cuba
12.	Cuban Black Vulture (<i>Coragyps seductus</i>)	Cuba
13.	Emslie's Vulture (<i>Cathartes emsliei</i>)	Cuba
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae		
14.	Hawk n.c.n. (<i>Amplibuteo woodwardi</i>)	North America-Caribbean
15.	Red-shouldered Hawk (<i>Buteo lineatus</i>)	North America- Bahamas-Cuba
16.	San Felipe's Hawk (<i>Buteo sanfelipensis</i>)	Cuba
17.	Borras' Hawk (<i>Buteogallus borraasi</i>)	Cuba
18.	Fragile Eagle (<i>Buteogallus cf. fragilis</i>)	undefined
19.	Roy's Hawk (<i>Buteogallus royi</i>)	Cuba
20.	Wolf Hawk (<i>Buteogallus irpus</i>) ⁶⁹	Cuba, Hispaniola
21.	Black-chested Buzzard (<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>)	South America
22.	Suárez's Giant Eagle (<i>Gigantohierax suarezi</i>)	Cuba
23.	Itche's Eagle (<i>Gigantohierax itchei</i>)	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae		
24.	Owl n.c.n. (<i>Tyto noeli</i>)	Jamaica, Barbuda, Cuba
25.	Owl n.c.n. (<i>Tyto pollens</i>)	Cuba
26.	Craves's Giant Owl (<i>Tyto cravesae</i>)	Cuba
27.	Cuban Dwarf Barn Owl (<i>Tyto maniola</i>)	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae		
28.	Owl n.c.n. (<i>Bubo osvaldoi</i>)	Cuba

	Species	Range
29.	Arredondo's Owl (<i>Pulsatrix arredondoï</i>)	Cuba
30.	Cuban Giant Owl (<i>Ornimegalonyx oteroi</i>)	Cuba
31.	Giant Owl (<i>Ornimegalonyx ewingi</i>)	Cuba
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae		
32.	Bahama Caracara (<i>Caracara creightoni</i>)	Cuba- Bahamas
33.	Cuban Caracara (<i>Milvago carbo</i>)	Cuba
34.	Diaz Franco's Caracara (<i>Milvago diazfrancoi</i>)	Cuba
35.	Aplomado Falcon (<i>Falco femoralis</i>)	Southern United States-southern South America
36.	Falco n.c.n. (<i>Falco kurochkini</i>)	Cuba
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae		
37.	Cuban Macaw (<i>Ara tricolor</i>)	Cuba

* The list refers only to birds found in the fossil record that are currently extinct within the range between the Upper Pleistocene and early Holocene. It is important to note that other living species have also been found in the Cuban fossil record; others that are already extinct in recent times have not yet been found as fossils and for this reason they have not been included in this list.

** n.c.n.: No common name

Comments

- ¹ **Scaly-naped Pigeon** (*Patagioenas squamosa*): It must be analyzed for more details on the category of threat; there are hunting pressures, its current population status, and preference for habitat in mountainous areas.
- ² **Gray-fronted Quail-Dove** (*Geotrygon caniceps*): It should be noted that common English names that contain the word “gray” may vary between the European and North American lists. Gray and grey are both common spellings of the color between black and white. Gray is more frequent in American English, whereas grey is more common in British English. The varying usage of both grey and gray extends to specialized terms such as animal species (gray/grey whale) and scientific terms (gray/grey matter).
- ³ **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ⁴ **American Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus palliatus*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez 2011.
- ⁵ **Wilson's Plover** (*Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ⁶ **Snowy Plover** (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ⁷ **Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ⁸ **Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*): Despite the fact that a large part of the specialized bibliography on Cuban birds mentions this species as having a nesting site in Cuba, there is no official record whatsoever. Originally Gundlach (1893) observed it during the reproductive stage in Guantánamo and proposed the possibility that it would reproduce in the territory, then Barbour (1943) took up these comments. Garrido and García (1975) established this species as reproductive; however, they do not refer to nesting records. All the subsequent bibliography assumed this data as accurate. Blanco et al. (2001) also does not make a detailed mention of any specific report, though it places a point on the map considered to be a “safe” record of reproduction, but without specifying data. I recently asked Orlando Garrido (pers. comm., October 25, 2021) about the issue and he told me that he did not officially publish the first nesting record for Cuba, but limited himself to referring to the nesting status in the Catalog of the Birds of Cuba from 1975. According to their comments, this record was made in Cayo Estopa, Canarreos archipelago, south of Cuba and consisted of two eggs laid on the sand among herbaceous vegetation, where it was possible to observe one of the parents. More recently, Rodolfo Castro Álvarez (personal communication, October 20, 2021) observed two chicks aged one week or more running after one of the parents along the banks of the Maspotón lagoon, in Los Palacios, Pinar del Río. He also commented that during the reproductive season, considerable flocks remain in the area. The Garrido registry and the latter described are the only reliable reports for the Cuban archipelago.
- ⁹ **Pomarine Jaeger** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*): Residence status could be given because of the frequent visits to areas of the Cuban platform and border areas with international waters.
- ¹⁰ **Bonaparte's Gull** (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹¹ **Brown Noddy** (*Anous stolidus*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹² **Sooty Tern** (*Onychoprion fuscatus*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.

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- ¹³ **Least Tern** (*Sternula antillarum*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹⁴ **Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed)** (*Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*): Added the categories of Transient based on an individual ringed in Maryland, USA and captured in the province of Holguín in October (Blanco and Sánchez, 2011) and Partial Migratory with proven nesting for the Sifontes and Sabinal keys, with colonies of between 8 and 70 breeding pairs (Blanco and Sánchez, 2011; Rodríguez et al., 2003 and Barrio et al., 2007).
- ¹⁵ **Caspian Tern** (*Hydroprogne caspia*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹⁶ **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹⁷ **Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹⁸ **Sandwich Tern** (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*): Added the category of Transient proposed by Blanco and Sánchez, 2011.
- ¹⁹ **Black-capped Petrel** (*Pterodroma hasitata*): I mentioned in the former issue that this is a species of pelagic habits with very limited information available for Cuba, which is why it is difficult to define its status. I decided to state the same comments as before adding some new information. A fairly complete summary of the records of the species in the archipelago was mentioned by Kirkconnell et al. (2020), where it is considered a possible Breeding Visitor in Cuba, however given the absence of reproductive evidence, although very likely, I prefer to give both variables an uncertain status, pending future studies and more concrete evidence.

Although the situation with the status of the species for Cuba is quite complex, I would like to try to provide an approach based on the results obtained by Leopold et al. (2019). The largest number of records is concentrated in the northern and central Caribbean, which coincides with the area with the highest number of records in the east and southeast of Cuba (Santiago de Cuba and Maisí in Guantánamo) and where there have been precise reports for all four seasons of the year (Leopold et al., 2019). This perhaps makes it a local YR (oceanic) at the level of Cuba and on the fringes of its territorial waters, where these birds apparently forage throughout the year. If its nesting is confirmed, it would also become a breeding Winter Resident inland. That is to say that in the area there are optimal conditions for the species with the current that occurs in the Paso de los Vientos, off the coast of Maisí and with deep waters south of the Sierra Maestra, where the bathymetry at about 500 m from the coast decreases considerably to more than 7000 meters below sea level.

Most of the records for Cuba have been made during the reproductive season, for the months between January and February in waters southeast of the island of Cuba (Lee & Viña, 1993; Goetz et al., 2012 and Norton et al., 2004), with estimates of between 25 and 46 individuals (Farnsworth et al., 2005) and coincidentally also for the south of the province of Cienfuegos for these same months (Regalado, 1998), also including the month of November. However, there are records of birds tracked with satellite markers that have crossed over the island to the north from the east (between Guantánamo and Moa) in months outside the reproductive season (Jodice et al., 2015) and interactions with Cuban territory have been registered for individuals marked between April-June and between April-May (Jodice et al., 2015). In the latter they moved through waters southeast of Cuba, getting very close to the coast near Cabo Cruz.

- ²⁰ **Masked Booby** (*Sula dactylatra dactylatra*): The Open Water (OW) category is included for the first time to categorize those species that do not frequent the coasts and that develop their life cycle in the open sea, often in waters surrounding Cuban territory (territorial or adjacent). My friend and merchant marine officer Ivan Guerra, who travels continuously on a cargo ship

around the island, has been sharing data and photos about the different species he observes during his tours. This species is usually rare in national waters, although eventually several individuals have been observed at distances ranging between 15 and 20 km from the coast (southern Cuba), however they become more abundant as they take to deep waters between 30 to 60 km in a southeasterly direction, where flocks of between 60 to 80 individuals have been observed.

- ²¹ **Brown Booby (Atlantic)** (*Sula leucogaster leucogaster*): The Open Water (OW) category is included for the first time to categorize those species that do not frequent the coasts and that complete their life cycle in the open sea, often in waters surrounding Cuban territory (territorial or adjacent). My friend and merchant marine officer Ivan Guerra, who makes regular trips on a cargo ship around the island, has been sharing data and photos about the different species he observes during his tours. According to his comments, this is an extremely common species around Cuba; in territorial waters between 1 and 10 individuals can be observed all the time around the boat, even spending the night on it, and as they move away from the coast they can be observed flocks of between 5 and 60 individuals. Usually individuals of this species use the boat as "ship assisted" and move great distances along the island and even outside of it and then disappear in the distance. This species of Booby is the most common in areas near the coasts (Schreiber, 2000).
- ²² **Red-footed Booby (Atlantic)** (*Sula sula sula*): The Open Water (OW) category is included for the first time to categorize those species that do not frequent the coasts and that develop their life cycle in the open sea, often in waters surrounding Cuban territory (territorial or adjacent). Merchant marine officer Ivan Guerra has been sharing data and photos about the different species he observes during his tours. According to the reports of this colleague, this species is the least common; however he has observed it on several occasions around Cuba and photographed in its three color forms. On one occasion, several individuals used the boat from south of eastern Cuba all the way along the southern coast and withdrew in waters near Mexico west of Cabo de San Antonio.
- ²³ **Double-crested Cormorant** (*Nannopterum auritum*): following Chesser et al., (2021, p. 7):
Nannopterum was formerly synonymized with *Phalacrocorax* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Kennedy and Spencer 2014 and Kennedy et al., 2019) show deep divergences within *Phalacrocorax* largely congruent with differences based on osteological data (Worthy, 2011).
- ²⁴ **Neotropic Cormorant** (*Nannopterum brasilianum*): following Chesser et al. (2021, p. 7):
Nannopterum was formerly synonymized with *Phalacrocorax* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Kennedy and Spencer, 2014 and Kennedy et al., 2019) show deep divergences within *Phalacrocorax* largely congruent with differences based on osteological data (Worthy, 2011).
- ²⁵ **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias wardi*): Only two subspecies (*A. h. herodias* and *A. h. occidentalis*) and a hybrid form, Würdemann's Heron (*wardi* x *occidentalis*) had been officially confirmed for Cuba (Garrido and García Montaña, 1975; Kirkconnell et al., 2020). Kirwan et al. (2019) referring to Kirkconnell et al. (2020), in press at that time, suspected the presence of *wardi* in Cuba, but mentioned the possible and potential confusion with Würdemann's Heron. Later Kirkconnell et al. (2020) noted that an isolated individual reported by Kirkconnell and Kirwan (2008) on Cayo Guillermo and Cayo Paredón, north of central Cuba, could belong to *A. h. wardi* or Würdemann's (unconfirmed), so, this mention is ambiguous when referring to a publication where only Würdemann's Heron is recorded: "...Se ha observado la forma Würdemann's en seis ocasiones al suroeste del cayo. Dichas observaciones fueron hechas entre los meses de febrero y abril del 2002, 2005 y 2006..." (Kirkconnell and Kirwan, 2008, p. 28). In neither case are diagnostic characters described that could confirm the identification of *wardi* subspecies for Cuba.

Taking into account that the former reference of *wardi* for Cuba remains unclear, indications are that only two forms have been recognized on the insular Caribbean (Vennesland and Butler, 2020). The nominal race (*herodias*, one of the blue forms), is considered in Cuba as a Transient and Winter Resident, whereas *A. h. occidentalis* (white form) is the only one confirmed as permanent resident and nesting until now. Personal and other colleagues' records confirm that some of the blue forms also nest in Cuba, so I took on the task of requesting photos from each of the protected areas throughout the country and also searched through the eBird image bank. Surprisingly, I discovered that some images reviewed matched the form described for Florida (*A. h. wardi*) (Da Silva, 2015; MacKay, 2016a; 2016b and Desalermos, 2017), which were unknown for the Caribbean islands or the Bahamas (Oberholser 1912). Ward's Heron (*A. h. wardi*) differs from the nominal form, being larger, light gray dorsal color and white face, with reduced ventral neck stripes and little brown color.

It was to be expected that the blue form that inhabited Cuba would be the same as the one that resides in Florida (*wardi*), but it is very curious that both territories share the white form (*occidentalis*) and one of the blue forms (*wardi*) and overlap their area of distribution, and that these are the only places where it is possible to find the supposedly "hybrid" Würdemann's form, which is the result of the crossing between *occidentalis* x *wardi*. This, in my opinion, opens up many questions and makes a more holistic analysis necessary, including needing more data from the Caribbean islands, at least those closest to the continent.

²⁶ **Great Blue Heron (Great White)** (*Ardea herodias occidentalis*): Treated as a species (*Ardea occidentalis*) by Birdlife International (2021b) and given Endangered status.

²⁷ **Turkey Vulture (Northern)** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*): For Cuba and the Caribbean area, only the nominal subspecies *C. a. aura* (Wetmore, 1964; Garrido and García, 1975; Kirwan et al., 2019; Kirkconnell et al., 2020; Kirk and Mossman, 2020 and Navarro, 2021a). However tagged birds were observed in Havana (Wotzkow and Wiley, 1998), which evidences the existence of migratory movements from the continent, although on that occasion it was not possible to determine the subspecies since the birds were observed in flight. These migratory movements could involve several subspecies (*aura*, *meridionalis* and *septentrionalis*), but the nominal would be expected to be the most common. Large numbers are observed heading south (towards Cuba) annually at the Florida Keys Hawkwatch observatory (Gálvez, 2020), with annual averages (1999-2020) of 3,908 birds per year, with maximum counts of up to 11,475 (year 2000) per season, so it would be expected that a good part of these birds would head towards Cuba.

In photographic records uploaded to eBird, it was possible to determine the presence of the subspecies *C. a. septentrionalis*, this constitutes the first record for Cuba and the Caribbean. Among the images I was able to identify two individuals perched in the coastal karst in Cayo Coco, Ciego de Ávila province, on March 22, 2014 (Beauchamp, 2014). This form is easily distinguished from the rest by having a contrastingly clear border on the wing coverts and distal edge of secondaries (Wetmore, 1964), which gives it a variegated appearance. It is also possible to appreciate the usually prominent facial papillae. The nominal form is uniformly dark in color, sometimes with some light (chocolate) areas on the wing coverts, but never conspicuous as in the form *septentrionalis*. Turkey Vulture is a very common species in Cuba, and due to its habits and characteristics it can easily be underestimated at a subspecific level during counts. More detailed observations are needed to establish the status of the form for Cuba.

According to Wetmore (1964 p. 2-3) *C. a. septentrionalis* is distributed from:

E North America from SE Canada (E Ontario, Quebec) S to SE USA (E from Louisiana); N populations winter S to SE USA (Kirk and Mossman, 2020). Breeds in eastern North America from eastern Minnesota (Itasca County, rarely), central Wisconsin (Oconto County, one record), south-central Michigan, southern Ontario,

central New York, southwestern Massachusetts, and Connecticut, south through eastern Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas to Louisiana, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida. Intergrades with *C. a. meridionalis* in Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and eastern Texas.

Winters from the Ohio Valley, central Maryland (rarely in the intervening mountains), and New Jersey south to southern Texas (Rio Grande City), the shores of the Gulf of Mexico east to southern Florida, and the southeastern Atlantic coast.

Recorded casually in southern Arizona (Pima County), Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Labrador, Newfoundland, eastern Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine: Accidental in Bermuda (one record, December 1853).

²⁸ **(Cuban) Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus fringilloides*): Recent molecular studies (Catanach et al., 2021) concluded that the Caribbean forms: *striatus* (Hispaniola), *fringilloides* (Cuba) and *venator* (Puerto Rico) constitute independent lineages of the migratory form of North America (*velox*), which had been treated as conspecific with *striatus*. This means that the populations of each island could be treated as different species; the Cuban form is the most differentiated both genetically and morphologically from the rest of the Caribbean. Some authors found links for the Cuban form with the populations of South America. It is significant that *fringilloides* have great similarities in the barred lower parts with *erythronemius*, therefore, it would be of great importance to conduct more exhaustive molecular studies that cover each one of the populations on the island. Thanks to the project with the Cuban Sharp-shinned Hawk, carried out by a multidisciplinary team based in the Alejandro de Humboldt National Park, it has been possible to describe for the first time the nest, eggs and chicks, as well as aspects of the reproductive biology of this form (Navarro et al., in press). This project aims to carry out taxonomic studies of the different populations on the island and deepen our knowledge of aspects of their natural history.

We must consider that given the results of Catanach et al. (2020), it is very likely that the *fringilloides* form will soon emerge as an endemic species in Cuba. The Cuban Sharp-shinned Hawk (Gavilancito Cubano) is one of the most endangered birds of prey on the island, second only to the Cuban Kite, mostly restricted to ecosystems in mountainous areas. It is necessary to re-evaluate its conservation status and propose a category. So far the Sharp-shinned Hawk has been considered as Least Concern by IUCN, because it has been treated as conspecific with the continental form (*velox*), which has meant that there has been little international support for its study and conservation.

²⁹ **Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperi*): This species was reported for the first time by Rodríguez (2010) in an autumn migration passage through the westernmost tip of Cuba (Cabo de San Antonio). Although the diagnostic characters (tail bands) provided in the publication are not definitive for the differentiation, I was able to obtain accessory details. F. Rodríguez (personal communication, October 25, 2020) described that on several occasions large flocks of Sharp-shinned Hawks, along with other species of raptors were sighted in the area, all in migratory groups from the north, among which were three or four much larger individuals (*Accipiter*) and assignable possibly to Cooper's Hawk, but unfortunately there are no photos yet of this species in Cuba. Orlando Marrero (personal communication, October 27, 2020) and R. Montero (personal communication, 28 October 2020) told me that every year during the spring migration between April and May, considerable numbers of raptors fly over the Hicacos peninsula (Varadero), and among them are many Sharp-shinned Hawks and coincidentally during those days individuals of considerable size were observed, assignable to Cooper's/Gundlach's Hawk of which they could record videos, but at a considerable distance, not allowing for their correct identification. Kirkconnell et al. (2020) consider it hypothetical and carried out a detailed review of the previous records associated with this species for Cuba, concluding that said records were not conclusive for Cooper's Hawk, due the lack of proof. It is interesting that Breman et al. (2012) concluded that there is a level of genetic relationship

between Cooper's and Gundlach's Hawk, which could indicate some level of introgression, however their results were not conclusive, especially due to the reduced number of samples analyzed (n=1).

A photographic record from Cayo Coco (Navarro, 2021c) shows a bird with a pattern that is not typical of Gundlach's, but very similar to a Cooper's Hawk. This individual has the entire underside uniformly barred: ferruginous on a white background, from the belly to the throat, similar birds of the south-west of North America and adjacent to Mexico, where the pattern is much more reddish and the tarsi darker and less bordered with white, as in the photo of the bird taken by Gagnier (2021). Gundlach's tends to show huge variations in its coloration patterns; however, it always has a smudgy area on the chest, where the white barrings are considerably reduced and overlap with a gray area, which becomes pure gray in some individuals, in other individuals the gray background on the breast overlaps with a rusty barred pattern, always giving a "smudged" appearance on the chest. The most interesting thing is that it was a bird in full reproductive period, with a nest and chicks, so it is important to make new observations in the area to clarify the taxonomic status of these individuals.

³⁰ **Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*): An eBird record (Castro, 2021) describes the observation of an individual with an apparent dark morph on the southern coast of Pinar del Río (Los Palacios), which is congruent with the dark color pattern typical of North American populations, unfortunately it was not possible to obtain a photo, but only a field sketch (drawing) of the bird observed (Castro, 2021). This opens up expectations that individuals from the continental populations could eventually migrate to Cuba.

³¹ **Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba pratincola*): This form was only known as Accidental or a rare Winter Resident for Cuba (Garrido and Montaña, 1975; Garrido and Kirkconnell 2010; Kirkconnell et al., 2020 and Navarro, 2021a). **The first nesting record** of the subspecies *T. a. pratincola* for the Cuban archipelago is reported in this issue and consisted of a brood with three chicks found inside an elevated water tank that was disassembled. One of them did not survive and the other two were rescued by Valeria Hernández, who managed to save them. Of these, one had very slow growth without ever moving, the other was a completely feathered individual approximately 56 days old. According to the data provided by Valeria, the nest was found on October 2021, in the city of Pinar del Río and the bird shows all the characteristics of the North American form, absence of a white patch on the wings, typical of *furcata*, and the small spots on the chest in the shape of a rhombus and without dark extension on the shaft as is frequent in the Cuban form, in addition it presents an ochre coloration in all the lower parts which is characteristic of *pratincola* (Ridgway, 1914).

It is not a surprise that this form is eventually nesting in Cuba, given the availability of food resources, habitats and proximity to Florida. It is also considered a recent colonizer in the Bahamas and Hispaniola, where it probably established in the middle 1900s (Bond, 1980). These are also joined by migrant individuals from the continent (Latta et al., 2006 and Thorstrom and Gallardo, 2017). For Puerto Rico there were records from the mid-20th century (Raffaele, 1989), but it was not until August 2015 that nesting was reported for the first time (Thorstrom and Gallardo, 2017). The possible interaction with the resident form should not be a limiting factor if, on the other hand, there is an increase in the availability of food and shelter. In Hispaniola two species of the same genus coexist and potentially use similar resources (Wiley, 2010). The dispersal capacity of the species is known throughout almost its entire distribution range, and distances from 500 km to 1625 km from its breeding areas have been confirmed in populations of Europe (*T. a. alba*), and individuals of North American populations. They tend to migrate further south during severe cold conditions and low food availability (König & Weick, 2008). More detailed samplings will be necessary to determine the extension of the North American form in Cuba; the limitations in terms of subspecific differentiation between both taxa by experts and amateurs have contributed to the scarcity of information on this subject.

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- ³² **Crested Caracara** (*Caracara plancus*): *Caracara cheriway* is treated as conspecific with *C. plancus* (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ³³ **Merlin (Taiga)** (*Falco columbarius columbarius*): It is interesting that Barbour (1943) mentioned that Fermin Cervera brought him a couple who were building a nest in areas of the old Botanical Garden of Havana, material currently deposited in MCZ (67408 and 67409). No other nesting records are known for the territory.
- ³⁴ **Alder Flycatcher/Bobito de los Alisos** (*Empidonax alnorum*): The common name of this species is corrected, adapting it from the name standardized by SEO (Mosquero Alisero), and the local name "Bobito" is used for this species of bird. "Aliso" from English "alder" refers to a tree of the genus *Alnus*, of the Betulaceae family, erroneously in Cuba the name of this bird has been assumed to refer to a person (Garrido and García, 1975; Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2000; 2011; Kirkconnell et al., 2020 and Navarro and Reyes, 2017, Navarro, 2019a, 2020a and 2021a).
- ³⁵ **Willow Flycatcher/Bobito de Traill** (*Empidonax traillii*): In this case, the name Bobito de Traill is kept, as it is dedicated to a person. It has been used interchangeably by some authors such as Mosquero Saucero (referring to the habitat in willow forests). I have preferred to keep the name by which it has been historically known in the Cuban bibliography (Garrido and García, 1975; Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2000; 2011; Kirkconnell et al., 2020; Navarro and Reyes 2017; Navarro 2019a; 2020a and 2021a).
- ³⁶ **Least Flycatcher/Bobito Chico Americano** (*Empidonax minimus*): Erroneously Navarro and Reyes (2017) and Navarro (2019a, 2020a and 2021a) used the local name of Bobito de Least, when actually the word in English (least= minimum) is an adjective that is used to denote the small size of the species. Therefore, the common name for Cuba is amended, and for not being a previously named species due to its rarity, I have decided to call it Bobito Chico Americano, maintaining the concept of size and differentiating it from Bobito Chico (Cuban Pewee). The name standardized by SEO (Mosquero Mínimo) does not apply to any of the Cuban communication standards; the word used in Cuba for these birds is "Bobito".
- ³⁷ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae:** New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ³⁸ **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Corthylio calendula*): Change of the genera based in (Chesser et al., 2021, p. 9):
- Replace the genera *Regulus* for *Corthylio*. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Päckert et al., 2009, Oliveros et al., 2019) have shown that *Regulus calendula* is deeply divergent from other species currently placed in this genus, consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences following the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds.
- ³⁹ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae:** New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁰ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae:** New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴¹ **Cuban Gnatcatcher** (*Polioptila lembeyei*): New linear sequence (species level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).

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- ⁴² **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*): New linear sequence (species level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴³ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁴ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁵ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁶ **Common Myna** (*Acridotheres tristis*): This species was reported for the first time by Guerra and Cañizares (2019) and included in the main list of Cuban birds as an exotic species with reproductive category (Navarro, 2020a). A pair was first observed which after several reproductive attempts achieved two chicks, for which a total of four individuals were reported. Later, thanks to the combined efforts of the ornithological community in Havana (Cuban Society of Zoology), as well as institutions such as the Antonio Nuñez Jimenes Foundation and CITMA, it was possible to eradicate one of the adults and the two chicks of this harmful invasive species; however one of them escaped injured and managed to survive. Its category was modified to Exotic-Provisional species (Navarro, 2021a), taking into consideration that there is no population or possibilities of propagation with a single individual. Recent records in July and October 2021 on eBird (Mirabal, 2021 and Ali Boyla, 2021) show that this remnant individual is still prowling around the Havana neighborhood of Miramar. This species may have arrived in Cuba as "ship assisted" on one of the cruise ships that frequently arrived at the Havana port from Florida. Given the implications of an invasive species, it is necessary to strengthen sanitary and biological surveillance in Cuban ports, especially when port and tourist operations begin again, thinking about an improvement in Cuba-United States relations in the near future. Given the proximity of the two countries, many species could arrive as ship-assisted to Cuba and eventually become pests in the territory, displacing local species.
- ⁴⁷ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁸ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁴⁹ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁵⁰ **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae**: New linear sequence (family level) based on the Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds (Chesser et al., 2021).
- ⁵¹ **House Finch** (*Haemorhous mexicanus*): According to a local "birdtrapper" we learned that at least one individual of this species was illegally imported to Cuba and one of them was taken to Havana from the center of the country, where he later escaped from captivity. Currently one of these "birdtrappers" has two individuals, which they have bought through third parties. From the second individual we were not able to know location data, but it is likely that it is the same one that could once be observed at "La Quinta de los Molinos" in the city of Havana and that, according to our colleagues from Birding Habana (V. Mirabal, pers. comm., October 20, 2021),

it has not been seen in the area for a few weeks. Therefore, I suggest giving it in an uncertain status (?) until more accurate and reliable information is available.

- ⁵² **Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*): The residence status of the species is modified, from Vagrant and Transient to Transient to probably local Winter Resident. An eBird reference (Navarro, 2021e) denote its status as a probably Winter Resident in Cuba, after having observed an individual in the same locality (El Rosario, Viñales, Pinar del Río) from October 6, 2020 to January 6, 2021 (Navarro, 2021e). The species is treated indistinctly as Very Rare by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) and as Rare by Navarro (2017, 2019a, 2020a and 2021a), based on three individuals collected and ten documented records, although it is likely to be more common than estimated.
- ⁵³ **Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*): Considered as Transient (Garrido and García 1975) and later probable Winter Resident by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) and Navarro (2021a), it has also been treated as Winter Resident (Navarro, 2019a and 2020a) based on the existence of winter records in eBird but without further comments. While monitoring the “bird trappers” sites in Facebook we found that some registers were made (Rodríguez & Navarro, 2019; 2021a and 2021b). Taking into account that birds appear to complete migration by late October, as indicated by the paucity of records on breeding grounds or migration points after this date (Grant and Knapton, 2020) there are reasons to assume a wintering behavior in Cuba based in several sightings for December (Kirkconnell et al., 2020), 4 December in Peninsula de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río (Duprey, 2015); 7 December in Cayo Coco, Ciego de Ávila (Tuskey, 2017); 10 December, south of Guanabo, Habana (RARC, 2019); 7 December in Bacuranao, Habana (RARC, 2021a); outskirts of Ciego de Ávila (Rodríguez, 2019) and 8 December, north of Remedios, Ciego de Ávila (RARC, 2021b).
- ⁵⁴ **Dark-eyed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*): The first undocumented official record was made by Mitchell (2009). Later the first record of the nominal form *hyemalis* (Slate-colored) documented by photographs was made by Navarro (2019a, 2020a) and that of the *mearnsi* form (Pink-sided) by Navarro (2020b, 2021a). Apparently the visit of this species has been more frequent than we estimated; a record documented by field notes and a detailed description was made by Yaroddys Rodríguez in 1992 while visiting the Santiago de Cuba Zoo (Rodríguez, 1992).
- ⁵⁵ **Harris’s Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*): **First records of the species for Cuba and the West Indies.** additional details are provided by Rodríguez and Navarro (in press a) documented by photos (Rodríguez, 2021). The bird was captured by a “bird trapper” in the province of Guantánamo, south eastern Cuba. The presence of this species in Cuba is very interesting, given its restricted distribution and migratory pattern that are limited only to the interior (center) of North America where it is considered as Near Threatened (Norment et al., 2020) and from rare to relatively common in its range areas and Rare and Casual during migration in the rest of North America (Dunn and Alderfer, 2017). Harris’s Sparrow is subject to considerable variation on its winter distribution due to weather conditions and perhaps to food supply or seasonal abundance and also because they usually move in association with other sparrows such Golden-crowned and White-crowned Sparrows (Gambel’s) (Swenk & Stevens, 1929; Norment et al., 2020). Gambel’s Sparrow is frequent in Cuba during the fall and spring migration and it is a probable reason to support the hypothesis of the presence of this rarity in Cuba.

Although the species has been registered in an apparent period of winter residence in Cuba, this does not mean that it will be a recurring pattern in its populations, since isolated individuals could unite in mixed groups with other species and reach the archipelago. Its limited distribution in North America and the observed behavior of frequent groupings between groups of other species such as: White-crowned Sparrow (*Z. leucophrys gambelii*) and White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*) (Swenk & Stevens, 1929) should be taken into account,

the former being one of the most frequent sparrow species during the autumn migration in Cuba.

⁵⁶ **White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*): **First records of the species for Cuba**, additional details are provided by Rodríguez and Navarro (in press *b*). The bird was captured by a “bird trapper” in the north of the province of Ciego de Ávila.

⁵⁷ **Lincoln’s Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*): data from Kirkconnell et al. (2020) and recent sightings in December for Ciego de Ávila and Guantánamo provinces (RARC, 2021c, 2021d and 2021e) placed this species as Winter Resident in Cuba, with records from October to April.

⁵⁸ **Red-shouldered Blackbird** (*Agelaius assimilis*): The authorship of this species has been erroneously assigned to Lembeye, 1850 (Garrido and García, 1975; Kirkconnell et al., 2020; Birdlife International, 2021a). However, it is clear in Lembeye’s book that he makes it explicit that the original authorship is Gundlach:

38. AGELAIUS ASSIMILES, *Gundl.*

LAM. IX. FIG. III.

CHIRRIADOR.

Agelaius assimilis, manuscritos del Dr. D. Juan Cristóbal Gundlach.

Col., número 132. ([sic] Lembeye, 1850, p. 64)

Therefore and as stipulated in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) in its fourth edition (CINZ, 1999) in articles 50.1.1 regarding the identity of the authors and in the form of mention in article 51E corresponding to the Citation of Collaborators, the correct way to cite the authorship of this species would be *Agelaius assimilis* Gundlach in Lembeye, 1850. A similar case occurred with Bee Hummingbird and was amended by Navarro (2021a).

⁵⁹ **Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*): This species was registered for the first time by Garrido and González (1980). Some authors have not considered the record as valid on the basis of the non-existence of a specimen or photographs of it (Kirkconnell et al., 2020). The report by Mr. Laudelino Bueno†, who was a respected director of the Cárdenas Zoo in Matanzas and had innumerable registers of rare migratory species, described in detail the capture and care of an adult male in his personal diary and also included a color drawing of the same:

...el ave fue capturada el 2 [sic] de enero de 1978, en una jaula trampa con señuelo, colocada en el propio Zoológico de Cárdenas y se mantuvo en cautiverio hasta el 16 de febrero cuando murió a causa de un accidente (Garrido y González, 1980, p. 4).

Unfortunately, at that time, no illustration or descriptions of the specimen were included in the publication of this first record, which is why it has maintained a status that would generate uncertainty among some authors. I recently asked my friend Felix Raúl Figueroa, who is an excellent bird photographer and passionate about Cuban nature, and who, by the way, lives in the city of Matanzas, about the possibility of exploring the existence of Mr. Bueno’s diaries. He was able to contact Bueno’s daughter, Alicia Bueno Ortega, who had carefully kept her father’s diaries for years. Thanks to Alicia it was possible to obtain images of the illustration and comments he made, and, in this way, fully validate this record. The documentation associated with this record consists of a diagnostic illustration of an adult male captured by Bueno, accompanied by numerous comments (Navarro, 2021f). His diary included the comments that I transcribe literally below:

VIERNES20 ENERO 1978 [sic]

AÑO DEL X FESTIVAL [sic]

Cuando llegue al Zoológico ya todos estaban haciendo algo, a pesar de lo mala que esta la mañana yo pensaba ir a cazar solivios a la vía rápida para los que coja llevarse los a olivia y carbonel para el plan pero al fin no fui y me puse a hecharle a las jaulas de cacerías y por lo raro del tiempo colgue el degollo en lo alto de una de las matas de fico como ayer ya que no hace viento a ver si cojo algunas rarezas...[sic]

Llegué al Zoológico, di varias vueltas y a las 5.25 sali con la pintura para pintar la maya de la pajarera pero antes fui a ver la jaula que tengo colgada arriba de los ficos bien alto y cuando mire tremenda alegría me parecía mentira en mis 54 años ni en los 9 años 5 meses 20 días que llevo en el zoológico había visto un pájaro como el que esta en la trampa lo vaje y como pence no lo he visto nunca si en fotografia etc... [sic]

A las 5½ vi que cayo un western tanager *Piranga ludoviciana* primero que veo en mi vida y primero que cojo no se si este pájaro se ha visto en cuba alguna vez y tengo que ver esto con Garrido o con Florentino Garcia...[sic]

I take this opportunity to amend the date published in the article by Garrido and Rodríguez (1980), which stated that the bird had been captured on January 2; however, Bueno's handwritten note refers to the date as January 20 of 1978. His daughter commented that her father used to write everything down in a small notebook during the day, and when he returned home, he transcribed them into the larger diaries, including field sketches.

I am aware of an unconfirmed record of a specimen captured by a birdtrapper in the town of Santa Fé, near Havana (Yaroddys Rodriguez, 2021 personal communication, December 19, 2021). We are trying to get a photographic reference of it, which is supposedly reliable but not yet confirmed.

The existence of records of this bird in Cuba is not a surprise, due the abundance of documented records in Florida (eBird, 2021), with an extreme register south of the Keys in Fort Zachary Taylor (Goodrich, 2013), Yucatán (eBird, 2021a) and Bermuda (Wingate, 2006 and Watson 2017). For these reasons this register should be included in the main list of birds of Cuba.

⁶⁰ **Stygian Owl** (*Asio stygius siguapa*): Originally described as a species (*Asio noctipetens*) by Riley (1916), based on a single specimen. The validity of the *noctipetens* subspecies of Hispaniola has been questioned by König and Weick (2008), although without providing any specific analysis or comparisons. The description of *noctipetens* (Riley, 1916) is extremely brief (three paragraphs of only three and four lines each) and lacks a solid basis in terms of diagnosis, however a certain range of variation between populations would be expected of Cuba and Hispaniola. Riley's (1916) reduced comparison is made with *Asio stygius* (*sensu lato*, with five subspecies described) and the characters provided in the description are variable (intra and inter subspecies) even in the Cuban form, with which it is not compared despite having been previously described by d'Orbigny (1839). The collection material is quite small for comparisons, but there are innumerable photos uploaded to eBird (Cuba) and Flickr (Dominican Republic) and apparently there are differences, although very slight, between both populations, the Cuban form is lighter. In *noctipetens*, a very dark area is evident on the throat, just below the facial disk and the back is also darker and less stained than in the Cuban population. Said diagnostic characters could be variable, however I have considered it pertinent to maintain the *A. s. siguapa* as an endemic subspecies. More detailed studies are needed to determine the range of these variations and to establish the real taxonomic status of the population in Hispaniola.

⁶¹ **Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*): According to Garrido and González (1980), while visiting the Cárdenas zoo, its former director Laudelino Bueno†, who described them, had captured two individuals, which he could differentiate from Cedar Waxwing (*B. cedrorum*), which had also been captured by him on various occasions. Laudelino was an avid naturalist and trapped birds were later kept in the zoo (F. R. Figueroa, December 7, 2021). Many of them

were rare species for Cuba, since Cárdenas is located in one of the funnel areas for Nearctic migration. Taking into consideration the absence of valid evidence I have considered including it as **Hypothetical**.

- ⁶² **Purple Finch** (*Haemorhous purpureus*): According to Garrido and González (1980), while visiting the Cárdenas zoo, its former director Laudelino Bueno†, told them of the existence of a record of this species (October 1974), coincidentally just at the peak period of fall migration. Currently, a record of another species of the genus House Finch (*H. mexicanus*) is known, which is presumed to have been introduced. Taking into account the absence of valid evidence and the difficulty of differentiating between other species of the same genus, I have considered including it as **Hypothetical**.
- ⁶³ **Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*): According to Garrido and González (1980), on a visit to the Cárdenas zoo, its former director Laudelino Bueno† told them about the existence of a record of this species. Taking into consideration the absence of valid evidence I have considered including it as **Hypothetical**.
- ⁶⁴ **Virginia's Warbler** (*Leiothlypis virginiae*): This species had been considered by some authors as hypothetical (Kirkconnell et al., 2020) and indistinctly by others as part of the main list (Navarro and Reyes, 2017; Navarro 2019a; 2020a and 2021a). The first record was made in a mangrove area (Wunderle et al., 1992), and the characteristics observed of the bird in question are briefly described. As an interesting fact, the authors only make comparisons with other species of the same genus (*V. ruficapilla* and *V. crissalis*), but they ignored the detail that the immature of *Setophaga petechia gundlachi* usually has, unlike the typical populations of this species, a phase where the bird is basically gray and white and where the yellow tones appear irregularly and can easily be confused with species of the genus *Vermivora*, in which the white ring around the eyes is also evident. In this case, the yellow tones usually appear in specific areas giving rise to confusion with other species. On some of these immature birds, the lower coverts of the tail are yellowish, while the rest of the underparts area white, and there are yellow areas on the chest and back, while the head remains gray. Taking into consideration the uncertainty generated by the fact of this similarity and the absence in the publication of the first record of comparisons with the Yellow Warbler, I have decided to move the Virginia's Warbler to the list of **Hypothetical** species.
- ⁶⁵ **Painted Bunting** (*Passerina ciris pallidior*): Considered as a hypothetical subspecies for Cuba by Navarro (2019a) based on observations of birds captured by birdtrappers, which showed differences in the intensity of the colors. There are extensive controversies regarding the taxonomic status of the two disjunct populations of North America, considering that of the east (*ciris*) as different at a specific level from that of the west (*pallidior*), although both are practically indistinguishable in shape and color (Storer, 1951) and with some variations in terms of dimensions, molting and migration times. The truth is that they are not separable in nature. However, there is a significant asynchrony in migratory dates between western and eastern populations, late Jul–Oct (western) and late Sep–late Oct (eastern) (Thompson, 1991). In the groups of “birdtrappers” on Facebook, posts of birds captured in the month of August have been uploaded, which corresponds to the fall migration dates for the western form (*pallidior*), however, it is not possible yet to reach certain conclusions due to the fact that they could be birds escaped from cages, although these were captured in areas with fall migration flow for other species.
- ⁶⁶ **Japanese Quail** (*Coturnix japonica*): This species is common as a caged bird in Cuba, raised for its eggs and meat. Recently (October, 2021) my son Noel Navarro García (personal communication, 15, December 2021), while visiting some friends in the countryside around the town of Floro Pérez, told me that a flock of Japanese Quail had been released in the area and that they were satisfactorily established.
- ⁶⁷ **Diamond Firetail** (*Stagonopleura guttata*): Bird escaped from captivity, captured by a local birdtrapper in Boyeros, Havana (Navarro, 2021b).

⁶⁸ **Java Sparrow** (*Padda oryzivora*): Following Chesser et al. (2021, p. 11-12):

Formerly placed in *Lonchura* (Chesser et al, 2014), but returned to *Padda* (as in AOU 1983, 1998) based on genetic data (Olsson and Alström 2020) that indicate that the phenotypically distinctive *P. oryzivora* is not embedded within *Lonchura* (contra Sorenson et al., 2004; Arnaiz-Villena et al., 2009).

⁶⁹ **Wolf Hawk** (*Buteogallus irpus*): New species described by Suárez and Olson 2021, for Cuba and Hispaniola.

List of additions and modifications at species and subspecies level in the main list subsequent to previous issues of the Checklist

No. 1 (2017)

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

36. **White-winged Snowfinch** (*Montifringilla nivalis*); REMOVED
37. **Orange Bishop** (*Euplectes franciscanus*), ID amended prob. *hordaceus*)
38. **Yellow-mantled Widowbird** (*Euplectes macroura*); REMOVED

No. 2 (2018-2019)

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

No. 3 (2020)

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

No. 4 (2021)

50. **Dark-eyed Junco (Pink-sided)** (*Junco hyemalis mearnsi*)

No. 5 (2022)

51. **White-throated Sparrow- white stripe form-** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
52. **Great Blue Heron (Blue form, Ward's Heron)** (*Ardea herodias wardi*)
53. **Turkey Vulture (Northern)** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)

Table 6: Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

West Indian data follows Gerbracht and Levesque (2019), recent records were added

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Taxonomy			
• Orders	27	100%	total
• Families	72	100%	total
• Genus	224	100%	total
• Species (main list)	398	100%	total
○ Cuban species in relation to the West Indies	739 (WI)	54%	vs total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
Threatened			
• Threatened Species (including local assessment following González et al., 2012)	47	12%	vs total Cuban species
• Extinct (in recent times)	2	0.5%	vs total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	1.4%	vs total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	9	4%	vs total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics (including extinct Cuban Macaw)	27+1†=28	7%	vs total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	28	100%	total
• Other West Indian Endemics	20	5%	vs total Cuban species
○ Near Endemics	12	60%	vs Other West Indian Endemics
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	171 (WI)	16.4%	vs total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common	188	47.2%	vs total Cuban species
• Breeding Species	155	38.9%	vs total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR), (Partial Migrants included)*	152	38.2%	vs total Cuban species
• Partial Migrants (PM)	47	11.8%	vs total Cuban species
• Winter Residents (WR)	100	25.1%	vs total Cuban species
• Summer Residents (SR)	7	1.7%	vs total Cuban species
• Transients (T), (exclusive)	33	8.3%	vs total Cuban species
• Vagrants (V)	78	19.6%	vs total Cuban species
• Total Migratory Component*	265	66.6%	$WR+SR+T+V+PM/Total\ number\ of\ Cuban\ birds$
Introduced			
• Introduced Species (established species)	15	3.8%	vs total Cuban species
• Exotic species not established, introduced, probably escaped from captivity or vagrants from introduced populations (not considered part of the Cuban avifauna)	30	-	-
Hypothetical forms (species and subspecies)	17 sp. +2ssp.	-	-

*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 a category as “Migratory Component”, hoping to achieve a better understanding of these phenomena. Partial Migrants (formerly considered in a Cuban local ornithological context as “Bimodal Residents”, see p. 15) are those that are part migratory and part year round; consequently they should be counted twice to calculate each component. In any case, the conditions are perhaps more difficult to understand than expected.

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ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ENDEMIC BIRDS of CUBA



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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Blue-headed Quail Dove | 12 Cuban Tody | 23 Oriente Warbler |
| 2 Gray-fronted Quail Dove | 13 Cuban Green Woodpecker | 24 Cuban Oriole |
| 3 Cuban Nightjar | 14 Fernandina's Flicker | 25 Red-shouldered Blackbird |
| 4 Bee Hummingbird | 15 Cuban Macaw (<i>Extinct</i>) | 26 Cuban Blackbird |
| 5 Zapata Rail | 16 Cuban Parakeet | 27 Cuban Grassquit |
| 6 Cuban Kite | 17 Cuban Vireo | 28 Cuban Bullfinch |
| 7 Gundlach's Hawk | 18 Cuban Gnatcatcher | |
| 8 Cuban Black Hawk | 19 Zapata Wren | |
| 9 Bare-legged Owl | 20 Cuban Solitaire | |
| 10 Cuban Pygmy Owl | 21 Zapata Sparrow | |
| 11 Cuban Trogan | 22 Yellow-headed Warbler | |

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