

Annotated Checklist of the
BIRDS *of* CUBA



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EDITION
Number 8

NILS NAVARRO

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA 2025

Number 8

Nils Navarro Pacheco



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*To the memory of Orlando Garrido and Jim Wiley, great friends,
extraordinary persons and scientists, guiding lights of Caribbean
ornithology.*

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 **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. He is also cofounder of the “Cuban Big Year”, which has become the most relevant action of citizen science in the country, with the goal of improving the Cuban birdwatching movement. Currently he is working on a new *Comprehensive Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*, as both the author and illustrator.

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 occurring 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 unrecorded 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. The PDF version is available for free; 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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1.1. Before using the checklist

This publication is intended to serve as the official list of birds in Cuba, providing additional background information to capture every change in the field of ornithology within the country. It acts as a foundational resource to support ornithological studies in the covered area, rather than serving as a field guide or birding tour checklist.

Careful consideration of the following section is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of each category. Take, for instance, the category “Abundance Status”, which becomes more nuanced when correlated with each “Distribution Pattern”. A species or subspecies that may initially seem “Uncommon” on the island could, in fact, be deemed “Fairly Common” based on its distribution status: Local, Regional, or Quasi-Cuban.

I have examined several variables and criteria employed by Gerbracht and Levesque (2023), as well as Gerbracht and Levesque (in draft form) in the context of the West Indies. In certain instances, I have made adjustments to align them with the specific conditions prevailing in Cuba.

I recommend incorporating “The Birds of Cuba, an Annotated Checklist” (Kirkconnell et al., 2020) as supplementary material, offering a comprehensive review of each species. It is crucial to note that certain criteria and perspectives outlined in the aforementioned checklist may vary from those embraced in this checklist. In instances where these differences are substantial, they have been thoroughly examined in both the current and previous publications.

1.2. Listed species

The criteria for the inclusion of taxa (species or subspecies) in the list provided are as follows:

- **Undocumented Records:** All submissions lacking reliable sources, or those that, if provided, lack public credible supporting information such as descriptions, specimens or their parts, photos, videos, recordings, etc., will not be considered. Moreover, records, even if

published in scientific journals, which fail to offer clarity through their descriptions and data, are also subject to exclusion. Such records are addressed in this publication and classified within the list of Unconfirmed species (sometimes called Hypothetical).

- **Documented Records:** Until recently, documented records were limited to tangible items such as specimens, their parts, photographs, videos, recordings, or other graphic or physical materials. However, a record that includes a precise description of the bird will now be recognized as documented, provided it meets specific criteria. We carefully evaluate the evidence, considering the available types of documentation:

- **From physical or graphic material:** For years, this has been the go-to choice, often deemed as the sole valid option by many authors. At times, alternative forms of documentation are dismissed without careful analysis, labeled simply as “Undocumented”. This category encompasses specimens, photos, videos, recordings, or any other graphical material from credible sources. These diverse records adhere to the necessary criteria, have been acknowledged as valid, and are consequently incorporated into the primary list.

- **From an illustration or field notes:** For various reasons, the observer documented field notes, whether in color or black and white, which could be supplemented with specific data or, at the very least, essential information. These notes must incorporate appropriate diagnostic details to be deemed valid. This validation may not always be explicitly evident as a distinct entry in the original source. Take, for instance, the illustrations found in Laudelino Bueno’s diaries. In these illustrations, he inadvertently documented several new species for Cuba that were presented to him for the zoo he managed. Despite not being explicitly marked as new records in the original media, these types of observations

have been acknowledged as valid and are included in the primary list.

From a valid description: The least common and most contentious observations necessitate a casuistic analysis. Some authors dismiss any record lacking physical or graphic documentation as invalid. Records supported by a comprehensive description, meticulously detailed and published in a reputable specialized journal authored by a recognized ornithology expert, are deemed valid. Observations involving two or more witnesses are deemed more credible. In all cases, a diagnostic "field characterization" of the bird should be included. Many new records fall short in this aspect, merely stating identification by someone, reliance on a field guide, or the bird displaying typical species characteristics. Such vague references introduce a notable level of uncertainty. This is particularly relevant for species with distinct diagnoses, where detailed and prolonged observation is feasible and must be substantiated within the narrative. In instances involving groups with intricate diagnoses (such as pewees, vireos, sparrows, shorebirds, etc.), records of this nature should be approached cautiously.

The term "**hypothetical forms**", used by other authors, has been substituted with the term "**unconfirmed forms**" (Table 4). The use of "hypothetical" may introduce confusion and does not accurately convey the specific criteria that need to be demonstrated.

We have incorporated reference citations and comments (*in superscripts*) for the most recent or uncommon records, particularly when additional significant information is required to elucidate their status.

The fundamental terminology and conceptual framework of this checklist were derived from and tailored to local conditions from the work of Gerbracht and Levesque (2019), but adapted to the Cuban conditions.

The restructured International Ornithologists' Union (IOU) has set forth the objectives of improving alignment and consolidating independent taxonomic studies. This initiative gained momentum during a robust roundtable discussion and subsequent follow-up at the August 2018 Congress in Vancouver, British Columbia, where list editors and interested

colleagues participated. The consensus from this discussion was a collective endorsement for a global checklist of birds to serve as the definitive reference for the class Aves. In response to this consensus, a proposal was presented to the IOU Executive Committee, resulting in the establishment of the Working Group on Global Avian Checklists (WGAC), accessible at:

www.internationalornithology.org/working-group-avian-checklists.

Commencing with the 2022 revision, the process of aligning world checklists has been initiated through the collaborative WGAC process. This collaborative effort engages representatives from prominent entities such as eBird/Clements, Avibase, AOS-NACC, AOS-SACC, IOU World BirdList, BirdLife International, and other global experts in taxonomy, nomenclature, and classification. Under the auspices of the IOU, this ongoing effort has assessed a large percentage of the world's bird species, with a projected final consensus world bird list expected to be published shortly.

Given the absence of an international taxonomic consensus to date, this new edition incorporates the latest taxonomic changes following the 65th AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2024). Unlike the initial edition (Navarro and Reyes, 2017), which listed only species at the first level, this revision includes changes at the subspecific level. Certain forms have been relocated from the main list to supplementary lists, detailed in tables 3 and 4; however, only birds on the main list are recognized as part of the Cuban fauna. This integrated approach enhances the checklist's practicality. The Comments section aims to address incongruities arising from diverse taxonomic philosophies, providing clarity and updating systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, and any other pertinent information.

1.3. Taxonomic sequence

The arrangement of taxa in this checklist follows the eBird/Clements Checklist v24 (Clements et al., 2024), incorporating updates from the 65th Supplement (Chesser et al., 2024). It is important to note that sequence orders may vary based on different taxonomic philosophies. Lists such as the IOC World List, British Ornithological Union List, and The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the

Birds of the World, adhere to distinct taxonomic criteria and sequencing.

The integration of taxonomic treatments and philosophies from various regional authorities into a unified list poses a considerable challenge. Conflicts inevitably arise, encompassing specific issues and general approaches related to species limits, English and scientific names, as well as the sequencing of species, genera, and families.

At its core, this checklist adheres to the Biological Species Concept (BSC), even for allopatric taxa where the potential for interbreeding can only be inferred through accumulated evidence. For the Western Hemisphere, the primary authority is the American Ornithological Society (AOS), with the North American Classification Committee (NACC) overseeing the taxonomy and nomenclature of North American birds. The AOS publishes the official checklist of North American Birds and issues annual supplements to its own checklist in *The Auk*.

In the case of South American birds, the South American Classification Committee (SACC) is consulted, providing a scholarly treatment of all species occurring south of Panama. Their decisions, along with literature citations and clarifications, are regularly posted on the SACC website. While these two committees generally align on species found in both North and South America, occasional conflicts in taxonomies arise. In such rare instances, a decision is made based on whether the affected species are primarily North or South American.

It's worth noting that certain taxa and statuses accepted in this checklist may not have official recognition from the North American AOS committee. In such cases, local authorities and publications in peer-reviewed journals that demonstrate scientific support are considered in the decision to include them.

For further comparisons among taxonomic lists, Avibase provides different checklist versions at <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>.

1.4. English name

The English common name assigned to each species in this checklist is based on the most recent edition of eBird/Clements Checklist v2023 (Clements et al., 2023) and Chesser et al. (2023). The naming convention adheres to the NACC policy on English names, as outlined in the Foreword to the 6th edition of the Checklist

of North American Birds (1983). Additionally, the AOU Committee's guidelines from 2007 provide further elaboration on the usage of English names in this context.

1.5. Common name

The Cuban Common Name (CCN), as highlighted by Garrido and Kirkconnell (2011), is the prevailing term used across the country to identify specific bird species. It's important to note that the CCN may differ from the standardized Spanish names employed by entities like SEO (Sociedad Española de Ornitología), BirdLife International, or similar organizations. The CCN serves as a practical means of communication within Cuba. Additionally, there exist local names that are not accounted for in this checklist. It's worth considering that the pronunciation of some CCNs may vary; often, locals may contract words, such as "Carpintero Jabado" becoming "Carpintero Jabao," or "Rabudita" transforming into "Rabuita."

Regarding the introduction of new common names in Cuba, priority will be given to designations already in use within the country for recent additions to the list. For instance, the inclusion of *Quiscalus mexicanus*, whose standardized Spanish name, according to SEO, is "Zanate Mexicano." Given that "Zanate," a Nahuatl word, may not be comprehensible in Cuba, the proposed name used locally for members of that genus (*Quiscalus*) is "Chichinguaco," combined with the geographical allusion, resulting in "Chichinguaco Mexicano." Similarly, *Ictinia mississippiensis*, standardized as "Milano" by SEO, is not a term commonly used in Cuba. Instead, these birds are referred to as "Gavilán." To enhance local understanding, the proposed name is "Gavilán del Mississippi."

In cases where there is no existing local name for a particular bird group on the island, the most suitable name will be selected from the Avibase list:

www.avibase.bsc-eoc.org/avibase.jsp

These names align with the local language, in the absence of a designated local name:

www.seo.org/nombres-de-las-aves-del-mundo-en-castellano/.

1.6. Scientific name

The scientific nomenclature for each bird species adheres to the most recent edition of *Birds of the World* (Billerman et al., 2023), as per the guidelines set by eBird/Clements et al., (2023). All classifications have been synchronized with the most recent modifications outlined in the 64rd AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2023).

1.6.1. Subspecies

The most recent AOU Checklist that incorporated subspecies information was the 1957 edition (5th edition). For expediency, the Committee reluctantly omitted the treatment of subspecies in both the 6th and 7th editions.

Subspecies play a crucial role in highlighting biological diversity, capturing the attention of evolutionary, behavioral, ecological, and conservation biologists. Upon careful examination, an undisclosed number of subspecies are likely to reveal cryptic biological species or "species-in-the-making," contributing significantly to emerging biodiversity. Conversely, an indeterminate number of existing subspecies pertain to poorly differentiated populations and cannot be confirmed through rigorous modern techniques.

While a comprehensive revision of North American avian subspecies is pending, I recommend consulting Avibase and *Birds of the World* for more current treatments of subspecies. The *Birds of the World* project is systematically updating species accounts for all bird species.

Given the slight variations in primary goals and taxonomic philosophies among major world bird lists, I have chosen to align with:

- *Birds of the World* (BOW) a powerful resource for understanding the diversity of avian life. BOW uses a single taxonomy, the eBird/Clements Checklist (Clements et al., 2023), across all of its content which serves as the primary source for my reference and alignment.
- The American Ornithological Society's (AOS) Checklist, recognized as the authoritative reference for the taxonomy of birds inhabiting North and Middle America, along with adjacent islands (Chesser et al., 2023).

Species encompassing multiple subspecies are presented as follows:

- The name at the specific level (binominal) is presented in "black ink", along with its status. This format is commonly employed in studies focusing on the specific level where inclusion of subspecies is unnecessary, particularly in certain ecological research.
- The Latin name of each subspecies (trinominal) pertaining to Cuba is provided in gray ink, along with its respective status. This aspect gains significance in studies aimed at resolving taxonomic issues, bird monitoring, and establishing baselines. The term "Probable" is utilized to denote forms that are presumed to exist in Cuba based on their distribution and associated probabilities.

1.6.2. Subspecies groups

In December 2009, version 6.5 of the eBird/Clements Checklist incorporated the concept of a "group," originally developed by eBird. A "group" refers to a distinct (field-identifiable) subspecies or a collection of subspecies. While not a formal taxonomic unit, a group often signifies a potential future split, making it a valuable tool for discerning birders. Birders diligently recording groups in eBird can receive automatic updates to their lists in the event of future splits.

The tables display various species or subspecies alongside the name of the group (in parentheses) to which they belong. It's important to note that the name of a group may be repeated across multiple subspecies if it is polytypic, indicating the presence of several races, some of which may be found in Cuba.

1.6.3. Status at specific level

Certain experts concentrate their investigations solely on a specific level, denoted by names in black ink. This approach is particularly common in ecological studies where detailed information on subspecies might not be of significant practical value. Consequently, I have chosen to present forms encompassing more than one subspecies (along with their respective groups) in gray

ink. Additionally, the status for each of these forms is explicitly specified.

For cases where the observer is uncertain about the subspecific status of their observation, a convenient option is provided. The user simply needs to mark the corresponding box in the species line written in black type.

1.7. Alpha codes

Alphabetic ("alpha") codes, consisting of either four-letter abbreviations of English names or six-letter abbreviations of scientific bird names, serve as shorthand employed by ornithologists. These codes facilitate quicker data entry compared to the full English or scientific names of species and also serve as a means to cross-check other recorded names or numeric data.

This checklist adopts four-letter (English Name) Alpha Codes, aligning with the 65rd AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2024). These codes are proposed for 2168 Bird Species and 113 Non-Species Taxa by Peter Pyle and David F. DeSante (2003), based on The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP). The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) has a longstanding history of utilizing alpha codes in banding data, and these codes have become integral to large ornithological programs across the United States and Canada. It's worth noting that inconsistencies have arisen in the rules governing the alpha codes of the BBL in comparison to those of the IBP.

Certain species within this checklist do not have an Alpha Code (no code). While these species may be locally recognized as full species, they either lack approval through an AOS-NACC Supplement or are Old World 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 this list.

1.8. Conservation status

The international conservation status categories are organized based on BirdLife International, recognized as the official Red List Authority for birds by the IUCN Red List Categories/BirdLife DataZone (until 2024) <https://datazone.birdlife.org/species/search> and the Birds of the World (Billerman, et al., 2024). At the local level, I adhere to the classification proposed by González et al. (2012). In instances where two abbreviations are separated by a forward slash (/), the first corresponds to IUCN, and the second to González et al. (2012) (*in italics*). Global threat statuses are highlighted with a different gray tone background.

It's crucial to note that, as per the IUCN (2024) classification, only taxa categorized as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), and Critically Endangered (CR) are considered **Threatened species**. All other categories, excluding Data Deficient and Not Assessed, are not classified as threatened but are acknowledged as being at **Extinction risk**. During 2024, several new species from the Charadriiformes group were included in different threat categories.

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

Extinct (Ex): A taxon is classified as Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has perished. A species is presumed extinct when comprehensive surveys conducted in known and/or anticipated habitats, at suitable times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), and across its historical range, have been unable to document any individuals. The survey duration should align with the species' life history.

Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) CR (PE): This category is not officially recognized by the IUCN Red List; rather, it is a designation assigned by BirdLife, currently under review by the IUCN Red List. It serves to identify Critically Endangered species (defined below) that are at high risk of extinction. However, there remains a small possibility that these species are still extant. Therefore, they are not immediately classified as Extinct. Confirmation of their extinction is withheld until local or unverified reports have been thoroughly investigated, and extensive surveys have failed to locate any individuals (see details below).

Critically Endangered (CR): A taxon is classified as Critically Endangered when compelling evidence, such as a severe population decline, very small population, extremely limited geographic area occupied, or a calculated probability of extinction exceeding 50% in the next 10 years, indicates an exceptionally high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN): A taxon is classified as Endangered when significant evidence, such as a large population decline, a small population, limited geographic area occupied, or a calculated probability of extinction exceeding 20% in the next 20 years, indicates a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU): A taxon is deemed Vulnerable when compelling evidence, such as a large population decline, a small population, limited geographic area occupied, or a calculated probability of extinction of at least 10% in the next 20 years, indicates a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT): A taxon is classified as Near Threatened when, after evaluation against the criteria, it doesn't currently meet the qualifications for Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable. However, it is close to meeting or is likely to meet the criteria for a threatened category in the near future.

Least Concern (LC): A taxon is classified as Least Concern when, upon evaluation against the criteria, it does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near Threatened categories. This category encompasses widespread and abundant species.

1.9. Endemism and Endemic region

Endemism by categories (family, genus, species, and subspecies) of Cuba is detailed in the additional table following the main list (Table 2).

The endemic region represents the most restrictive overarching region of endemism for each species. For instance, a species occurring in both the Greater and Lesser Antilles is classified as a West Indian endemic. Conversely, a species endemic to Cuba and Hispaniola is labeled a Greater Antillean endemic (Gerbracht and Levesque, draft).

West Indies (WI): A form not limited to a single region but constrained to islands in the West Indies, including Swan Island in the western Caribbean.

Greater Antilles (GA): A form constrained to islands in the Greater Antilles, encompassing Cuba, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, with the Anegada Passage serving as the border between the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Western Caribbean (WC): A form inclusive of islands in the Greater Antilles and extending to islands in the Western Caribbean, such as San Andrés, Providencia, and Swan Island.

Cuba (CU): A form limited to the Cuban archipelago.

Lucayan (LY): A form found both in the Cuban archipelago and on islands in the Lucayan Archipelago (Bahamas, Turks and Caicos).

+: Indicates that the core distribution area is confined to the West Indies (*sensu stricto*), with isolated occurrences existing outside that range.

1.10. Abundance status

These concepts serve as relative measures for assessing bird observation frequency. Generally, this checklist adheres to the ranges provided by Raffaele et al. (1998), which primarily focus on West Indian birds and are updated using recent criteria from Kirkconnell et al. (2020).

It's important to note that a comprehensive study of the abundance of every Cuban bird species is lacking, leading to gaps in our knowledge. To address this, I've utilized historical records, information from collections, and the total number of sightings. Additionally, I've considered migratory source areas to estimate the likelihood of new sightings. The focus has been on categorizing rarity into three levels: Rare (R), Very Rare (VR), and Exceptionally Rare (XR).

Common (Co): A form characterized by high frequency, with the likelihood of observing five or more individuals on a daily basis in the appropriate habitat and season.

Fairly Common (FC): A form characterized by moderate frequency, with the likelihood of observing one to four individuals on a daily basis in the appropriate habitat and season.

Uncommon (U): A form characterized by low frequency, not anticipated on every expedition but with the potential to be observed at least twice per year.

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

Very Rare (VR): Occurs once every six to ten years, or those forms that have up to two sightings in total and originate from traditional migrant sources such as North or South America, typically involving recognized migratory species (short-distance migrants and non-transoceanic).

Exceptionally Rare (XR): A form with only one sighting, occurring exceptionally. Typically, these are vagrant birds that do not originate from traditional migratory source areas (Middle America, Old World, or non-migratory species). This category also applies to special cases of Critically Endangered species.

When two abundance statuses are present for a species, denoted as Co-R, a hyphen (-) is used to indicate that both statuses align with the column of residence status. If the abundance status matches for both, it is only written once.

1.11. Breeding status

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

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

1.12. Resident status

The terms provided adhere to The Birdwatcher's Dictionary by Peter Weaver (1981) as referenced in the Authoritative Dictionary of Birdwatching Terminology (www.birdcare.com). They have been adapted to align with similar terminologies currently in use in the region. The described terms are applicable to the entire territory of the Cuban archipelago, encompassing both land and its entire marine platform, including adjacent waters, especially in the case of pelagic species. It refers to the seasons of the year in the Northern Hemisphere.

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

Partial Migrant (PM): One of the most common types of bird migration globally (Berthold, 2001; Jahn et al., 2006).

Partial migration is defined as a within-population variation in migratory behavior, signifying that some individuals migrate while others remain year-round residents in a given habitat. Studying a partially migratory population provides an ideal system to test hypotheses related to the evolution of migration and to elucidate the costs and benefits associated with the two strategies—migration versus residency (Zúñiga, 2016). In simpler terms, partial migration occurs when a population comprises both migratory and resident individuals (Chapman et al., 2011).

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

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

1. **Population-level:** Partial migration refers to the phenomenon where only certain populations of a species engage in migration, while others remain non-migratory. A notable example of this can be observed in the case of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) in Cuba. Within the Cuban population, the nominate subspecies (*B. p. platypterus*) displays Nearctic migration, undertaking seasonal movements, whereas another subspecies, *B. p. cubanensis*, opts to remain a permanent resident on the island.
2. **Intra-population level:** Partial migration occurs when certain individuals within a population engage in migration either before or after the breeding season, while others remain non-migratory. This phenomenon is particularly prevalent among shorebirds and other aquatic birds, such as the American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) in Cuba.

Superscript is utilized to denote a potentially secondary condition or indicate the residency status of the Partial Migrant (PM), using ^w (winter) or ^s (summer). The mere presence of a segment of the population in the archipelago throughout the year does not necessarily imply reproductive activity in these territories.

Partial Migration is a strategic approach wherein many individuals, not yet reproductively mature, opt to remain in wintering territories.

In Cuba, the term “Bimodal Resident” was utilized 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 adopting the term “Partial Migrant” as it enjoys broader usage and is supported by extensive international research (Lundberg, 1988; Jahn et al., 2006; Chapman et al., 2011; Hegemann et al., 2015; Zúñiga, 2016; and Chambon et al., 2019). This approach promotes the standardization of terminology and enhances the visibility of articles in internet search engines.

Winter Resident (WR): A bird that exclusively frequents a specific area during the winter without engaging in breeding activities is known as a non-breeding visitor. Given the tropical climate prevailing throughout the Cuban archipelago, it serves as a winter refuge for numerous species migrating from North America, typically from September- October to March- April. Early migrants might commence their arrival as early as July, while some individuals may stay until late May. The use of superscript^{WR} signifies when this condition is potentially secondary. Additionally, Winter Residents are alternatively referred to as “Winter Visitors”.

Summer Resident (SR): A bird that exclusively utilizes a specific area for breeding and is consequently absent outside the breeding season is referred to as a breeding visitor. In Cuba, these birds typically migrate from South America, with the peak period ranging mainly from February to April through September to October. Early migrants, like the Cuban Martin, may begin arriving as early as late January. The use of superscript^{SR} is employed to indicate when this condition is potentially secondary. Additionally, Summer Residents are alternatively referred to as “Summer Visitors”.

Regular Visitor (New category for Cuba): This category does not imply dependence on Cuban territory for the survival of the species. For this reason, I decided it would be more appropriate to classify them as “visitors”. This applies to species such as the Bahama Swallow, which occasionally venture into Cuban territory but do so frequently (every year) and in significant

numbers, making the term “vagrant” unsuitable for them.

Transient (T): Movement through an area involves individuals who neither breed nor spend the winter in Cuba but simply pass-through during migration. Given that the Cuban archipelago lies on a major flyway, substantial numbers of transients pass through each fall and spring, primarily during September–October and April–May. These transients are also commonly referred to as “Passage Migrants”.

Vagrant (V): A bird that finds its way to a particular area due to faulty orientation or adverse winds driving it off course, but under normal circumstances would not be located in Cuba, is referred to as a vagrant. These individuals are also commonly known as “accidentals” or “casuals”.

Note: Many species exhibit varied timings of migration, and the actual month ranges for seasonality values may differ among species.

In cases where two residence statuses are present, such as “T-WR” for a species, a hyphen (-) is also employed to indicate both abundance statuses. The sequence of abundance statuses—V, T, RV, WR, SR, PM, YR—is maintained in the same order as their appearance in the initial reference. If the abundance status is consistent for both, it is only recorded once in the sequence as per the order in which they appear in the table.

1.13. Exotic and introduced species

I adhere to the definition of exotic species as outlined in the Convention on Biological Diversity, 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 encompasses any parts, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that could survive and subsequently reproduce.

An “introduction” involves the movement, by human action, either indirect or direct, of an exotic species outside its natural environment, be it past or present. This movement may occur within a country or between countries or areas beyond the species' national or geographic jurisdiction:

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

b) Unintentional introduction: Refers to other types of introductions that are not intentional.

This checklist integrates the overarching categories employed by eBird for exotic species (eBird, 2023) with the sub-categories defined by the British Ornithologists Union (www.bou.org.uk) for introduced (exotic) species, adapted to suit Cuban conditions. This amalgamation facilitates a more nuanced understanding of specificities within the Cuban avifauna. Notably, Sub-category C7 was introduced to account for exotic species that have evolved into hybrids in the wild, a consideration not covered by the existing categories (Navarro, 2020):

1.13.1. Naturalized: (N)

An exotic population is characterized by being self-sustaining, breeding in the wild, and persisting for numerous years without reliance on ongoing releases, which includes vagrants from naturalized populations. Such populations are included in official eBird totals and, when relevant, have received acceptance from regional bird records committee(s):

(C1): Introduced species– Species that are exclusively present due to introductions and entirely depend on human support for their reproduction. These species are not self-sustaining and primarily inhabit anthropic conditions. In exceptional cases, they may reproduce locally in feral conditions, but in very low and isolated numbers, lacking connectivity with other populations.

(C2): Naturalized established species– Species with established populations in the wild resulting from human introduction, but which also occur in what appears to be a natural state.

(C3): Naturalized re-established species– Species with populations successfully reintroduced by humans into areas where they formerly occurred.

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

(C5): Vagrant naturalized species originating from foreign established populations– species derived from established naturalized populations abroad.

1.13.2. Provisional: (Pr)

1) Member of an exotic population that is breeding in the wild, self-propagating, and has persisted for multiple years but is not yet naturalized.

2) A rarity of uncertain provenance, with natural vagrancy or captive provenance both considered plausible. When applicable, eBird generally defers to bird records committees for records formally considered to be of “uncertain provenance”. These species are provisionally included in official eBird totals:

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

(C7): Former naturalized species become hybrids (Navarro, 2020): Species formerly placed in C1, with naturalized populations, usually in small numbers, such species may be either susceptible or resilient to extinction due to the hybridization process. Additionally, some have engaged in interbreeding, impacting their taxonomic status and, in some cases, successfully establishing a new ranking (see Northern Bobwhite [Cuban]).

Escapee: (E)

Exotic species known or suspected to be escaped or released, including those that have bred in the wild but do not yet meet the criteria for Provisional. Escapee exotics are not included in official eBird totals.

1.14. Distribution

Pan-Cuban (PC): Widespread throughout the entire archipelago in suitable habitats and during the appropriate seasons.

Quasi-Cuban (QC): With a broad distribution in suitable habitats and seasons, but notably absent from certain part(s) of the country.

Regional distribution (Rg): Forms are restricted to specific regions: Eastern, Central, or Western Cuba. For example, the Yellow-headed Warbler is exclusive to western Cuba.

Local (L): Forms with a very limited distribution are primarily restricted to one or a few sites, such as the Zapata Wren in the Zapata Swamp.

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

Open Waters (OW) (In use since the Navarro, 2023 issue): Pelagic and marine forms inhabit the open ocean, seldom visiting coasts or inland areas, but can be quite common in the open waters surrounding Cuba. Occasionally, they may be documented in conjunction with Points (P), as some records from coastal areas have indicated. These species may eventually reach coasts or inland regions during severe weather disturbances.

1.15. General symbols

(?) question mark. An uncertain status for any category.

⚠ Warning sign of attention means that for some reason, special attention should be paid to the highlighted variable.

✳ eBird Symbol to indicate Naturalized Exotic Species.

⚠ eBird Symbol to indicate Provisional Exotic Species.

✳ eBird Symbol to indicate Escapee Exotic Species

1.16. Unusual environmental events

The cyclonic season aligns with the most significant migratory processes that impact our archipelago. Recognizing that these processes facilitate the arrival of rare species in unusual contexts, I deemed it both useful and necessary to compile a summary of the previous year's season development. The impacts will be evident during the winter residence corresponding to each Checklist year. This annual summary relies on statistics provided by NOAA (<https://www.noaa.gov/>):

In the modern record, the Atlantic basin generated the highest number of named storms during any El Niño-influenced year. The exceptionally warm ocean temperatures in the Atlantic acted as a robust counterbalance to the typical impacts associated with El Niño.

Overall, the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season had above-normal activity in terms of the number

of named storms, hurricanes, and major hurricanes. In 2024, there were 18 named storms that formed in the Atlantic basin, of which 11 became hurricanes and 5 strengthened into major hurricanes (category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale). These numbers are greater than the long-term (1991-2020) averages of 14 named storms, 7 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes. In terms of Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE), which measures the strength and duration of tropical storms and hurricanes, activity in the basin in 2024 was about 34 percent above the long-term (1991-2020) average.

Two of these tropical cyclones impacted Cuba's eastern region: Debby and Oscar, which affected the territory with categories of Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm, and Hurricane. Meanwhile, three cyclones influenced or directly impacted western Cuban territory: Debby, Helene, and Rafael, categorized as Tropical Depression, Hurricane, and High-Intensity Hurricane. These events facilitated the influence of areas such as the southern Bahamas, Hispaniola to the east, and, in the west, the Cayman Islands and the Yucatán Peninsula.

Monsoon troughs are atmospheric instability phenomena in Central America, bringing heavy rainfall and thunderstorms that often reach the Yucatán Peninsula, close to Cuba's western coasts. This phenomenon should be closely monitored due to its potential role in facilitating the arrival of certain Central American species to Cuban territory.

Considering the high likelihood of bird species exchange between islands triggered by the impact of extreme synoptic events, such as hurricanes or cold fronts, it becomes crucial to implement monitoring plans that specifically target potential areas for this exchange post-event. I have identified four fundamental areas of potential 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 Cuba*: Area of influence for species from Jamaica and Cayman Islands.

1.17. New records and other additions

During the year 2024, a new species and one subspecies (unconfirmed list, see Comments 57) were added to the main bird list of Cuba:

I. *Elaenia martinica* spp. (*prob. caymanensis*)/**Caribbean Elaenia (Chinchorro)**/Elaenia Caribeña

II. *Coereba flaveola caboti*/**Bananaquit (Cozumel I.)**/Reinita (I. Cozumel), (unconfirmed list, see under Comments 57)

1.18. Regarding new records and reports of rare birds

These rules must be adhered to for the publication of new records or when addressing species considered rare or very rare. Their objective is to ensure the validity of such publications and prevent reports where identification may be questionable.

1. Whenever possible, incorporate graphic documentation such as photos (of individuals or specimens), illustrations, videos, or sonograms. Ensure that these visuals capture the field marks identifying the species. In the case of a collected specimen, include original data and catalog number with the appropriate institution acronym where it is deposited. For a ringed bird, include the corresponding ring number. If the

magazine or section doesn't permit photo publication, I recommend pre-uploading the record to the eBird platform with proper referencing and inclusion of graphic documentation:

<https://science.ebird.org/en/use-ebird-data/citation>

2. In cases where previous documentation is unavailable, provide a detailed description of the individual or specimen. This description should be as comprehensive as possible, highlighting the field marks that facilitated its differentiation from other similar species, potential sources of confusion.
3. Incorporate as many anecdotal details and comments related to the record as possible.

1.19. About the section "Comments"

IMPORTANT! This section features numerical links to content within the tables, primarily aimed at updating status changes and resolving uncertain situations or inconsistencies with other international lists in use. While each checklist issue corresponds to the species list for the given year, the comments are unique to each edition and may impact subsequent publications. Each new checklist edition is applicable for the corresponding year, encompassing significant events related to new records, taxonomic changes, and other noteworthy topics of interest.

1.20. About eBird

eBird is an online database of bird observations that offers scientists, researchers, and amateur naturalists' real-time data on bird distribution and abundance. Initially limited to sightings from the Western Hemisphere, by 2010 it expanded its coverage to encompass the entire globe. eBird is often hailed as an ambitious initiative that mobilizes amateurs to collect biodiversity data for scientific purposes and has evolved into an incredibly useful tool.

eBird serves as a prime example of crowdsourcing and has received acclaim for democratizing science. By treating citizens as scientists, it empowers the public to access and utilize their individual data as well as the collective data contributed by others.

The overarching goal of eBird is to optimize the usefulness and accessibility of the extensive bird observations recorded annually by both recreational and professional bird watchers. The observations of each participant contribute to a global network, forming a collective database. Recognizing the inherent variability in volunteer observations, local eBird reviewers employ historical data to filter and enhance accuracy. Subsequently, the refined data is accessible through internet queries in various formats.

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

1. Accuracy in Species Identification:

- Take your time to accurately identify bird species.
- Use field guides or mobile birding apps to aid in identification. Apps only help suggesting the possible ID and helping the ID process. Do not rely on apps to identify birds you observe, as Bird ID apps do not generally cover all the species found in Cuba.

2. Detailed Location Information:

- Provide precise location details for your birding observations.

- Utilize GPS coordinates, when possible, for accuracy (but don't blindly trust these applications).

3. Specific Date and Time:

- Record the date and time of your birding observations.
- Note any significant observations related to time of day.

4. Complete Checklists:

- Aim for comprehensive checklists, including all species observed.
- Include common species along with rare or unusual ones.

5. Behavioral Observations:

- Document interesting behaviors or interactions observed.
- Note any breeding behaviors if applicable.

6. Use of eBird Mobile App:

- Consider using the eBird mobile app for real-time data entry in the field.
- The app helps ensure accurate time and location data.

7. Include Abundance Information:

- Estimate the abundance of each species (e.g., how many individuals were observed).

8. Attach Photos and Sounds:

- Whenever possible, attach photos or sounds to support your observations.
- Visual and audio documentation enhances the credibility of your records.

9. Review and Edit:

- Before submitting, review your checklist for completeness and accuracy.
- Edit any errors or omissions to provide reliable data.

10. Follow Local Protocols:

- Adhere to any specific regional protocols or guidelines for reporting.
- Check with local eBird reviewers or groups for additional guidance.

By following these tips focused on the geography of Cuba, you can contribute valuable and valuable birding data to eBird, supporting bird conservation efforts and scientific research.

Additionally, consider specific tips for Cuba:

- Ensure accurate identification and proper location placement of sightings. If the species proves challenging to identify, seek assistance from a local expert, document what you see and hear, including field marks and behavior. If you have a camera or phone, take photos and/or sound recordings.
- **VERY IMPORTANT!** Conclude the list upon completing a site, then transition to the next location. In Cuba, vastly different habitats are often in close proximity, with just a few meters or kilometers making a significant difference!
- When using a mobile phone, ensure accurate species selection on the list, as fingers may unintentionally select the next or previous species.
- If the species you've entered is "flagged", kindly include comments (in the event of a lack of visual documentation) explaining the field marks used in the identification. This will be appreciated by eBird reviewers and will contribute to the validation process of the sighting.
- When feasible, include photos, videos, and audio recordings of the bird you are documenting, particularly for species flagged as rare in the area. It is recommended to upload every photo at the time of submitting the list.
- When documenting species flagged by high counts, in addition to entering the number in the designated box, reiterate the count in the comments section. Specify whether it is an "exact count" or an estimate to aid reviewers in distinguishing potential typographical errors.

- New records of species for Cuba must be substantiated with graphic information, such as photos, videos, or any form of evidence that validates the sighting's accuracy.
- Now, you can utilize the eBird "Subspecies Groups" feature when you are entirely certain that the bird you observed belongs to the correct subspecies group. If unsure, simply use corresponding species.

This checklist is designed to be eBird-friendly, seamlessly incorporating eBird names and formats to facilitate the uploading of data for eBird users.

1.21. 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 (free in the Caribbean):
<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/home>



Xeno-canto (bird calls database):
<https://www.xeno-canto.org/>



1.22. Table 1: ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA (MAIN LIST)

** Species flagged with a double asterisk were accepted under "Documented records" based on a valid description provided by experts. However, these records lack photos or other graphic material.

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

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20.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas acuta</i> / Northern Pintail /Pato Pescuecilarjo/ NOPI	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas crecca</i> / Green-winged Teal /Pato Serrano/ AGWT	LC	-	FC	-	V-T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Eurasian)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas crecca carolinensis</i> (American)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aythya valisineria</i> / Canvasback /Pato Lomiblanco/ CANV	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aythya americana</i> / Redhead /Pato Cabecirrojo/ REDH	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aythya collaris</i> / Ring-necked Duck /Pato Cabezón/ RNDU	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aythya affinis</i> / Lesser Scaup /Pato Morisco/ LESC	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> / Surf Scoter /Negrón Careto (SEO)/ SUSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Melanitta deglandi/White-winged Scoter /Negrón Especulado (SEO)/ WWSC	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bucephala albeola</i> / Bufflehead /Pato Moñudo/ BUFF	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> / Hooded Merganser /Pato de Cresta/ HOME	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Mergus merganser prob. americanus/Common Merganser (North American) /Pato Serrucho Raro/ COME	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mergus serrator</i> / Red-breasted Merganser /Pato Serrucho/ RBME	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i> / Masked Duck /Pato Agostero/ MADU	LC/VU	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> / Ruddy Duck /Pato Chorizo/ RUDU	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^w	-	PC
1.24. QUAIL AND ALLIES								
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Numididae								
34.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numida meleagris galeatus</i> / Helmeted Guineafowl (West African) /Gallina de Guinea/ HELG	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-c4	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae								
35.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i> / Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz/ NOBO	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	N-c7	PC
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae								
36.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> (prob. <i>torquatus</i>)/ Ring-necked Pheasant (Ring-necked) /Faisán/ RNEP	LC	-	U	Br	YR	N-c1	L
1.25. FLAMINGOS								
Order: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Family: Phoenicopteridae								
37.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phoenicopus ruber</i> / American Flamingo /Flamenco/ AMFL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC

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1.26.GREBES								
Order: PODICIPEDIFORMES Family: Podicipedidae								
38.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachybaptus dominicus dominicus</i> / Least Grebe/Zaramagullón Chico/LEGR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
39.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> / Pied-billed Grebe/Zaramagullón Grande/PBGR	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	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
1.27.DOVES AND PIGEONS								
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae								
40.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> / Passenger Pigeon/Paloma Migratoria/PAPI¹	Ex	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Columba livia</i> / Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)/Paloma Doméstica/ROPI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c4	PC
42.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> / Scaly-naped Pigeon/Torcaza Cuellimorada/SNPI	LC	WI+	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
43.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i> / White-crowned Pigeon/Torcaza Cabeciblanca/WCPI	NT/VU	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
44.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i> / Plain Pigeon/Torcaza Boba/PLAP	NT/VU	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
45.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i> / Eurasian Collared-Dove (Eurasian)/Tórtola de Collar/EUCD	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c5	PC
46.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Columbina passerina insularis</i> / Common Ground Dove/Tojosa/CGDO	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
47.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> / Blue-headed Quail-Dove/Paloma Perdiz/BHQD	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
48.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geotrygon montana montana</i> / Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy)/Boyero/RUQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
49.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> / Gray-fronted Quail-Dove/Camao/GFQD	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
50.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geotrygon chrysia</i> / Key West Quail-Dove/Barbiquejo/KWQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zenaida asiatica asiatica</i> / White-winged Dove/Paloma Aliblanca/WWDO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
52.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i> / Zenaida Dove/Guanaro/ZEND	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
53.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zenaida macroura</i> / Mourning Dove/Paloma Rabiche/MODO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zenaida macroura macroura</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zenaida macroura carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	PC
1.28.CUCKOOS AND ANIS								
Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae								
54.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Crotophaga ani</i> / Smooth-billed Ani/Judío/SBAN	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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55.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> / Yellow-billed Cuckoo /Primavera/ YBCU	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	PC
56.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus minor</i> / Mangrove Cuckoo /Arrierito/ MACU	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
57.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> / Black-billed Cuckoo /Primavera de Pico Negro/ BBCU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
58.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini</i> / Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ 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
1.29. NIGHTHAWKS, NIGHTJARS AND POTOOS								
Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae								
59.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor</i> / Common Nighthawk /Querequeté Americano/ CONI	LC	-	FC ²	-	T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor minor</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor howelli</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
60.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i> / Antillean Nighthawk /Querequeté/ ANNI	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles gundlachii vicinus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
61.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i> / Chuck-will's-widow /Guabairo Americano/ CWWI	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
62.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i> / Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ CUNI	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
63.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> / Eastern Whip-poor-will /Guabairo Chico/ EWPW	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nyctibiidae								
64.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp. (cf. jamaicensis)</i> / Northern Potoo (Caribbean) /Potú/ NORP	LC	?	VR	?	YR?	-	P
1.30. SWIFTS AND HUMMINGBIRDS								
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae								
65.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cypseloides niger niger</i> / Black Swift (niger) /Vencejo Negro/ BLSW	VU	WI	U	Br	T?-YR	-	L
66.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i> / White-collared Swift /Vencejo de Collar/ WCSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
67.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> / Chimney Swift /Vencejo de Chimenea/ CHSW	VU	-	R	-	T	-	P
68.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> / Antillean Palm Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ ANPS	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae								
69.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Archilochus colubris</i> / Ruby-throated Hummingbird /Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/ RTHU	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
70.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mellisuga helenae</i> / Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ BEEH	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
71.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Nesophlox sp. (prob. evelynae)/Bahama Woodstar /Colibrí de Bahamas/ BAWO	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
72.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Riccordia ricordii</i> / Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ CUEM	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
1.31.MARSH BIRDS								
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae								
73.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pardirallus maculatus</i> (cf. <i>insolitus</i>)/ Spotted Rail /Gallinuela Escribano/ SPRA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
74.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mustelirallus cerverai</i> / Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ ZARA	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
75.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus elegans</i> / King Rail /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/ KIRA	NT	-	FC	Br	PM	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus elegans elegans</i> (Northern)	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i> (Cuban)	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
76.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus crepitans</i> / Clapper Rail /Gallinuela de Manglar/ CLRA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus crepitans crepitans</i> (Atlantic Coast)	LC	-	VR?	-	V-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus crepitans leucophaeus</i> (Caribbean)	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus crepitans caribaeus</i> (Caribbean)	LC	WI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
77.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rallus limicola limicola</i> / Virginia Rail (Virginia) /Gallinuela de Virginia/ VIRA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
78.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Porzana carolina</i> / Sora /Gallinuela Oscura/ SORA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
79.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gallinula galeata cerceris</i> / Common Gallinule (American) /Gallareta de Pico Rojo/ COGA	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
80.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fulica americana</i> / American Coot /Gallareta de Pico Blanco/ AMCO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
81.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> / Purple Gallinule /Gallareta Azul/ PUGA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
82.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii</i> / Yellow-breasted Crane /Gallinuelita Amarilla ³ / YBCR	LC	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
83.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> / Black Rail (Northern) /Gallinuelita Prieta/ BLRA	EN	-	R	-?	T-PM ^W	-	QC

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	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Aramidae							
84.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aramus guarauna pictus</i> / Limpkin (Speckled) /Guareao/ LIMP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae							
85.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antigone canadensis nesiotus</i> / Sandhill Crane (Cuba) /Grulla/ SACR	LC/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Recurvirostridae							
86.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i> / Black-necked Stilt (Black-necked) /Cachiporra/ BNST	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
87.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> / American Avocet /Avoceta Americana/ AMAV	LC	-	U-FC	Br	T-WR ^{PM}	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Haematopodidae							
88.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Haematopus palliatus palliatus</i> / American Oystercatcher /Ostrero/ AMOY	LC	-	U	Br	T-PM ^w	-	QC
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae⁴							
89.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> / Black-bellied Plover /Pluvial Cabezón/ BBPL	VU ⁵	-	Co	?	T-WR ^{PM}	-	QC
90.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> / American Golden-Plover /Pluvial Dorado/ AMGP	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
91.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> / Killdeer /Títere Sabanero/ KILL	NT ⁶	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus vociferus</i>	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius vociferus ternominatus</i>	NT	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
92.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> / Semipalmated Plover /Frailecillo Semipalmeado/ SEPL	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
93.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Charadrius melodus</i> / Piping Plover /Frailecillo Silbador/ PIPL⁷	NT/VU	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
94.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anarhynchus⁸ wilsonia wilsonia</i> / Wilson's Plover /Títere Playero/ WIPL	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^s	-	PC
95.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anarhynchus⁹ nivosus nivosus</i> / Snowy Plover (Northern) /Frailecillo Blanco/ SNPL	NT/VU	-	R	Br	T-PM ^w	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Jacanidae							
96.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Jacana spinosa violacea</i> / Northern Jacana /Gallito de Río/ NOJA	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae							
97.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> / Upland Sandpiper /Ganga/ UPSA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
98.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> / Whimbrel /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Chico/ WHIM	LC	-	U	-	V-T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> (European)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i> (Hudsonian)	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
99.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numenius americanus americanus</i> / Long-billed Curlew /Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Grande/ LBCU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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100.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limosa haemastica</i> / Hudsonian Godwit /Avoceta Pechirroja/ HUGO	VU ¹⁰	-	R	-	V	-	P
101.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limosa fedoa</i> (prob. <i>fedoa</i>)/ Marbled Godwit /Avoceta Parda/ MAGO	VU ¹¹	-	R	-	V	-	P
102.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> / Ruddy Turnstone /Revuelvepiedras/ RUTU	NT ¹²	-	Co	?	T-PM ^W	-	PC
103.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris canutus</i> ssp./ Red Knot /Zarapico Raro/ REKN	NT ¹³	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
104.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris pugnax</i> / Ruff /Combatiente (SEO)/ RUFF	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
105.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris himantopus</i> / Stilt Sandpiper /Zarapico Patilargo/ STSA	NT ¹⁴	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
106.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris alba</i> / Sanderling /Zarapico Blanco/ SAND	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
107.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris alpina</i> (prob. <i>hudsonia</i>)/ Dunlin /Zarapico Gris/ DUNL	NT ¹⁵	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
108.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris minutilla</i> / Least Sandpiper /Zarapiquito/ LESA	NT ¹⁶	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
109.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> / White-rumped Sandpiper /Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/ WRSA	VU ¹⁷	-	FC	-	T	-	P
110.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> / Buff-breasted Sandpiper /Zarapico Piquicorto/ BBSA	VU ¹⁸	-	VR	-	V	-	P
111.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris melanotos</i> / Pectoral Sandpiper /Zarapico Moteado/ PESA	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
112.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris pusilla</i> / Semipalmated Sandpiper /Zarapico Semipalmeado/ SESA	NT ¹⁹	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
113.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris mauri</i> / Western Sandpiper /Zarapico Chico/ WESA	LC	-	FC-U	-	T-WR?	-	L
114.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> / Short-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina/ SBDO	VU ²⁰	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limnodromus griseus griseus</i> (griseus)	VU	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limnodromus griseus hendersoni</i> (hendersoni)	VU	-	U?	-	T-WR?	.	P?
115.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> / Long-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/ LBDO	NT ²¹	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
116.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gallinago delicata</i> / Wilson's Snipe /Becasina/ WISN	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
117.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actitis macularius</i> / Spotted Sandpiper /Zarapico Manchado/ SPSA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
118.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i> / Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria) /Zarapico Solitario/ SOSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
119.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa flavipes</i> / Lesser Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/ LEYE	VU ²²	-	Co	?	T-WR ^{PM}	-	PC
120.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> / Willet /Zarapico Real/ WILL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i> (Eastern)	LC	-	Co	? ²³	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i> (Western)	LC	-	Co?	Br	WR?	-	QC
121.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> / Greater Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/ GRYE	NT ²⁴	-	Co	?	T-PM ^W	-	PC

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122.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> / Wilson's Phalarope /Zarapico de Wilson/ WIPH	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
123.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> / Red-necked Phalarope /Zarapico Nadador/ RNPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
124.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> / Red Phalarope /Zarapico Rojo/ REPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
1.32. GULL-LIKE BIRDS								
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae								
125.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stercorarius macormicki</i> / South Polar Skua /Skua del Polo Sur/ SPSK	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
126.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> / Pomarine Jaeger /Estercorario Pomarino/ POJA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	OW-P
127.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> / Parasitic Jaeger /Estercorario Parasítico/ PAJA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
128.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (prob. <i>pallescens</i>)/ Long-tailed Jaeger /Estercorario Rabero/ LTJA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae								
129.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Alle alle alle</i> / Dovekie /Pingüinito/ DOVE	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae								
130.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (prob. <i>tridactyla</i>)/ Black-legged Kittiwake (Atlantic) /Gallego Patinegro/ BLKI	VU	-	R	-	V	-	P
131.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xema sabini sabini</i> / Sabine's Gull /Galleguito de Cola Ahorquillada/ SAGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
132.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> / Bonaparte's Gull /Galleguito Chico/ BOGU	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
133.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> / Black-headed Gull /Galleguito Raro/ BHGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
134.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla</i> / Laughing Gull /Galleguito/ LAGU	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
135.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> / Franklin's Gull /Galleguito de Franklin/ FRGU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
136.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Larus delawarensis</i> / Ring-billed Gull /Gallego Real/ RGU	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	P
137.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Larus smithsonianus</i> / American Herring Gull /Gallego Americano/ AHGU ²⁵	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
138.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> / Lesser Black-backed Gull /Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/ LBBG	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
139.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Larus marinus</i> / Great Black-backed Gull /Gallegón/ GBBG	LC	-	VR	-	WR	-	P
140.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i> / Brown Noddy /Gaviota Boba/ BRNO ²⁶	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	OW-L
141.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i> / Sooty Tern /Gaviota Monja Prieta/ SOTE ²⁷	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM ^S	-	L

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142.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus (recognitus)</i> / Bridled Tern /Gaviota Monja/ BRTE	LC	-	Co	Br	SR ^{PM}	-	L
143.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> / Least Tern /Gaviotica/ LETE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^S	-	QC
144.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phaetusa simplex (prob. simplex)</i> / Large-billed Tern /Gaviota de Pico Largo/ LBTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
145.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i> / Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed) /Gaviota de Pico Corto/ GBTE	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
146.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> / Caspian Tern /Gaviota Real Grande/ CATE	LC	-	FC	?	T-PM ^W	-	QC
147.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i> / Black Tern (American) /Gaviotica Prieta/ BLTE	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
148.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> / Roseate Tern /Gaviota Rosada/ ROST	LC/ <i>VU</i>	-	R	Br	T-SR ^{PM}	-	P
149.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> / Common Tern (hirundo/tibetana) /Gaviota Común/ COTE	LC	-	U	?	T-WR	-	PC
150.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> / Arctic Tern /Gaviota Ártica/ ARTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
151.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sterna forsteri</i> / Forster's Tern /Gaviota de Forster/ FOTE	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
152.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i> / Royal Tern /Gaviota Real/ ROYT	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
153.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> / Sandwich Tern /Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/ SATE	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus (Cabot's)</i>	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus (Cayenne)</i>	LC	-	VR	Br	T-SR	-	L
154.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rynchops niger niger</i> / Black Skimmer (niger) /Gaviota Pico de Tijera/ BLSK	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae								
155.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i> / White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic) /Contramaestre/ WTTR	LC	-	R	Br	PM ^S	-	OW-L
156.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i> / Red-billed Tropicbird /Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/ RBTR	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae								
157.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gavia immer</i> / Common Loon /Somormujo/ COLO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae								
158.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i> / Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's) /Pamperito de Wilson/ WISP	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae								
159.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hydrobates leucorhous leucorhous</i> / Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's) /Pamperito de las Tempestades/ LESP	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
160.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hydrobates castro</i> / Band-rumped Storm-Petrel /Pamperito de Castro/ BSTP	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae								
161.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> / Black-capped Petrel /Pájaro de la Bruja/ BCPE	EN	-	R	?	?	-	OW-L

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162.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calonectris borealis</i> / Cory's Shearwater /Pampero de Cory/ CORS ²⁸	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
163.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardenna grisea</i> / Sooty Shearwater /Pampero Oscuro/ SOSH	NT	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
164.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardenna gravis</i> / Great Shearwater /Pampero Grande/ GRSH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
165.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i> / Sargasso Shearwater /Pampero de los Sargazos/ AUSH ²⁹	LC	-	R	Br	YR-PM?	-	OW-P
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae								
166.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mycteria americana</i> / Wood Stork /Cayama/ WOST	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	L
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae								
167.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fregata magnificens</i> / Magnificent Frigatebird /Rabihorcado/ MAFR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae								
168.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i> / Masked Booby /Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/ MABO	LC	-	U	-	YR	-	OW
169.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i> / Brown Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Prieto/ BRBO ³⁰	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	OW
170.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sula sula sula</i> / Red-footed Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Blanco/ RFBO	LC	-	R	-	YR	-	OW
171.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Morus bassanus/Northern Gannet /Albatros/ NOGA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae								
172.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i> / Anhinga /Marbella/ ANHI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae								
173.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nannopterum auritum</i> / Double-crested Cormorant /Corúa de Mar/ 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?
174.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nannopterum brasilianum mexicanus</i> / Neotropic Cormorant /Corúa de Agua Dulce/ NECO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae								
175.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> / American White Pelican /Pelícano Blanco/ AWPE	LC	-	FC	-	WR ^{PM}	-	QC
176.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> / Brown Pelican /Pelícano/ BRPE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i> (Southern)	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i> (Atlantic)	LC	-	FC	?	PM?	-	PC
1.33.HERON-LIKE BIRDS								
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae³¹								
177.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Botaurus³² exilis exilis</i> / Least Bittern (Northern) /Garcita/ LEBI	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
178.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> / American Bittern /Guanabá Rojo/ AMBI	LC	-	U	-?	T-WR	-	QC
179.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Egretta caerulea</i> / Little Blue Heron /Garza Azul/ LBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC

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180.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i> / Tricolored Heron /Garza de Vientre Blanco/ TRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
181.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i> / Reddish Egret /Garza Rojiza/ REEG	NT	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	QC
182.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Egretta thula thula</i> / Snowy Egret /Garza Real/ SNEG	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
183.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> / Yellow-crowned Night Heron ³³ /Guanabá Real/ YCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea</i> (Yellow-crowned Group)	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti</i> (Yellow-crowned Group)	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
184.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i> / Black-crowned Night Heron ³⁴ (American)/Guanabá de la Florida/ BCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
185.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i> / Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis) /Aguaitacaimán/ GRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
186.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea alba egretta</i> / Great Egret (American) /Garzón/ GREG ³⁵	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
187.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea ibis ibis</i> / Western Cattle-Egret /Garcita Bueyera/ CAEG	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
188.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias</i> / Great Blue Heron /Garcilote Azul/ GBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias herodias</i> (Great Blue)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias wardi</i> (Great Blue)	LC	-	Co	Br	YR/PM?	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> (Great White)	EN	-	Co	Br	PM	-	L
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae								
189.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Eudocimus albus</i> / White Ibis /Coco Blanco/ WHIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
190.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> / Scarlet Ibis /Coco Rojo/ SCIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
191.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> / Glossy Ibis /Coco Prieto/ GLIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
192.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Plegadis chihi</i> / White-faced Ibis /Coco Cariblanco/ WFIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
193.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Platalea ajaja</i> / Roseate Spoonbill /Sevilla/ ROSP	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
1.34.HAWK-LIKE BIRDS								
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae								
194.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coragyps atratus atratus</i> / Black Vulture /Zopilote/ BLVU	LC	-	R	?	PM	-	L
195.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cathartes aura</i> / Turkey Vulture (aura Group) /Aura Tiñosa/ TUVU	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cathartes aura aura</i> (aura Group)	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cathartes aura septentrionalis</i> (aura Group)	LC	-	U?	-?	T?-WR?	-	P
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae								
196.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> / Osprey /Guincho/ OSPR	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i> (American)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi</i> (Caribbean)	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L

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Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae								
197.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i> / Cuban Kite /Gavilán Caguarero/ CUKI	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
198.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Elanoides forficatus forficatus</i> / Swallow-tailed Kite /Gavilán Cola de Tijera/ STKI	LC	-	FC-R	-	T-WR	-	L
199.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Circus hudsonicus</i> / Northern Harrier /Gavilán Sabanero/ NOHA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
200.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter striatus</i> / Sharp-shinned Hawk /Gavilancito/ SSHA	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i> (Northern)	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accipiter striatus fringilloides</i> (Caribbean)	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
201.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Astur³⁶ cooperi / Cooper's Hawk /Gavilán de Cooper/ COHA	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
202.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Astur³⁷ gundlachi</i> / Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo/ GUHA	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Astur gundlachi gundlachi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Astur gundlachi wileyi</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
203.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus</i> / Bald Eagle /Águila Calva/ BAEA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
204.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> / Mississippi Kite /Gavilán del Mississippi/ MIKI	LC	-	U-FC?	-	T	-	P
205.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> / Snail Kite /Gavilán Caracolero/ SNKI	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
206.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i> / Cuban Black Hawk /Gavilán Batista/ CUBH	NT/EN	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
207.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo platypterus</i> / Broad-winged Hawk /Gavilán Bobo/ BWHA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo platypterus platypterus</i> (Northern)	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo platypterus cubanensis</i> (Caribbean)	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
208.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> (prob. <i>fuliginosus</i>)/ Short-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Cola Corta/ STHA³⁸	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
209.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> / Swainson's Hawk /Gavilán de Swainson/ SWHA³⁹	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
210.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis</i> / Red-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Monte/ RTHA	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	PM? - YR	-	PC
1.35.OWLS								
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae								
211.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto furcata</i> / American Barn Owl /Lechuza/ BANO⁴⁰	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto furcata furcata</i> (White-winged)	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto furcata pratincola</i> (American)	LC	-	R	Br	V-WR?	-	P
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae								
212.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Margarobyas lawrencii lawrencii</i> / Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto/ BLOW	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

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213.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucidium siju</i> / Cuban Pygmy-Owl/Sijú Platanero/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
214.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia</i> / Burrowing Owl/Sijú de Sabana/BUOW⁴¹	LC	-	U	Br	YR ^W	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i> (Florida)	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamoensis</i> (guadeloupensis Group)	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
215.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i> / Long-eared Owl (American)/Buho Chico (SEO)/LEOW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
216.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> / Stygian Owl/Siguapa/STOW	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
217.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Asio flammeus domingensis</i> / Short-eared Owl (Antillean)/Cárabo/SEOW	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
1.36. TROGONS, TODIES AND ALLIES								
Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae								
218.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> / Cuban Trogon/Tocororo/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								
219.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Todus multicolor</i> / Cuban Tody/Cartacuba/CUTO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae								
220.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> / Belted Kingfisher/Martín Pescador/BEKI	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
1.37. WOODPECKERS								
Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae								
221.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i> / West Indian Woodpecker/Carpintero Jabado/WIWO	LC	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
222.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> / Yellow-bellied Sapsucker/Carpintero de Paso/YBSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
223.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i> / Cuban Green Woodpecker/Carpintero Verde/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
224.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> / Northern Flicker (Cuban)/Carpintero Escapulario/NOFL	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
225.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i> / Fernandina's Flicker/Carpintero Churroso/FEFL	EN/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

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226.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> / Pileated Woodpeker /Carpintero Norteamericano/ PIWO	LC	-	VR	-	V	.	P
227.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> / Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ IBWO	CR (Ex?)	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
1.38.FALCONS AND ALLIES								
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae								
228.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Caracara plancus cheriway</i> / Crested Caracara /Caraira/ CRCA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
229.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco sparverius</i> / American Kestrel /Cernícalo/ AMKE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR ^W	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco sparverius sparverius</i> (Northern)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i> (Cuban)	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
230.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i> / Merlin (Taiga) /Halcón de Palomas/ MERL	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
231.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> / Peregrine Falcon /Halcón Peregrino/ PEFA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (North American)	LC	-	FC	Br?	T-WR-PM?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i> (tundrius)	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
1.39.PARROTS AND PARAKEETS								
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae								
232.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ara ararauna</i> / Blue-and-yellow Macaw /Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/ BAYM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
233.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ara tricolor</i> / Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ CUBM	Ex	CU	-	-	-	-	-
234.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ara macao ssp.</i> / Scarlet Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo/ SCMA	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
235.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ara chloropterus</i> / Red-and-green Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/ RAGM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
236.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Psittacara euops</i> / Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ CPAK	VU/EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
237.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Amazona leucocephala</i> / Cuban Amazon ⁴² (Cuban)/Cotorra/ CPAT	NT	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i>	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
1.40.FLYCATCHERS AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae								
238.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> / Great Crested Flycatcher /Bobito de Cresta/ GCFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
239.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myiarchus sagrae</i> / La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ LSFL	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
240.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i> / Tropical Kingbird (Middle America) /Pitirre Tropical/ TRKI	LC	-	R	-	V-WR	-	P
241.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus vociferans vociferans</i> / Cassin's Kingbird /Pitirre de Cassin/ CAKI	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P

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242.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> / Western Kingbird /Pitirre del Oeste/ WEKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
243.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> / Eastern Kingbird /Pitirre Americano/ EAKI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
244.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i> / Gray Kingbird /Pitirre Abejero/ GRAK	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
245.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i> / Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatíbere/ LOKI	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
246.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> / Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ GIKI	EN	CU-LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
247.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> / Scissor-tailed Flycatcher /Bobito Cola de Tijera/ STFL	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
248.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyrannus savana</i> ssp?/ Fork-tailed Flycatcher /Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/ FTFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
249.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Elaenia martinica</i> spp. (prob. <i>caymanensis</i>)/ Caribbean Elaenia (Chinchorro) /Elaenia Caribeña/ CAEL ⁴³	LC	-	VR	?	?	-	L
250.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (prob. <i>saturatus</i>)/ Western Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/ WEWP	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
251.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus virens</i> / Eastern Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Este/ EAWP	LC	-	FC-R	-	T-WR	-	QC
252.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus</i> / Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ 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
253.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> / Yellow-bellied Flycatcher /Bobito Amarillo/ YBFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
254.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Empidonax virescens</i> / Acadian Flycatcher /Bobito Verde/ ACFL	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
255.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> / Alder Flycatcher /Bobito de los Alisos/ ALFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
256.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Empidonax traillii</i> / Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de los Sauces/ WIFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
257.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Empidonax minimus</i> / Least Flycatcher /Bobito Chico Americano/ LEFL ⁴⁴	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
258.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> / Eastern Phoebe /Bobito Americano/ EAPH	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
259.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (prob. <i>blatteus</i>)/ Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern?) /Bobito Bermellón/ VEFL	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
1.41. VIREOS AND CROWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae								
260.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus</i> / White-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Blanco/ WEVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus griseus</i> (White-eyed)	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i> (White-eyed)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC

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261.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo crassirostris</i> / Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ TBVI	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i>	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
262.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo gundlachii</i> / Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ CUVI	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
263.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> / Yellow-throated Vireo /Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/ YTVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
264.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo solitarius solitarius</i> / Blue-headed Vireo /Verdón de Cabeza Gris/ BHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
265.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> / Philadelphia Vireo /Vireo de Filadelfia/ PHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
266.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo gilvus gilvus</i> / Warbling Vireo /Vireo Cantor/ WAVI	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
267.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> / Red-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Rojo/ REVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
268.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i> / Black-whiskered Vireo /Bien-te-veo/ BWVI	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
269.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo magister magister</i> / Yucatán Vireo /Vireo de Yucatán/ YUVI	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Laniidae								
270.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lanius</i> sp. prob. <i>ludovicianus</i> / Shrike sp. (probably Loggerhead Shrike) /Alcaudón (prob. Americano)	-	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae								
271.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corvus minutus</i> / Cuban Palm Crow /Cao Ronco/ PACR	LC [△]	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L ⁴⁵
272.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corvus nasicus</i> / Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ CUCR	LC	CU-LY	FC	Br	YR	-	L
1.42.SWALLOWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae								
273.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Riparia riparia riparia</i> / Bank Swallow /Golondrina de Collar/ BANS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
274.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> / Tree Swallow /Golondrina de Árboles/ TRES	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
275.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i> / Bahama Swallow /Golondrina de Bahamas/ BAHS	EN	-	FC-R	-	V-RV ⁴⁶	-	P-L
276.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> / Northern Rough-winged Swallow /Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/ NRWS	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis</i> (Northern)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochrous</i> (Northern)	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
277.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Progne subis subis</i> / Purple Martin (subis/arboricola) /Golondrina Azul Americana/ PUMA	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
278.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Progne cryptoleuca</i> / Cuban Martin /Golondrina Azul Cubana/ CUMA	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
279.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Progne dominicensis</i> / Caribbean Martin /Golondrina Caribeña/ CAMA	LC	-	VR	Br	V	-	P

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280.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i> / Barn Swallow (American) /Golondrina Cola de Tijera/ BARS	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
281.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota</i> / Cliff Swallow (pyrrhonota Group) /Golondrina de Farallón/ CLSW	LC	-	R-U?	-	T	-	P
282.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Petrochelidon fulva fulva</i> / Cave Swallow (Caribbean) /Golondrina de Cuevas/ CASW	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR ^{PM}	-	PC
1.43.KINGLETS, WAXWINGS, GNATCATCHERS AND WRENS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae								
283.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corthylio calendula calendula</i> / Ruby-crowned Kinglet /Reyezuelo/ RCKI	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae								
284.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> (prob. <i>pallidiceps</i>)/ Bohemian Waxwing /Picotero Europeo/ BOWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
285.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> / Cedar Waxwing /Picotero del Cedro/ CEDW	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae								
286.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Polioptila lembeyei</i> / Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ CUGN	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	Rg
287.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Polioptila caerulea caerulea</i> / Blue-gray Gnatcatcher /Rabudita/ BGGN	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae								
288.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Troglodytes aedon aedon</i> / Northern House Wren ⁴⁷ /Troglodita Americano/ HOWR	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
289.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ferminia cerverai</i> / Zapata Wren /Ferminia/ ZAWR	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae								
290.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> / Gray Catbird /Zorzal Gato/ GRCA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
291.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Toxostoma rufum rufum</i> / Brown Thrasher /Sinsonte Colorado/ BRTH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
292.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mimus gundlachii</i> / Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ BAMO	LC	GA-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i>	NT	CU-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
293.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mimus polyglottos orpheus</i> / Northern Mockingbird /Sinsonte/ NOMO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae								
294.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> / European Starling /Estornino/ EUST	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
295.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> / Common Myna /Miná Común/ COMY	LC	-	VR	Br	V	P-C6 ⁴⁸	P
1.44.SOLITAIRES, THRUSHES AND MIMICS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae								
296.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sialia sialis sialis</i> / Eastern Bluebird (Eastern) /Azulejo Pechirrojo/ EABL	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P

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297.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myadestes elisabeth</i> / Cuban Solitaire /Ruisseñor/ CUSO	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L ⁴⁹
	<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
298.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> / Veery /Tordo Colorado/ 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
299.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus minimus</i> / Gray-cheeked Thrush /Tordo de Mejillas Grises/ 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
300.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus bicknelli</i> / Bicknell's Thrush /Tordo de Bicknell/ BITH	VU/EN	-	U	-	T-WR	-	L
301.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> prob. <i>swainsoni</i> / Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed) /Tordo de Espalda Olivada/ SWTH	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
302.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus guttatus</i> (prob. <i>faxonii</i>)/ Hermit Thrush /Tordo de Cola Colorada/ HETH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	p ⁵⁰
303.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> / Wood Thrush /Tordo Pecoso/ WOTH	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
304.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus migratorius</i> / American Robin (migratorius Group) /Zorzal Migratorio/ AMRO	LC	-	R	-	T	-	p ⁵¹
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus migratorius migratorius</i> (<i>migratorius Group</i>)	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus migratorius achrusterus</i> (<i>migratorius Group</i>)	LC	-	VR	-	V?	-	P
305.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus plumbeus</i> / Red-legged Thrush /Zorzal Real/ RLTH	LC	CU-GA-WC	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i> (<i>rubripes Group</i>)	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes</i> (<i>rubripes Group</i>)	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
1.45. FINCHES AND SPARROWS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae								
306.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> ssp./ Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered) /Damero/ SBMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
307.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lonchura malacca</i> ssp./ Tricolored Munia /Monjita Tricolor/ TRMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
308.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Lonchura atricapilla ssp./ Chestnut Munia /Monjita Castaña/ CHMU	LC	-	R	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae								
309.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> prob. <i>leucorhoa</i> / Northern Wheatear (Greenland) /Tordo del Ártico/ NOWH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae								
310.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> / House Sparrow /Gorrión Doméstico/ HOSP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-c1	PC

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	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae							
311.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Motacilla alba lugens/White Wagtail/Lavandera Blanca/ WHWA</i>	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P52
312.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anthus rubescens rubescens/American Pipit (rubescens Group)/Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/AMPI</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-RV53	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae							
313.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spinus psaltria jouyi/Lesser Goldfinch/Chichí Bacal/LEGO</i>	LC	-	-	-	-	P-c6	L
314.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Spinus tristis ssp. (prob. tristis)/American Goldfinch/Jilguero Americano/AMGO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcariidae							
315.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus/Lapland Longspur/Escribano Lapón (SEO)/LALO</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae							
316.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ammodramus savannarum (cf.) pratensis? /Grasshopper Sparrow/Chamberguito/GRSP</i>	LC	-	U	Br	T-YR54	-	QC
317.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chondestes grammacus grammacus/Lark Sparrow/Gorrión de Uñas Largas /LASP</i>	LC	-	R-VR	-	T-WR?	-	P
318.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spizella passerina passerina/Chipping Sparrow/Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/CHSP</i>	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
319.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spizella pallida/Clay-colored Sparrow/Gorrión Colorado/CCSP</i>	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
320.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Junco hyemalis/Dark-eyed Junco/Junco de Ojos Oscuros/DEJU</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Junco hyemalis hyemalis/SCJU/(Slate-colored)</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Junco hyemalis mearnsi/PSJU/(Pink-sided)</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
321.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys/White-crowned Sparrow/Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/WCSP</i>	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys/EWCS/(leucophrys)</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii/GWCS/(Gambel's)</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
322.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia querula/Harris's Sparrow/Gorrión de Harris/</i>	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
323.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia albicollis (white striped morph)/White-throated Sparrow/Gorrión de Garganta Blanca/WTSP</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
324.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis/Savannah Sparrow (Savannah)/Gorrión de Sabana/SAVS</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
325.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni/Lincoln's Sparrow/Gorrión de Lincoln/LISP</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	QC
326.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melospiza melodia/Song Sparrow/Gorrión Cantor/SOSP</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
327.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata/Zapata Sparrow/Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ZASP</i>	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i>	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

	<i>Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code</i>	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata sigmani</i>	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata varonai</i>	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
328.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> / Green-tailed Towhee /Gorrión de Cola Verde/ GTTO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
1.46.SPINDALIS, BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Spindalidae								
329.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spindalis zena</i> / Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ 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								
330.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Teretistris fernandinae</i> / Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ YHWA	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
331.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Teretistris fornsi</i> / Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ ORWA	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae								
332.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icteria virens virens</i> / Yellow-breasted Chat (virens) /Bijirita Grande/ YBCH	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae								
333.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> / Yellow-headed Blackbird /Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla/ YHBL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	p55
334.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> / Bobolink /Chambergo/ BOBO	LC	-	FC-R	-	T	-	L
335.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sturnella magna</i> / Eastern Meadowlark /Sabanero/ EAME	NT	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sturnella magna hippocrepis</i> / Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
336.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus melanopsis</i> / Cuban Oriole /Solibio/ CUOR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
337.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus spurius</i> / Orchard Oriole (Orchard) /Turpial de Huertos/ OROR	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
338.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus cucullatus</i> (cf. <i>igneus</i>)/ Hooded Oriole /Turpial de Capucha/ HOOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
339.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus galbula</i> / Baltimore Oriole /Turpial/ BAOR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
340.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius assimilis</i> / Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga/ RSBL	LC/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
341.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius humeralis</i> / Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito/ 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
342.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Molothrus bonariensis minimus</i> / Shiny Cowbird /Pájaro Vaquero/ SHCO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
343.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Molothrus ater ater</i> / Brown-headed Cowbird /Pajaro Vaquero Americano/ BHCO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
344.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ptiloxena atroviolacea</i> / Cuban Blackbird /Totí/ CUBL	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
345.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> / Great-tailed Grackle /Chichinguaco Mexicano/ GTGR	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	p56

	<i>Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code</i>	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
346.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quiscalus niger</i> / Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco/ 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
1.47. WARBLERS								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae								
347.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> / Ovenbird /Señorita de Monte/ 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
348.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> / Worm-eating Warbler /Bijirita Gusanera/ WEWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
349.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Parkesia motacilla</i> / Louisiana Waterthrush /Señorita de Río/ LOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
350.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i> / Northern Waterthrush /Señorita de Manglar/ NOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
351.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vermivora bachmanii</i> / Bachman's Warbler /Bijirita de Bachman/ BAWA	CR (PE)	-	†?	-	WR	-	L
352.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> / Golden-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Doradas/ GWWA	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
353.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> / Blue-winged Warbler /Bijirita de Alas Azules/ BWWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
354.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mniotilta varia</i> / Black-and-white Warbler /Bijirita Trepadora/ BAWW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
355.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> / Prothonotary Warbler /Bijirita Protonotaria/ PROW	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
356.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i> / Swainson's Warbler /Bijirita de Swainson/ SWWA	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
357.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i> / Tennessee Warbler /Bijirita de Tennessee/ TEWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
358.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leiothlypis celata celata</i> / Orange-crowned Warbler (celata) /Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/ OCWA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
359.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla</i> / Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla) /Bijirita de Nashville/ NAWA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
360.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oporornis agilis</i> / Connecticut Warbler /Bijirita de Connecticut/ CONW	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
361.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> / Mourning Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Gris/ MOWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
362.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geothlypis formosa</i> / Kentucky Warbler /Bijirita de Kentucky/ KEWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
363.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geothlypis trichas trichas</i> / Common Yellowthroat (trichas Group) /Caretica/ COYE	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
364.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga citrina</i> / Hooded Warbler /Monjita/ HOYE	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC

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365.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> / American Redstart /Candelita/ AMRE	LC	-	Co	-	WR	-	PC
366.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> / Kirtland's Warbler /Bijirita de Kirtland/ KIWA	NT	-	XR	-	V	-	P
367.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga tigrina</i> / Cape May Warbler /Bijirita Atigrada/ CMWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
368.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga cerulea</i> / Cerulean Warbler /Bijirita Azulosa/ CERW	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
369.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga americana</i> / Northern Parula /Bijirita Chica/ NOPA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
370.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga magnolia</i> / Magnolia Warbler /Bijirita Magnolia/ MAWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
371.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga castanea</i> / Bay-breasted Warbler /Bijirita Castaña/ BBWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
372.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga fusca</i> / Blackburnian Warbler /Bijirita Blackburniana/ BLBW	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
373.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga petechia</i> / Yellow Warbler /Canario de Manglar/ YEWA	LC	-	Co	Br	T-YR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga petechia aestiva</i> (Northern)	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga petechia gundlachi</i> (Golden)	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	.	PC
374.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i> / Chestnut-sided Warbler /Bijirita de Costados Castaños/ CSWA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	QC
375.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga striata</i> / Blackpoll Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/ BLPW	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
376.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens</i> / Black-throated Blue Warbler /Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/ 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
377.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> / Palm Warbler /Bijirita Común/ PAWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i> / WPWA /(Western)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i> / YPWA /(Yellow)	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
378.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga pityophila</i> / Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ OCAW	LC/VU	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
379.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga pinus pinus</i> / Pine Warbler /Bijirita de Pinos/ PIWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
380.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga coronata</i> / Yellow-rumped Warbler /Bijirita Coronada/ YRWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i> / MYWA /(Myrtle)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i> / AUWA /(Audubon's)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

	<i>Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code</i>	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
381.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga dominica</i> / Yellow-throated Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/ YTWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i> (dominica/stoddardi)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga dominica stoddardi</i> (dominica/stoddardi)	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga dominica albilora</i> (albilora)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
382.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor</i> / Prairie Warbler /Mariposa Galana/ 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
383.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> ssp./ Black-throated Gray Warbler /Bijirita Gris/ BTYW	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
384.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> / Townsend's Warbler /Bijirita de Townsend/ TOWA	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
385.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga virens</i> / Black-throated Green Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Negra/ BTNW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
386.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> / Canada Warbler /Bijirita de Canadá/ CAWA	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
387.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> / Wilson's Warbler /Bijirita de Wilson/ WIWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> (pileolata)	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cardellina pusilla pusilla</i> (pusilla)	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
1.48. TANAGERS, GROSSBEAKS, BUNTINGS AND ALLIES								
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae								
388.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i> / Summer Tanager /Cardenal Rojo/ SUTA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
389.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Piranga olivacea</i> / Scarlet Tanager /Cardenal Alinegro/ SCTA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
390.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> / Western Tanager /Cardenal del Oeste/ WETA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
391.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> / Rose-breasted Grosbeak /Degollado/ RBGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
392.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> / Black-headed Grosbeak /Degollado Cabecinegro/ BHGR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
393.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina caerulea caerulea</i> / Blue Grosbeak /Azulejón/ BLGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
394.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina amoena</i> / Lazuli Bunting /Mariposa Azul/ LAZB	LC	-	VR	-	V-T?	-	P
395.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina cyanea</i> / Indigo Bunting /Azulejo/ INBU	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
396.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> / Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ PABU	LC/VU	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
397.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spiza americana</i> / Dickcissel /Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/ DICK	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P

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	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae							
398.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sicalis flaveola ssp./Saffron Finch (Saffron)/Gorrión Azafrán/SAFI</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	N-C5?	P
399.	<input type="checkbox"/> **Volatinia jacarina splendens/Blue-black Grassquit/Arrocero Negro/BGRA	LC	-	XR	-	V	?	P
400.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes/Red-legged Honeycreeper/Aparecido de San Diego/RLHO</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
401.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coereba flaveola bahamensis/Bananaquit (Bahamas)/Reinita/BANA</i>	LC	-	R	Br ⁵⁷	V- YR	-	L
402.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus/Yellow-faced Grassquit/Tomeguín de la Tierra/YFGR</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
403.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melopyrrha nigra/Cuban Bullfinch/Negrito/CUBU</i>	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
404.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phonipara canora/Cuban Grassquit/Tomeguín del Pinar/CUGR</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
405.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanospiza bicolor bicolor/Black-faced Grassquit/Tomeguín Prieto/BFGR</i>	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	P

1.49. 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>Margarobyas</i>
3.	<i>Xiphidiopicus</i>
4.	<i>Ferminia</i>
5.	<i>Torreornis</i>
6.	<i>Teretistris</i>
7.	<i>Ptiloxena</i>
8.	<i>Phonipara</i>
SPECIES LEVEL	
1.	<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> / Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz
2.	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> / Gray-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao
3.	<i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i> / Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo
4.	<i>Mellisuga helenae</i> / Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito
5.	<i>Mustelirallus cerverai</i> / Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás
6.	<i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i> / Cuban Kite /Gavilán Caguarero
7.	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i> / Gundlach's Hawk /Gavilán Colilargo
8.	<i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i> / Cuban Black Hawk /Gavilán Batista
9.	<i>Margarobyas lawrencii</i> / Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto
10.	<i>Glaucidium sijú</i> / Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero
11.	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i> / Cuban Trogon /Tocororo
12.	<i>Todus multicolor</i> / Cuban Tody /Cartacuba
13.	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i> / Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde
14.	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i> / Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso
15.	<i>Ara tricolor</i> / Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano †
16.	<i>Psittacara euops</i> / Cuban Parakeet /Catey
17.	<i>Corvus minutus</i> / Cuban Palm Crow /Cao Pinalero
18.	<i>Vireo gundlachii</i> / Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví
19.	<i>Polioptila lembeyi</i> / Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo
20.	<i>Ferminia cerverai</i> / Zapata Wren /Ferminia
21.	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i> / Cuban Solitaire /Ruisseñor
22.	<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i> / Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga
23.	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i> / Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina
24.	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i> / Oriente Warbler /Pechero
25.	<i>Icterus melanopsis</i> / Cuban Oriole /Solibio
26.	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i> / Red-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito de Ciénaga
27.	<i>Ptiloxena atroviolacea</i> / Cuban Blackbird /Totí
28.	<i>Phonipara canora</i> / Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar
29.	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> / Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito
SUBSPECIES LEVEL	
1.	<i>Colinus virginianus cubanensis</i> / Northern Bobwhite (Eastern) /Codorniz
2.	<i>Coccyzus merlini merlini</i> / Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica
3.	<i>Coccyzus merlini santamariae</i>
4.	<i>Coccyzus merlini decolor</i>
5.	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i> / Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma
6.	<i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i> / King Rail (Cuban) /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce
7.	<i>Antigone canadensis nesiotus</i> / Sandhill Crane (Cuba) /Grulla

8.	<i>Accipiter striatus fringilloides</i> / Sharp-shinned Hawk (Caribbean) /Gavilancito	
9.	<i>Buteo platypterus cubanensis</i> / Broad-winged Hawk (Caribbean) /Gavilán Bobo	
10.	<i>Athene cunicularia guantanamensis</i> / Burrowing Owl (Guadeloupensis) /Sijú de Sabana	
11.	<i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> / Stygian Owl /Siguapa	
12.	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i> / West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado	
13.	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	
14.	<i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> / Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real	
15.	<i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> / Northern Flicker (Cuban) /Carpintero Escapulario	
16.	<i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i> / Cuban Amazon (Cuban) /Cotorra	
17.	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i> / Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatíbere	
18.	<i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i> / Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico	
19.	<i>Contopus caribaeus morenoi</i>	
20.	<i>Contopus caribaeus nerlyi</i>	
21.	<i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i> / Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas	
22.	<i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i> / Red-legged Thrush (rubripes Group) /Zorzal Real	
23.	<i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes (rubripes Group)</i>	
24.	<i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i> / Western Spindalis /Cabrero	
25.	<i>Sturnella magna hippocrepis</i> / Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban) /Sabanero	
26.	<i>Agelaius humeralis scopulus</i> / Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito	
27.	<i>Quiscalus niger caribaeus</i> / Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco	
28.	<i>Quiscalus niger gundlachii</i>	
WEST INDIAN ENDEMIC IN CUBA		Near Endemic (NE)*
1.	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> / West Indian Whistling-Duck /Yaguasa Cubana	-
2.	<i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i> / Plain Pigeon /Torcaza Boba	-
3.	<i>Coccyzus merlini</i> / Great Lizard-Cuckoo /Arriero o Guacaica	NE
4.	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> / Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma	-
5.	<i>Riccordia ricordii</i> / Cuban Emerald /Zunzún	NE
6.	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i> / West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado	-
7.	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i> / Cuban Amazon /Cotorra	-
8.	<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i> / La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande	NE
9.	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i> / Loggerhead Kingbird /Pitirre Guatíbere	-
10.	<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> / Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real	NE
11.	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i> / Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico	NE
12.	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i> / Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas	-
13.	<i>Corvus nasicus</i> / Cuban Crow /Cao Montero	NE
14.	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i> / Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto	-
15.	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i> / Red-legged Thrush /Zorzal Real	-
16.	<i>Spindalis zena</i> / Western Spindalis /Cabrero	NE
17.	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i> / Tawny-shouldered Blackbird /Mayito	NE
18.	<i>Quiscalus niger</i> / Greater Antillean Grackle /Chichinguaco	-
19.	<i>Setophaga pityophila</i> / Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar	NE

* **Near Endemic (NE)**: Considered an informal status, this applies to species with their larger distribution area in Cuba but also inhabit only another small island or a restricted group of them.

1.50. Table 3: Exotics and unsuccessful introduced species, uncertain origin records

(These birds should not be regarded as part of the Cuban avifauna and are therefore excluded from the main list.)

Species or subspecies recorded as unsuccessful introductions, human-assisted transportees, or escapees from captivity*—whose breeding populations (if any) are believed not to be self-sustaining according to the history of Cuban ornithology—are not included in the main list. For basic information about each species, refer to previous editions of this checklist.

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Source	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae				
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinamidae sp. (not specified)/ Tinamou	Bond, 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae				
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ortalis vetula</i> ssp./ Plain Chachalaca /Chachalaca norteña	Bond, 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae				
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Callipepla californica</i> ssp. / California Quail /Colín de California (SEO)	Bond, 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i> ssp./ Montezuma Quail /Colín de Montezuma	Bond 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae				
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Alectoris barbara</i> ssp./ Barbary Partridge /Perdiz Moruna (SEO)	Bond 1950	N. Africa	P-C6
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Meleagris ocellata</i> /Ocellated Turkey/Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado	Bond 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coturnix japonica</i> /Common/Japanese Quail/Codorniz Común	Navarro 2022	Asia	P-C1
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae				
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> /Diamond Dove/Paloma Diamante	Navarro 2020	Australia	E
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> /African Collared-Dove/Tórtola de Collar Africana	Navarro 2023	Africa	E
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae				
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aramides</i> sp./Wood-Rail (not specified)/Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)	Bond 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae				
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hesperoburhinus</i> ⁵⁸ sp./Thick-knee (not specified prob. Double-striped)/Alcaraván (sin especificar)	Bond 1950	Cf. Central, South Am. & West Indies	P-C6
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae				

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Source	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ssp./ Common Kingfisher (Common) /Martín Pescador Europeo	Rodríguez et al., 2005	Eurasia & North Africa	E?
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae				
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Eclectus polychloros</i> /Papuan Eclectus/Loro Ecléctico de Pápua	Navarro, 2024	Nueva Guinea, Papua, and other surrounding islands of Melanesia archipelago and North of Australia	E
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> /Cockatiel/Cacatillo	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> /Budgerigar/Periquito de Australia	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae				
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Psittacula krameri</i> ssp./Rose-ringed Parakeet/Cotorra de Kramer (SEO)	Kirwan 2000	Asia & Africa	E
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> ssp./Rosy-faced Lovebird/Agapornis	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Africa	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tityridae				
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i> spp./White-winged Becard/Mosquero Cabezón de Alas Blancas	Com. by letter in Bond to Garrido, 1987 in possession of Garrido's family	South and Central América	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae				
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corvus splendens</i> ssp./House Crow/Cuervo de la India	Ryall, 2016	Asia, Australia, Indonesia	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Silviidae				
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> /Eurasian Blackcap/Curruca Capirotada (SEO)	Rodríguez et al., 2017	Eurasia	V?-E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae				
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Euplectes cf. hordaceus</i> /afer/Bishop sp./Obispo sp.	Garrido and Wiley, 2010, amended by Navarro, 2019	Africa	N-C5?/E?
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Euplectes macroura macroura</i> /Yellow-mantled Widowbird/Obispo Dorsiamarillo (SEO)	Rodríguez-Castañeda et al. 2017	Africa	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae				
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> /Diamond Firetail/Diamante Moteado	Navarro, 2022a	Australia	E
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> /Zebra Finch/Diamante Cebrita	Navarro, 2019	Africa & Australia	E

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Source	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (domestic)/ Gouldian Finch /Lady Gould	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Australia	E
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lonchura striata ssp.</i> (domestic)/ White-rumped Munia /Isabelita	Navarro, 2021	SE Asia	E
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Padda oryzivora</i> /Java Sparrow/Gorrión de Java	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Indonesia	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae				
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passer luteus</i> /Sudan Golden Sparrow/Gorrión Dorado	Garrido and García, 1975	Africa	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae				
29.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Haemorrhous mexicanus</i> (prob. <i>frontalis</i>)/House Finch/Gorrión Mexicano	Guerra and Sánchez, 2019	North America	E?
30.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Carduelis carduelis ssp.</i> /European Goldfinch/Jilguero	Gundlach, 1873	Europe	P-C6?
31.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spinus notatus ssp.</i> /Black-headed Siskin/Jilguero Cabecinegro	RARC, 2022 in Navarro, 2024	Central America	
32.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spinus cucullatus</i> /Red Siskin/Jilguero Rojo	Gundlach, 1873	South America	E?
33.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serinus canaria</i> /Island Canary/Canario	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Canary Islands	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae				
34.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zonotrichia capensis ssp.</i> /Rufous-collared Sparrow/Chingolo Común (SEO)	Garrido and García, 1975	Central, South America & West Indies	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae				
35.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Paroaria coronata</i> /Red-crested Cardinal/Cardellina crestada	D'Orbigny in La Sagra, 1839	South America	E
36.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Paroaria dominicana</i> /Red-cowled Cardinal/Cardellina dominica (SEO)	D'Orbigny in La Sagra, 1839	South America	E
37.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sporophila torqueola</i> /Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater/Semillero Torcaz (SEO)	Bond, 1950	Mexico	E?
38.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sporophila crassirostris</i> /Large-billed Seed-Finch/Semillero Piquigrande	Navarro, 2024	South America	E
39.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> /Green Honeycreeper/Mielerito Verde (SEO)	Cory, 1886	Central and South America	E

* The inclusion of exotic species that have escaped from captivity in local and regional bird registries has been a subject of controversy. However, I believe that no record of an exotic species in feral conditions should be dismissed. The detection of these species under such circumstances is significant, especially considering the potential for establishment under optimal conditions. Monitoring these species is crucial; records, such as those in eBird, provide insights into historical frequency, prevalent sites, observational trends, and the species involved.

It's important to recognize that most countries have introduced species intended for use and marketing as exotic pets. Understanding parameters such as historical occurrence, prevalent sites, and observation trends is essential for predicting potential establishment and facilitating the design of appropriate control protocols.

It is crucial to emphasize that unless an exotic species has potentially escaped from captivity and established a population, it should not be considered part of the avifauna of a country or included in its main list.

1.51. Table 4: Unconfirmed Forms

Species or **subspecies** mentioned in various media but with doubtful, uncertain, or unsatisfactory confirmation status for the Cuban archipelago. Cases underlined involve subspecific levels with uncertain confirmation. (*These species should not be regarded as part of the Cuban avifauna until their presence is officially confirmed through verified records.*).

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name
Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas rubripes</i> / American Black Duck /Pato Negro Americano
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aythya marila neartica</i> / Greater Scaup /Pato Morisco Raro
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bucephala clangula</i> / Common Goldeneye /Porrón Osculado (SEO)
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anas fulvigula fulvigula</i> / Mottled Duck /Pato Moteado
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cypseloides niger borealis</i> / Black Swift (borealis) /Vencejo Negro
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> / Curlew Sandpiper /Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calidris bairdii</i> / Baird's Sandpiper /Playerito Unicolor
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Egretta gularis</i> / Western Reef-Heron /Garceta Dimorfa
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Buteo lagopus</i> / Rough-legged Hawk /Gavilán Calzado
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Trogloditidae	
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> / Marsh Wren /Troglodita de Ciénaga
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> / Village Weaver /Tejedor Común (SEO)
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae	
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Haemorhous purpureus</i> / Purple Finch /Camachuelo Purpúreo (SEO)
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> / Evening Grosbeak /Picogordo Vespertino (SEO)
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Spinus pinus</i> / Pine Siskin /Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae	
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus gularis</i> / Altamira Oriole /Turpial de Altamira
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Icterus mesomelas</i> / Yellow-tailed Oriole /Turpial de Cola Amarilla
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> / Rusty Blackbird /Zanate Canadiense (SEO)
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae	
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i> / Virginia's Warbler /Bijirita de Virginia
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae	
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> / Northern Cardinal /Cardenal Norteño (SEO)
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina rositae</i> / Rose-bellied Bunting /Mariposa de Ventre Rosado
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passerina ciris pallidior</i> / Painted Bunting /Mariposa
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coereba flaveola caboti</i> / Bananaquit (Cozumel I.) /Reinita (I. Cozumel) ⁵⁹

1.52. Table 5: List of Extirpated and Extinct Birds of Cuba*

(The provided information is sourced from Orihuela (2019) and has been updated by Suárez in 2022.)

	Species	Range
Order: CAPRIMULGUIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae		
1.	<i>Siphonorhis daiquiri</i> / Cuban Pauraque n.c.n.** /Torico Cubano	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: <i>incertae cedis</i>		
2.	<i>Nesotrochis picapicensis</i> / Pica-Pica's Rail /Gallinuela de Pica Pica	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae		
3.	<i>Antigone cubensis</i> / Cuban Flightless Crane /Grulla Cubana	Cuba
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae		
4.	<i>Hesperoburhinus bistriatus</i> / Double-striped Thick-knee /Alcaraván Venezolano (Búcaro)	North and Middle America, Greater Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae		
5.	<i>Gallinago kakuki</i> / West Indian Snipe /Becasina Caribeña (Isleña)	Greater Antilles, Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Cuba
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae		
6.	<i>Ciconia maltha</i> / La Brea Stork /Cigüeña de la Brea	Pan-American
7.	<i>Ciconia</i> sp./ Stork n.c.n. /Cigueña n.c.n.	Cuba?
8.	<i>Mycteria wetmorei</i> / Wetmore's Stork /Cayama de Wetmore	North America-Cuba
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae		
9.	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i> / Bare-throated Tiger Heron /Garza Tigre Mexicana	Middle America
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Teratornithidae		
10.	<i>Oscaravis olsoni</i> / Cuban Teratorn /Teratorno Cubano	Cuba
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae		
11.	<i>Gymnogyps varonai</i> / Cuban Condor /Cóndor Cubano	Cuba
12.	<i>Coragyps seductus</i> / Cuban Black Vulture /Zopilote Cubano	Cuba
13.	<i>Cathartes emsliei</i> / Emslie's Vulture /Aura de Emslie	Cuba
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae		
14.	<i>Gigantohierax suarezi</i> / Suárez's Giant Eagle /Águila Gigante de Suárez	Cuba
15.	<i>Gigantohierax itchei</i> / Itche's Eagle /Águila de Itche	Cuba
16.	<i>Buteogallus cf. fragilis</i> / Fragile Eagle /Gavilán Frágil	North America-Cuba
17.	<i>Buteogallus borraasi</i> / Borras' Hawk /Gavilán de Borrás	Cuba
18.	<i>Buteogallus royi</i> / Roy's Hawk /Gavilán de Roy	Cuba
19.	<i>Buteogallus irpus</i> / Wolf Hawk /Gavilán Lobo	Cuba-Hispaniola
20.	<i>Buteo lineatus</i> / Red-shouldered Hawk /Gavilán de Hombros Rojos	North America- Bahamas-Cuba
21.	<i>Buteo sanfelipensis</i> / San Felipe's Hawk /Gavilán de San Felipe	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae		
22.	<i>Tyto pollens</i> / Bahamian Giant Barn Owl /Lechuza Gigante de las Bahamas	Cuba-Bahamas
23.	<i>Tyto noeli</i> / Noel's Giant Barn Owl /Lechuza Gigante de Noel	Jamaica, Barbuda, Cuba

	Species	Range
24.	<i>Tyto cravesae</i> / Craves's Giant Owl /Lechuza Gigante de Craves	Cuba
25.	<i>Tyto maniola</i> / Cuban Dwarf Barn Owl /Lechuza Enana de Cuba	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae		
26.	<i>Pulsatrix arredondo</i> / Arredondo's Owl /Búho de Arredondo	Cuba
27.	<i>Bubo osvaldoi</i> / Osvaldo's Owl /Buho de Osvaldo	Cuba
28.	<i>Ornimegalonyx oteroi</i> / Cuban Giant Owl /Búho Gigante Cubano	Cuba
29.	<i>Ornimegalonyx ewingi</i> / Ewing's Owl /Búho de Ewing	Cuba
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae		
30.	<i>Caracara creightoni</i> / Creighton's Caracara /Caraira de Creighton	Cuba- Bahamas
31.	<i>Milvago carbo</i> / Cuban Caracara /Caraira Cubana	Cuba
32.	<i>Milvago diazfrancoi</i> / Diaz Franco's Caracara /Caraira de Díaz Franco	Cuba
33.	<i>Milvago sp.</i> / Caracara sp. /Caraira sp.	Cuba?
34.	<i>Falco femoralis</i> / Aplomado Falcon /Halcón Aplomado	Southern United States-southern South America
35.	<i>Falco kurochkini</i> / Cuban Falcon /Halcón Cubano	Cuba
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae		
36.	<i>Ara tricolor</i> / Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano	Cuba-Bahamas

* The list specifically includes birds identified in the fossil record that are currently extinct, spanning the Upper Pleistocene to the early Holocene. It's crucial to highlight that while other living species have been discovered in the Cuban fossil record, and some species that are currently extinct have not yet been found as fossils, they are not part of this list.

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

1.53. Comments

- ¹ *Ectopistes migratorius*/**Passenger Pigeon**/Paloma Migratoria: New placement in the linear sequence is adopted based on phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences, all of which found *Ectopistes migratorius* to be sister to *Patagioenas* (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ² *Chordeiles minor*/**Common Nighthawk**/Querequeté Americano: Status modification from Uncommon (U) to Fairly Common (FC) as a Transient. I agree with Kirkconnell et al. (2020) that this species is being underestimated due to its marked similarity to the summer resident species (Antillean Nighthawk), as well as the overlap during the migratory period. As a Bird reviewer for Cuba, I have noticed a significant increase in records of Nighthawk groups, often coming from coastal areas during fall migration. I have also heard birds vocalizing, which has made their identification possible.
- ³ *Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii*/**Yellow-breasted Crane**/Gallinuelita Amarilla: Taking into consideration that there are other names in Cuba with this diminutive referring to species of this group, I propose naming this species "Gallinuelita Amarilla" alluding to its small size and its diagnostic characteristic of predominantly yellowish tones in its plumage. This way, confusion with other species of the group can be avoided.
- ⁴ **Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae:** A modified subfamily classification and revised linear sequence are adopted for the Charadriidae based on Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences. Rearrange the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and species as follows, in keeping with the changes to the subfamily classification, genus limits, and species limits detailed below, and adding parentheses to the author names for *Eudromias morinellus*, *Anarhynchus mongolus*, *A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, *A. wilsonia*, *A. collaris*, *A. montanus*, and *A. nivosus* (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ⁵ *Pluvialis squatarola*/**Black-bellied Plover**/Pluvial Cabezón: Formerly placed in the subfamily Charadriinae, but genetics studies indicate that *Pluvialis* forms a deeply diverged sister lineage with the rest of the plovers, now forming a new subfamily Pluvialinae (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ⁶ *Charadrius vociferus*/**Killdeer**/Títere Sabanero: A modified linear sequence is adopted for the Charadriidae based on Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ⁷ *Charadrius melodus*/**Piping Plover**/Frailecillo Silbador: An individual observed in Playa Paraíso, Isle of Youth, the 12 March, 2024 by Andrew Olive (2024a) is associated with the subspecies *circumcinctus*, given the evident presence of a complete dark collar crossing the chest. A previous sighting had been reported for Cayo Levisa, located north of Pinar del Río province (Navarro, 2020).
- ⁸ *Anarhynchus wilsonia wilsonia*/**Wilson's Plover**/Títere Playero: Species in this genus were formerly included in *Charadrius*, but phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences demonstrated that *Charadrius*, as previously constituted, was paraphyletic with respect to *Vanellus* (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ⁹ *Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus*/**Snowy Plover (Northern)**/Frailecillo Blanco: Idem.
- ¹⁰ *Limosa haemastica*/**Hudsonian Godwit**/Avoceta Pechirroja: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹¹ *Limosa fedoa* (prob. *fedoa*)/**Marbled Godwit**/Avoceta Parda: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.

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- ¹² *Arenaria interpres morinella*/**Ruddy Turnstone**/Revuelvepiedras: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹³ *Calidris canutus* ssp./**Red Knot**/Zarapico Raro: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁴ *Calidris himantopus*/**Stilt Sandpiper**/Zarapico Patilargo: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁵ *Calidris alpina*/**Dunlin**/Zarapico Gris: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁶ *Calidris minutilla*/**Least Sandpiper**/Zarapiquito: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁷ *Calidris fuscicollis*/**White-rumped Sandpiper**/Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁸ *Calidris subruficollis*/**Buff-breasted Sandpiper**/Zarapico Piquicorto: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ¹⁹ *Calidris pusilla*/**Semipalmated Sandpiper**/Zarapico Semipalmeado: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ²⁰ *Limnodromus griseus*/**Short-billed Dowitcher**/Zarapico Becasina: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ²¹ *Limnodromus scolopaceus*/**Long-billed Dowitcher**/Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ²² *Tringa flavipes*/**Lesser Yellowlegs**/Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico: Status updated to Vulnerable (VU) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered as a Least Concern (LC) species.
- ²³ *Tringa semipalmata semipalmata*/**Willet (Eastern)**/Zarapico Real: During bird monitoring in the wetlands of Laguna del Mangle, on the border between Gibara and Las Tunas, a pair of Willets was observed on April 28, displaying territorial reproductive behavior. This occurred during the early breeding season when migratory numbers were already very low. One individual, presumably the male, performed display flights above us while perching nearby, exhibiting fixed behavioral patterns and vocalizing. These birds typically do not sing outside the breeding season, using only short, typical calls. Recordings of these calls were made, and they correspond to the nominate form, which inhabits eastern North America (Navarro, 2024). Although it was not possible to confirm their reproductive status with certainty, the aforementioned circumstances suggest they could be a breeding pair, a hypothesis that would require confirmation through future visits to the area.
- ²⁴ *Tringa melanoleuca*/**Greater Yellowlegs**/Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande: Status updated to Near Threatened (NT) according to <https://datazone.birdlife.org> (2024), formerly considered a Least Concern (LC) species.

²⁵ *Larus smithsonianus*/**American Herring Gull** /Gallego Americano: Following the taxonomy of eBird/Clements (Clements, et al. 2024), I considered treating the two forms of Herring Gull—American (*smithsonianus*) and European (*argentatus*)—separately. Although the AOS did not validate this proposal in Supplement 65 (Chesser et al. 2024), it is noteworthy that reviewers' comments supported their separation. Nevertheless, proposal 2024-A-11 was rejected (www.americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2024-proposals). Given the enormous complexity of interpretations derived from genetic analyses, it is very likely that there will be some instability in criteria, leading to frequent changes.

²⁶ *Anous stolidus stolidus*/**Brown Noddy**/Gaviota Boba: This species regularly inhabits cays far from the mainland. Kirkconnell et al. (2020) mention records from the main island but failed to specify (despite referencing material in the Gibara Natural History Museum) that the six specimens in Joaquín de la Vara's collection (0-81, 0-82, 0-83, 0-84, 0-85, 0-86) are reported to have been collected in Gibara (El Guirito, November, 1958; El Boquerón, November, 1958, Las Balsas, June, 1964 respectively). Interestingly, the collection also includes records of three other species that typically inhabit adjacent cays, all represented by juveniles or even chicks. Moreover, the dioramas were specifically designed for these species and depict rocky cays.

It could be inferred that these species may have nested at the site; however, due to the uncertainty surrounding the records, we interviewed Antonio Ortega (former museum director) and Margara Escalona (collections technician), who were both close associates and students of Joaquín. They explained that, during that time, fishermen frequently visited Cayo Guajaba, where populations of these species and others (to be discussed later) are known to occur. For instance, the Brown Noddy egg in the collection (10-12), collected on March 21, 1967, originates from that cay. Additionally, they noted that Joaquín often did not label his specimens, instead writing the data on loose sheets of paper that were not attached to the material, potentially causing confusion. Under these circumstances, I recommend treating this material with great caution.

²⁷ *Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus*/**Sooty Tern**/Gaviota Monja Prieta: A similar case to the previous one. Kirkconnell et al. (2020) mentioned three specimens in the Gibara museum, which are: 0-71, 0-72 and 0-73, two of which are adults and one juvenile, which could suggest they were collected at or near the nesting site. In this case, the specimens were collected in Playa Blanca (July 1960)—locations where currently conditions are not suitable for the species' reproduction. It is also possible that these individuals were carried to the coast during inclement weather. However, these records on the mainland are interesting and, as mentioned before, they should be treated with caution.

²⁸ *Calonectris borealis*/**Cory's Shearwater**/Pampero de Cory: Formerly considered conspecific with *C. diomedea* (under the English name Cory's Shearwater), which now is called Scopoli's Shearwater, but separated based on sympatric breeding with limited gene flow, paraphyly of *C. diomedea sensu lato* with respect to *C. edwardsii*, and differences in foraging ecology, morphology, vocalizations, and chemical profiles of uropygial secretions (Chesser et al. 2024).

²⁹ *Puffinus lherminieri*/**Sargasso Shearwater**/Pampero de los Sargazos: As extralimital species *Puffinus bailloni*, *P. bannermani*, *P. persicus*, and *P. boydi* are now treated as species separate from *P. lherminieri*, the current English name for *P. lherminieri* changed to Sargasso Shearwater (formerly under Audubon's Shearwater) (Chesser et al. 2024).

³⁰ *Sula leucogaster leucogaster*/**Brown Booby (Atlantic)**/Pájaro Bobo Prieto: A similar case to the one explained in this same issue for Sooty Tern and Brown Noddy, it involves nine specimens (0-75 to 0-80 and 0-317, 0-318 y 0-319) in Joaquín de la Vara's collection. One of these specimens (0-79 probably adult) was discarded in 1990 (Ailén Anido Escalona, pers. comm., 2024). Although these were referenced in Kirkconnell et al. 2020, the text erroneously mentions eight specimens. Furthermore, the text does not mention Gibara as a locality, and it is extremely interesting and intriguing that the labels indicate collection sites such as Las Balsas, Las Marías, and Finca de Juan Muniz between

1954, 1957 and 1977, which suggests the existence of a breeding population in the area, which is currently extirpated and would, in that case, be the only known population on the mainland. These sites are on the mainland and on inland, where suitable habitat and breeding conditions for this species do not currently exist. It is evident that the birds must have been collected in their original habitat and breeding sites since the material includes five chicks (0-77, 0-80, 0-317, 0-318 y 0-319, collected in Las Marías on February 11, 1977 and Las Balsas in Jun, 1954) that were not fully feathered and incapable of flight at that stage.

- ³¹ **Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae:** Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Hruska et al. 2023) have demonstrated that the higher classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species within the family Ardeidae do not accurately represent their evolutionary relationships. Consequently, a new classification based on these findings has been adopted (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ³² *Botaurus exilis exilis*/**Least Bittern (Northern)**/Garcita: Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the higher classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Ardeidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Considering the results of this study, the genus *Ixobrychus* is replaced by *Botaurus* for this species (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ³³ *Nyctanassa violacea*/**Yellow-crowned Night Heron**/Guanabá Real: The hyphen is removed from the English group name of Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* and Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*, because the species named “Night Heron” do not form a monophyletic group (Hruska et al. 2023), following Chesser et al. 2024.
- ³⁴ *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*/**Black-crowned Night Heron (American)**/Guanabá de la Florida: Idem.
- ³⁵ *Ardea ibis ibis*/**Western Cattle-Egret**/Garcita Bueyera: Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Hruska et al. 2023) have shown that the higher classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Ardeidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships, and now adopted a new classification based on their findings (Chesser et al. 2024). As a result, *Bubulcus* is replaced, as it is considered synonymous with *Ardea*, while *A. ibis* (Western Cattle Egret) and *A. coromanda* (Eastern Cattle Egret) are split into two separate species, the more recent one was formerly considered conspecific with *A. ibis*, but separated based on differences in color, texture, and extent of coloration of breeding plumage, and differences in morphology, including proportions (Chesser et al. 2024).
- ³⁶ *Astur cooperi*/**Cooper’s Hawk**/Gavilán de Cooper: In recent years, research has shown that *Accipiter* is not a monophyletic genus (Catanach et al. 2024), meaning its members are not all closely related. The long-anticipated breakup of the genus has finally occurred, but without the validation of AOS-NACC yet. The identification challenges will remain, but we are hoping it will be helpful to learn the characteristics and behaviors—especially flight displays—that are unique to the new genera.
- ³⁷ *Astur gundlachi*/**Gundlach’s Hawk**/Gavilán Colilargo: Idem.
- ³⁸ *Buteo brachyurus* (prob. *fuliginosus*)/**Short-tailed Hawk**/Gavilán de Cola Corta: Two undocumented records for Cuba have been reported. The species was first observed during the autumn migration, flying over Cabo de San Antonio, the westernmost tip of Cuba (Rodríguez Santana, 2010). The second record was made by me on September 6, 2022 (Navarro, 2022), when an individual was seen flying at high altitude parallel to the coast of El Rosario, in the municipality of Viñales, Pinar del Río. Until recently, the presence of this species in Cuba lacked photographic documentation. The first documented record occurred on March 8, 2024 (RARC, 2024a). Orlando Marrero, who made the sighting, sent me photographic and video evidence for identification, which confirmed an adult individual of the white morph. The bird was perched on an electricity pole in an urban area, feeding on a Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*). Marrero, an experienced falconer, has repeatedly mentioned and sent me videos and

photos of large numbers of raptors migrating over the Varahicacos Peninsula (Varadero), especially during their return migration. This represents the first record supported by photographs and videos and the first reference to this species being active on the mainland of the Cuban archipelago.

³⁹ *Buteo swainsoni*/**Swainson's Hawk**/Gavilán de Swainson: A new record of this species for Cuba was documented with photographs in the areas of the National Botanical Garden of Cuba in Havana on April 21, 2024 (Reyes-Matos, 2024). It was an adult individual of the white morph.

⁴⁰ *Tyto furcata*/**American Barn Owl**/Lechuza: The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) has been split into three species, generally separated at the continental level. *Tyto furcata* and the extralimital species *T. javanica* are now treated as separate species from the extralimital *T. alba* (Chesser et al., 2024).

While these owls are generally similar in appearance, subtle differences in coloration and patterns may be noticeable. Each species includes multiple subspecies, which also exhibit intraspecific variation. The split was primarily based on genetic differences, further supported by vocal distinctions. Notably, the unique clicking vocalization of the American Barn Owl (*T. furcata*) is absent in other Barn Owl taxa (<https://science.ebird.org/en/use-ebird-data/the-ebird-taxonomy/2024-ebird-taxonomy-update>).

⁴¹ *Athene cunicularia*/**Burrowing Owl**/Sijú de Sabana: By mistake, I mentioned in issue 6 (Navarro, 2023, p. 59) that the identification provided by Robert Ridgway referred to the *floridana* form, when in fact the form being referenced is that of Hispaniola (*Speotyto floridana dominicensis* = *Athene cunicularia troglodytes*).

⁴² *Amazona leucocephala*/**Cuban Amazon (Cuban)**/Cotorra: Cuban Parrot → Cuban Amazon, Change of common name in English according to Clements et al., 2024.

⁴³ *Elaenia martinica* spp. (*prob. caymanensis*)/**Caribbean Elaenia (Chinchorro)**/Elaenia Caribeña: **Nueva especie para Cuba**. A bird with a very interesting distribution pattern, some seven subspecies of the Caribbean Elaenia are recognized across the species' scattered West Indies range, which principally is centered on the Lesser Antilles and Puerto Rico, but also encompasses islands of southeast Mexico, Belize, Honduras and Nicaragua, the Caymans, and the southern Netherlands Antilles. Everywhere, the Caribbean Elaenia is usually common, and is found in the canopy and borders of lowland evergreen forest, as well as in gardens, scrub, and mangroves. It usually forages in pairs, searching for both insects and fruit (Hosner, 2020).

The first record of this species for Cuba was made by Andrew Olive while observing some Gray Kingbirds east of the Hotel Villa Linda Mar in Cayo Largo, “Archipiélago de Los Canarreos” (Olive, 2024b). The population status of this species remains to be studied and could represent evidence of:

1. A vagrant individual.
2. A possible satellite resident population (originating from the Cayman Islands, *E. martinica caymanensis*).
3. A potentially distinct population originated by dispersal from adjacent areas.

The arrival of this species to these cays could be attributed to climatological phenomena that frequently impact these regions. Such events often pass through the islands, carrying individuals of various bird species along their path. The “Archipiélago de Los Canarreos” is located within the southern Cuba influence area, which encompasses Jamaica and the Cayman Islands.

⁴⁴ *Empidonax minimus*/**Least Flycatcher**/Bobito Chico Americano: The first mention of this species for Cuba was made in (González et al. 2006) and validated as the first record in Navarro, 2021. Subsequently, very few records have been documented. In 2024, one record of this species was made: 9 October in Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río. (Hernández Peraza, 2024a).

⁴⁵ *Corvus minutus*/**Cuban Palm Crow**/Cao Ronco: Until now, the current distribution of this species was restricted to patches in central Cuba (Sancti Spiritus and Camagüey) (Kirkconnell et al. 2020). Recently, bird observer Denier Figueredo Río documented new populations in the

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- western sector of the Las Tunas province (September 2024), specifically in the municipality of Amancio Rodríguez (Figueredo, 2024), and the settlements: of km 6, 9, and 14, Batey, Gerrones, El Cuncuní, San Miguel de Gerrones, Los Mangos, El Uno, Los Malungo, Algodones, bordering Camagüey province, suggesting that these populations are an extension of those known in that province. This new locality record extends the distribution range of this species in Cuba. According to Figueredo, they are frequently observed in groups of two to five individuals, even within the town of Amancio and surrounding areas, where they move alongside bands of Cuban Crow (*Corvus nasicus*). Therefore, the current distribution of the species should be expanded to include localities in the provinces of Cienfuegos, Sancti Spíritus, Santa Clara, Camagüey (Kirkconnell et al. 2020), and Las Tunas. The population reported from northern Pinar del Río by Barbour (1923) is now considered extirpated.
- ⁴⁶ *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*/**Bahama Swallow**/Golondrina de Bahamas: The residency status for this species was changed from *probable Winter Resident (WR?)* (Navarro, 2024) to *Regular Visitor (RV)*, taking into account the frequency with which it is observed in the northern cays of Cuba, where it is only seen for a short period during the transition months between winter and spring. For this reason, I established the status of *Regular Visitor (RV)* to denote that there is no seasonal residency, but rather it is present only as a visitor.
- ⁴⁷ *Troglodytes aedon aedon*/**Northern House Wren (Northern)**/Troglodita Americano: As *Troglodytes musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, and *T. grenadensis* are now treated as separate species from *T. aedon*, the species account for *T. aedon* should change the English name to Northern House Wren. (Chesser et al., 2024)
- ⁴⁸ *Acridotheres tristis*/**Common Myna**/Miná Común: The residency status for this species remains **Provisional (P)**, considering that the only surviving individual from the breeding pair in Havana is still present in the vicinity of the Melia Habana Hotel, in the Miramar neighborhood of Playa with more than 20 sightings during the 2024 (eBird, 2024a).
- ⁴⁹ *Myadestes elisabeth*/**Cuban Solitaire**/Ruisseñor: The specimen MHNGB 0-388 in Joaquín de la Vara's collection from Gibara, despite the label specifying Gibara as the collection locality, it has not been possible to confirm as part of historical records in this area.
- ⁵⁰ *Catharus guttatus*/**Hermit Thrush**/Tordo de Cola Colorada: There was only one confirmed record for Cuba (Wallace et al. 1999) and one undocumented visual record (Mazar-Barnett and Kirwan, 2002). Three new records of this species are added for Cuba: the first was of a banded and photographed individual on November 1, 2023, at the Quinta de los Molinos, Havana (Ventura del Puerto, 2024 and Ventura del Puerto et al. 2024), the second was photographed in Cayo Coco March 6, 2024 (Llerena, 2024a, Díaz Pérez, 2024, Rodríguez Castañeda, 2024) And the third, an individual photographed on the Salinas Road, in Playa Larga, Ciénaga de Zapata, on November 19, 2024 (Frost, 2024).
- ⁵¹ *Turdus migratorius*/**American Robin (migratorius Group)**/Zorzal Migratorio: A new documented record with photos comes from Las Terrazas, recorded by Otelmis Campa (Otis)(RARC, 2024b).
- ⁵² *Motacilla alba lugens*/**White Wagtail**/Lavandera Blanca: Recent records from "Humedal de Mota", Pilón, Granma, 17 November, 2024, document that the specimen first reported in Navarro, 2024, is still present in the area (Polán Hernández, 2024).
- ⁵³ *Anthus rubescens rubescens*/**American Pipit (rubescens Group)**/Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO): The status in Cuba has been changed from possible Winter Resident (WR) to Regular Visitor (RV), considering the addition of this new category for species whose records in Cuba appear to be very sporadic and do not correspond to a population condition, but rather reflect very localized occurrences.
- ⁵⁴ *Ammodramus savannarum*/**Grasshopper Sparrow**/Chamberguito: The status of this species has been controversial (Navarro, 2024); however, recent data clearly demonstrate that individuals from North America do arrive in Cuba. It has been recorded during the fall migration

at Cabo de San Antonio (Pérez Hechavarría, 2024 and Hernández Peraza, 2024). On the other hand, at least two permanent resident populations have been located in eastern Cuba (Piña, 2024; Llerena, 2024b; Rodríguez Castañeda, 2024; Rosales, 2024). For one of these populations, fledglings, juveniles and immature individuals have been observed, demonstrating the reproductive capability of these resident populations.

⁵⁵ *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*/**Yellow-headed Blackbird**/Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla: Six records have been documented for Cuba (Navarro, 2023). The most recent record was documented with photos at the "La Idalia" Garden in Santiago de Cuba on October 6, 2024 (Sánchez Mustelier, 2024).

⁵⁶ *Quiscalus mexicanus*/**Great-tailed Grackle**/Chichinguaco Mexicano: The species was recorded in 2022 based on an individual observed at the "Quinta de los Molinos" (Halim, 2022 and Navarro, 2023). The species remains classified as Provisional (P) because this single specimen is still present in the surrounding area (Pérez Hechavarría, 2024b).

⁵⁷ *Coereba flaveola bahamensis*/**Bananaquit (Bahamas)**/Reinita: Generally resident throughout its entire distributional range. In most areas, it is sedentary and territorial year-round, but in dry areas, local populations shift in response to flower abundance (Hilty and Christie, 2020).

The Bahamas race (*bahamensis*) has been recorded as a presumed vagrant in Cuba, mainly on offshore islets. Navarro (2020) estimated a high probability that this species could be a breeding resident on some cays off the northern coast of the main island, based on a photo of an individual captured and banded (XA 2900) at the Cayo Santamaría banding station. This bird was a fledgling, with very basic juvenile plumage, appearing to have fledged from the nest very recently (Árias Barreto, 2019 and Ruiz et al. *in press*). Another juvenile was recorded in Cayo Santamaría (Escott, 2020), which suggests that this species could be considered a very local breeding resident. However, more in-depth studies are needed. Evidently, records on the mainland correspond to vagrant birds. Nevertheless, it would be necessary to thoroughly study the habitats of the northern cays of Cuba, which, due to their great similarity to the habitats of the Bahamas and their proximity to its area of influence (Navarro, 2021), make the existence of stable, albeit small, populations very likely. It was to be expected that a species as ubiquitous as this would exhibit permanent residency behavior at some point on the island with suitable habitat conditions. The fact that there are reports for Cuba from all months of the year (eBird, 2024b), together with the repeated occurrence of juvenile individuals in these cays, one of them as fledgling (Arias Barreto, 2019), evidently recently out of the nest, supports to modify the status for this species in Cuba as a Vagrant and also Year-Round (breeder), considering it from now on as a very local year-round resident. Future efforts will be necessary to locate the nest of this species. A similar condition is observed in other species typical of the Bahamas, such as: Bahama Mockingbird (*Mimus gundlachi*), Thick-billed Vireo (*Vireo crassirostris*) and Black-faced Grassquit (*Melanospiza bicolor*).

The absence of data from these cays during the spring-summer months is primarily due to the fact that most records are made by foreign birdwatchers, mainly groups staying at hotels in the cays, where the visiting season extends through the fall and winter months. As a result, there is a bias: because it is a tourist area, it is not easily accessible to Cuban birdwatchers.

⁵⁸ *Hesperoburhinus sp.*/**Thick-knee (not specified prob. Double-striped)**/Alcaraván: Genetic and morphological data (Černý and Natale 2022, Černý et al., 2023) indicate that the genus *Burhinus* sensu lato is paraphyletic with respect to *Esacus*, and that *B. bistriatus* and extralimital species *B. superciliaris* form a deeply divergent clade outside of the main *Burhinus/Esacus* clade (Chesser et al. 2024).

⁵⁹ *Coereba flaveola caboti*/**Bananaquit (Cozumel I.)**/Reinita (I. Cozumel): A record was documented in open sea: 21°51'55.2"N 85°38'26.8"W (Harrison, 2025). According to Susan Harrison, she observed the bird aboard a cruise ship while it was navigating between the coasts of Yucatán and the western tip of Cuba on the cruise route from Cozumel to Fort Lauderdale (Harrison, 2024). Although the photo lacks the necessary sharpness, the distinctly dark back

(darker than in *bahamensis*) is perfectly recognizable. Most importantly, the black eye stripe is broad and extends lower than the eye diameter, which is a key diagnostic characteristic for this subspecies.

She was unable to determine whether the bird had flown in from the ocean or was a "stowaway" during a stop in Cozumel. It is important to note that it is not yet possible to assign this species to the island given the circumstances of the observation. However, I have decided to include it in the list of *Unconfirmed Species*. The westernmost tip of Cuba is considered an area of influence for Central American birds due to its proximity to the Yucatán Peninsula (Navarro, 2021).

**1.54. 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*)

No. 6 (2023)

54. **Brant** (*Branta bernicla nigricans*)
55. **African Collared Dove** (*Streptopelia roseogrisea*) *
56. **Pileated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus pileatus*)
57. **White-winged Becard** (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*)
58. **Shrike** sp. prob. **Loggerhead** (*Lanius* sp. prob. *ludovicianus*)
59. **Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrulus*)
60. **Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*)
61. **Great-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)

No. 7 (2024)

62. **Green-winged Teal (Eurasian)** (*Anas crecca crecca*)

63. **Papuan Eclectus**/*Eclectus polychloros*/
Loro Eclético de Pápua 🌟
64. **Yucatán Vireo** (*Vireo magister magister*)
65. **White Wagtail** (*Motacilla alba lugens*)
66. **Black-headed Siskin** (*Spinus notatus* ssp.)
67. **Large-billed Seed-Finch** (*Sporophila*
crassirostris).

No. 8 (2025)

68. **Caribbean Elaenia** (*Elaenia martinica* spp.
(*prob. caymanensis*)
69. **Coereba flaveola caboti**/**Bananaquit**
(Cozumel I.) (Listed as Unconfirmed, see
comments (58) on this edition for further
details)

1.55. Table 6: Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

West Indian data follows Gerbracht and Levesque v.2025 (draft); recent records were added.

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Taxonomy			
• Orders	26	100%	total
• Families	61	100%	total
• Genus	226	100%	total
• Species (main list)	405	100%	total
○Cuban species in relation to the West Indian species (WI), following Gerbracht and Levesque, draft	725 (WI)	56%	vs total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
Threatened			
• Species at risk of extinction (NT)	32	8%	vs total Cuban species
• Threatened species, VU, EN and CR	25	6%	vs total Cuban species
• Extinct (in recent times)	2	0.5%	vs total Cuban species
• Listed as threatened in local assessment following González et al., 2012	16	-	-
• TOTAL number in any IUCN Category	56	14%	vs total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	2%	vs total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	8	3%	vs total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics (including extinct Cuban Macaw)	28+1†=29	7%	vs total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	28	100%	total
• Other West Indian Endemics	19	5%	vs total Cuban species
○ Near Endemics	9	47%	vs other West Indian Endemics
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	29 (CU) vs 182 (WI)	16%	vs total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common	186	46%	vs total Cuban species
• Breeding Species	158	39%	vs total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR), (Partial Migrants included*)	157	39%	vs total Cuban species
• Partial Migrants (PM)	56	14%	vs total Cuban species
• Winter Residents (WR), including PM ^w	131	32%	vs total Cuban species
• Summer Residents (SR), including PM ^s	14	3%	vs total Cuban species
• Regular Visitor (RV)	2	0.5%	vs total Cuban species
• Transients (T), (exclusive)	34	8%	vs total Cuban species
• Vagrants (V), (exclusive)	86	21%	vs total Cuban species

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
• Total Migratory Component*	277	68%	$WR+SR+RV+T+V+PM$ /Total number of Cuban birds
Distribution			
• Pan Cuban (PC)	162	40%	vs total Cuban species
• Quasi Cuban (QC)	36	9%	vs total Cuban species
• Regional (Rg)	4	1%	vs total Cuban species
• Local (L)	46	11%	vs total Cuban species
• Open Water habitant (OW)	18	4%	vs total Cuban species
• Puntual (P)	154		
Introduced			
• Introduced Species (established species)	16	4%	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)	39	-	-
Unconfirmed forms (species and subspecies)	19 sp. +3ssp.	-	-

*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. 16) 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 CHECKLIST OF THE ENDEMIC BIRDS of CUBA



- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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 Parakeet | 26 Cuban Blackbird |
| 5 Zapata Rail | 16 Cuban Vireo | 27 Cuban Grassquit |
| 6 Cuban Kite | 17 Cuban Palm Crow | 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 Trogon | 22 Yellow-headed Warbler | |

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