

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



2021
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Number 4

NILS NAVARRO

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA 2021

Number 4

Nils Navarro Pacheco



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Senior Editor: Nils Navarro Pacheco

Editors: Soledad Pagliuca, Kathleen Hennessey and Sharyn Thompson

Cover Design: Scott Schiller

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sole@edicionesnuevosmundos.com

About the photographer: Karlos Ross, 1976. Veterinarian by profession with a deep interest in wildlife. He has worked for years as a bird watching guide in eastern Cuba, especially in Holguín. His contributions have been important for the knowledge of the richness of bird species in the region. He is considered one of the most relevant bird photographers in the country.

Para más información: <https://www.facebook.com/karlos.ross.79>

Email: guardalavacabirding@gmail.com

Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba

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

About the Author

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

Nils has been travelling throughout the Caribbean Islands and Middle America working on different projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, with a particular focus on reptiles, amphibians and birds. He is the author of the book *Endemic Birds of Cuba, A Comprehensive Field Guide*, which, enriched by his own illustrations, creates a personalized field guide style that is both practical and useful, with icons as substitutes for texts adapted to local needs and interests. It also includes other important features based on his personal experience and understanding of the needs of field guide users. Nils continues to contribute his artwork and copyrights to BirdsCaribbean, other NGOs, and national and international institutions in an effort to help raise funds to support bird conservation in the Caribbean region. Nils is currently an **eBird** reviewer for Cuba, and author of the *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba* series, an annual publication that has become the official list of the birds of Cuba, which makes it the most up-to-date and complete reference on the subject throughout the territory. Currently he is working on a new *Comprehensive Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*.

Foreword

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

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

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

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



Nils Navarro
Senior Editor

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Before using the checklist

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

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

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

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

Listed species

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

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

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

As we lack an international taxonomic consensus yet, this new edition has been updated with the latest taxonomic changes following the 61st AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2020). It is important to note that this checklist will no longer publish records of new sightings, as that is not the main goal of this publication. If your new records have not been mentioned in any publication, you can upload them directly to eBird.

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

Taxonomic sequence

The order in which taxa are sorted is based on the eBird/Clements Checklist v2019 (www.birds.cornell.edu) updated with the 61st Supplement (Chesser et al. 2020). Sequences could vary depending on the taxonomic philosophy. Lists such as IOC World List; Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive;

British Ornithological Union List; and The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th Edition follow other taxonomic criteria and sequence order.

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

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

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

Species in conflict

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

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

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

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

English name

The English common name for each species is the one defined by the most current version of eBird/Clements Checklist v2019 (<https://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/overview-august-2019/>), which also follows the NACC policy on English names, which is stated in the Foreword to the 6th edition of the Check-list of North American Birds (1983), and is further elaborated by the AOU Committee, 2007.

Local name

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

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

Scientific name

The scientific name for each bird is the one defined by the most current version of the eBird/Clements Checklist 2019 (<https://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/overview-august-2019/>). All have been updated with the latest changes in the 61th AOS Supplement (Chesser et al., 2020).

Subspecies

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

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

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

As major world bird lists differ slightly in their primary goals and taxonomic philosophy, I decided to follow the eBird/Clements Checklist v2019 (<https://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/overview-august-2019/>) which matches the treatment commonly used in the North, Middle-American and Caribbean area, adding comments to those entries that differ from other world lists in the way they integrate taxonomic points of view.

Subspecies groups

In December 2009, version 6.5 of the eBird/Clements Checklist adopted the concept of a "group", which initially was developed by

eBird. A "group" is a distinctive (field identifiable) subspecies or group of subspecies. Group is not a formal taxonomic unit, but often represents a potential future split (and so groups are a valuable taxonomic tool for the savvy birder). Birders that faithfully enter groups in eBird will be rewarded by automatic updates to their lists if and when splits occur.

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

Alpha codes

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

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

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

Threat status

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

2012); it clarifies when the IUCN criteria differs. Uncertain status is designated by a question mark (?).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Endemisms and Endemic region

The endemic species of Cuba are indicated on the list of species with a dark gray background.

The endemic region is the most restrictive overarching region of endemism for each endemic species, i.e., a species that occurs in both the Greater and Lesser Antilles is considered a West Indian endemic, whereas a species that is endemic to Cuba and Hispaniola is considered a Greater Antillean endemic (Gerbracht and Levesque, 2019).

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

Greater Antilles (GA): A form that is restricted to islands in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, the Anegada Passage being the border between Greater and Lesser Antilles).

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

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

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

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

Abundance status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

†: A form that is extinct globally.

Breeding status

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

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

Resident status

The terms follow *The Birdwatcher's Dictionary*, Peter Weaver (1981) in the *Authoritative Dictionary of Birdwatching Terminology* (www.birdcare.com), adapted to similar terminologies currently in use in the region. The terms described below are applicable to the entire territory of the Cuban archipelago both on land and along its entire marine-platform and adjacent waters of the Cuban archipelago (especially in the case of pelagic species).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Superindex is used when the condition is potentially secondary or indicates winter (W) or summer (S) resident condition.

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

standardization of the terminology in use and increasing the visibility of articles in internet search engines.

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

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

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

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

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

Exotic species

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

Exotic species: refers to species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside their natural distribution in the past or present; this includes any parts, gametes, seeds, eggs or

propagules of such species that could survive and subsequently reproduce.

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

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

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

This checklist also combines the general categories that will be applied by eBird to Exotic species from 2021, with the sub-categories used by the British Ornithologist Union set of definitions for introduced (exotic) species (www.bou.org.uk), adapted to Cuban conditions. This combination allows achieving greater definition in terms of certain specificities found in the Cuban avifauna. Sub-category C7 was created taking into consideration that the previous ones did not correspond to the condition of exotic species that became hybrids in the wild (Navarro, 2020):

Naturalized: (N)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisional: (P)

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

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

(C7): *Former naturalized species become hybrids* (new category [Navarro, 2020]) – species formerly placed in C1 whose naturalized populations, usually in small numbers, are prone to disappear due to the hybridization process.

Exotic: (E)

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

Distribution

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

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

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

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

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

Unusual events

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

winter residence for the year corresponding to each Checklist.

The annual summary is based on statistics provided by NOAA.

In 2020 the cyclonic season was extremely active, breaking records in terms of the number of events, and ranking as the most active in history since recordkeeping began, with a total of 31 tropical and subtropical cyclones, including 30 storms, 13 hurricanes, of which six hurricanes of great intensity. Add the influence of the forest fires last August in California, which coincided with the fall migration.

The fall migration in 2020 began early with the formation of a meteorological disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico, which caused intense night storms between the north of Havana and Varadero. Later in the season, different species were observed.

It is significant that storms have formed that reached the intensity of hurricanes both from the coasts of Africa and those that moved from the southern sector of the western Caribbean, affecting different countries of Central America and passing between the Yucatan and the westernmost tip of Cuba. As has been observed previously, these events can carry foreign species with them, as was evident in 2017 (Navarro and Reyes, 2017).

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

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

1. *Cabo de San Antonio*: area of influence for Central American and North American species.
2. *Cayería norte de Cuba*: area of influence for species from the Bahamas and rarities from North America.
3. *Punta de Maisí*: area of influence for Hispaniola species.

4. *Southern coast of Santiago de Cuba-Guantánamo*: area of influence for species from Jamaica.

New records and other additions

This year only one new record has been reported at the subspecific level (in this issue). The year 2020 was marked by a deep crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, from the beginning of the year the country was closed to international tourism and therefore the activities of groups of visiting bird watchers was nil, and local banding programs were significantly limited. Both groups usually contributed most of the new records for the country.

Despite these limitations, the still fledgling local community of Cuban bird watchers remained very active. However, it was not possible to visit most high-contribution sites, where there must have been possibilities of new records because of the unusual cyclonic activity this season (see Unusual events).

I. **Dark-eyed Junco (pink-sided)**/*Junco de Ojos Oscuros* (*Junco hyemalis mearnsi*): New record, subspecies level. This constitutes the first record of this subspecies for Cuba (Navarro, 2020). The nominal form (*J. h. hyemalis*) had previously been documented through a photographic record in Gibara, Holguín (Navarro, 2019b). This subspecies has been considered by some authors as a valid species (Dwight, 1918) and its range includes mostly the western United

States: the Rocky Mountains and the Great Plains (Dunn & Aldefer, 2017): extreme S Canada (SE Alberta and SW Saskatchewan) S in USA to E Idaho, C Montana and NE Wyoming; non-breeding from N Utah, NW Wyoming and W and C Nebraska, S to N Mexico (N Sonora, C Chihuahua and Durango) and W Texas (Nolan et al., 2020) with some records on the east coast of the United States (eBird, 2020).

About the section “Comments”

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

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

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

About eBird

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

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

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

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

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

appreciate it, and a clear ID will help in the validation process of the sighting.

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

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

Useful links

eBird (upload your birdlist and explore):

<https://ebird.org/explore>

All About Birds (ID and sounds):

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

Birds of the World (membership required):

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

Xeno-canto (bird calls database):

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

Table 1: Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba
(Endemisms highlighted in a dark gray background)

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

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

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
45.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Ground Dove /Tojosa/ <i>Columbina passerina insularis</i> / CGDO	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
46.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Quail-Dove /Paloma Perdiz/ <i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> / BHQD	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
47.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy) /Boyero/ <i>Geotrygon montana montana</i> / RGDO	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
48.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-fronted Quail-Dove /Camao/ <i>Geotrygon caniceps</i> / GFQD	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
49.	<input type="checkbox"/> Key West Quail-Dove /Barbiquejo/ <i>Geotrygon chrysis</i> / KWQD	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
50.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Dove /Paloma Aliblanca/ <i>Zenaida asiatica asiatica</i> / WWDO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zenaida Dove /Guanaro/ <i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i> / ZEND	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
52.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove /Paloma Rabiche/ <i>Zenaida macroura macroura</i> / MODO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae								
53.	<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth-billed Ani /Judío/ <i>Crotophaga ani</i> / SBAN	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
54.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Cuckoo /Primavera/ <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> / YBCU	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR ²	-	PC
55.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove Cuckoo /Arrierito/ <i>Coccyzus minor</i> / MACU	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
56.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-billed Cuckoo /Primavera de Pico Negro/ <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> / BBCU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
57.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban) /Arriero o Guacaica/ <i>Coccyzus merlini santamariae</i> / GRLC	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini merlini</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Coccyzus merlini decolor</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae								
58.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Nighthawk /Querequeté Americano/ <i>Chordeiles minor minor</i> / CONI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chordeiles minor howelli</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
59.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Nighthawk /Querequeté/ <i>Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii</i> / ANNI	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
60.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chuck-will's-widow /Guabairo Americano/ <i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i> / CWWI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
61.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Nightjar /Guabairo/ <i>Antrostomus cubanensis cubanensis</i> / no code (see p. 2)	LC	CU ³	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antrostomus cubanensis insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
62.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Whip-poor-will /Guabairo Chico/ <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> / EWPW	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nictibiidae								
63.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Potoo (Caribbean) /Potú/ <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp. (cf. jamaicensis)</i> / NORP	LC	?	R	?	YR?	-	P

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae								
64.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift (niger) /Vencejo Negro/ <i>Cypseloides niger niger</i> / BLSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
65.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-collared Swift /Vencejo de Collar/ <i>Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons</i> / WCSW	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
66.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swift /Vencejo de Chimenea/ <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> / CHSW	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
67.	<input type="checkbox"/> Antillean Palm-Swift /Vencejito de Palma/ <i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradii</i> / ANPS	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae								
68.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-throated Hummingbird /Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/ <i>Archilochus colubris</i> / RTHU	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
69.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Woodstar /Colibrí de Bahamas/ <i>Nesophlox evelynae</i> / BAWO	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
70.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bee Hummingbird /Zunzuncito/ <i>Mellisuga helenae</i> ⁴ / BEEH	NT/VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
71.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Emerald /Zunzún/ <i>Riccordia</i> ⁵ <i>ricordii</i> / CUEM	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae⁶								
72.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Rail /Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/ <i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i> / ZARA	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
73.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Rail /Gallinuela Escribano/ <i>Pardirallus maculatus</i> (cf. <i>insolitus</i>)/ SPRA ⁷	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
74.	<input type="checkbox"/> King Rail (Northern) /Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/ <i>Rallus elegans elegans</i> / KIRA	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) <i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>	NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
75.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clapper Rail (Atlantic Coast) / <i>Rallus crepitans crepitans</i> / CLRA	LC	-	VR?	-	V-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) /Gallinuela de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans leucophaeus</i>	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean) /Gallinuela de Manglar/ <i>Rallus crepitans caribaeus</i>	LC	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
76.	<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail (Virginia) /Gallinuela de Virginia/ <i>Rallus limicola limicola</i> / VIRA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
77.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sora /Gallinuela Oscura/ <i>Porzana carolina</i> / SORA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
78.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Gallinule (American) /Gallareta de Pico Rojo/ <i>Gallinula galeata cerceris</i> ⁸ / COGA	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
79.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Coot /Gallareta de Pico Blanco/ <i>Fulica americana</i> / AMCO	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
80.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Gallinule /Gallareta Azul/ <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> / PUGA	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
81.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Crake /Gallinuelita/ <i>Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii</i> / YBCR	LC	GA	U	Br?	YR?	-	L
82.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Rail (Northern) /Gallinuelita Prieta/ <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> / BLRA	NT	-	R	-? ⁹	T-PM ^W	-	QC

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

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101.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone /Revuelvepiedras/ <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> / RUTU	LC	-	Co	?	T-PM ^w	-	PC
102.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot /Zarapico Raro/ <i>Calidris canutus</i> ssp./ REKN	NT	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
103.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruff /Combatiente (SEO)/ <i>Calidris pugnax</i> / RUFF	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
104.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stilt Sandpiper /Zarapico Patilargo/ <i>Calidris himantopus</i> / STSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
105.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling /Zarapico Blanco/ <i>Calidris alba</i> / SAND	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
106.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin /Zarapico Gris/ <i>Calidris alpina</i> (prob. <i>hudsonia</i>)/ DUNL	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
107.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Sandpiper /Zarapiquito/ <i>Calidris minutilla</i> / LESA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
108.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper /Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/ <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> / WRSA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
109.	<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper /Zarapico Piquicorto/ <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> / BBSA	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
110.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper /Zarapico Moteado/ <i>Calidris melanotos</i> / PESA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
111.	<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated Sandpiper /Zarapico Semipalmeado/ <i>Calidris pusilla</i> / SESA	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
112.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Sandpiper /Zarapico Chico/ <i>Calidris mauri</i> / WESA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
113.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher (griseus) /Zarapico Becasina/ <i>Limnodromus griseus griseus</i> / SBDO	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (hendersoni) <i>Limnodromus griseus hendersoni</i>	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR?	.	P?
114.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher /Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/ <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> / LBDO	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
115.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Snipe /Becasina/ <i>Gallinago delicata</i> / WISN	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
116.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper /Zarapico Manchado/ <i>Actitis macularius</i> / SPSA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
117.	<input type="checkbox"/> Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria) /Zarapico Solitario/ <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i> / SOSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
118.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/ <i>Tringa flavipes</i> / LEYE	LC	-	Co	?	T-WR ^{PM}	-	PC
119.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willet (Eastern) /Zarapico Real/ <i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i> / WILL	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ^w	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Western) / <i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i>	LC	-	Co? ¹⁰	-	WR?	-	QC
120.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs /Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/ <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> / GRYE	LC	-	Co	?	T-PM ^w	-	PC
121.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Phalarope /Zarapico de Wilson/ <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> / WIPH	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
122.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Phalarope /Zarapico Nadador/ <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> / RNPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
123.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Phalarope /Zarapico Rojo/ <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> / REPH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P

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Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae								
124.	<input type="checkbox"/> South Polar Skua /Skua del Polo Sur/ <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i> / SPSK	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
125.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomarine Jaeger /Estercorario Pomarino/ <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> / POJA	LC	-	R	-	V-WR	-	P
126.	<input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic Jaeger /Estercorario Parasítico/ <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> / PAJA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
127.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Jaeger /Estercorario Rabero/ <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (prob. <i>pallescens</i>)/ LTJA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae								
128.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dovekie /Pinguínito/ <i>Alle alle alle</i> / DOVE	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae								
129.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-legged Kittiwake (tridactyla) /Gallego Patinegro/ <i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> / BLKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
130.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sabine's Gull /Gallego de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Xema sabini sabini</i> / SAGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
131.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonaparte's Gull /Galleguito Chico/ <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> / BOGU	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
132.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Gull /Galleguito Raro/ <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> / BHGU	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
133.	<input type="checkbox"/> Laughing Gull /Galleguito/ <i>Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla</i> / LAGU	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
134.	<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin's Gull /Galleguito de Franklin/ <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> / FRGU	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
135.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-billed Gull /Gallego Real/ <i>Larus delawarensis</i> / RBGU	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	P
136.	<input type="checkbox"/> Herring Gull (American) /Gallego/ <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> / HERG	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
137.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Black-backed Gull /Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/ <i>Larus fuscus</i> (prob. <i>graellsii</i>)/ LBBG	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
138.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Black-backed Gull /Gallegón/ <i>Larus marinus</i> / GBBG	LC	-	VR	-	WR	-	P
139.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Noddy /Gaviota Boba/ <i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i> / BRNO	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	QC
140.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Tern /Gaviota Monja Prieta/ <i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i> / SOTE	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	L
141.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridled Tern /Gaviota Monja/ <i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (<i>recognitus</i> ¹¹)/ BRTE	LC	-	Co	Br	SR ^{PM}	-	L
142.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Tern /Gaviotica/ <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> / LETE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^S	-	QC
143.	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-billed Tern /Gaviota de Pico Largo/ <i>Phaetusa simplex</i> (prob. <i>simplex</i>)/ LBTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
144.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed) /Gaviota de Pico Corto/ <i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i> / GBTE	LC	-	U-FC?	-	T-PM ^W	-	PC
145.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Tern /Gaviota Real Grande/ <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> / CATE	LC	-	FC	?	T-PM ^W	-	QC

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146.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern (American) /Gaviotica Prieta/ <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i> / BLTE	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
147.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Tern /Gaviota Rosada/ <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> / ROST	LC/ VU	-	R	Br	PM ^S	-	P
148.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Tern (hirundo/tibetana) /Gaviota Común/ <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> / COTE	LC	-	U	? ¹²	T-WR	-	PC
149.	<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Tern /Gaviota Ártica/ <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> / ARTE	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
150.	<input type="checkbox"/> Forster's Tern /Gaviota de Forster/ <i>Sterna forsteri</i> / FOTE	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
151.	<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Tern (American) /Gaviota Real/ <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i> / ROYT	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM ^W	-	PC
152.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandwich Tern (Cabot's) /Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/ <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus</i> / SATE	LC	-	FC	Br	PM ^S	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cayenne) / <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus</i>	LC	-	VR	Br	T-SR	-	L
153.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Skimmer (niger) /Gaviota Pico de Tijera/ <i>Rynchops niger niger</i> / BLSK	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae								
154.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic) /Contramaestre/ <i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i> / WTTR	LC	-	R	Br	PM ^S	-	L
155.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-billed Tropicbird /Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/ <i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i> / RBTR	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae								
156.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon /Somormujo/ <i>Gavia immer</i> / COLO	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae								
157.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's) /Pamperito de Wilson/ <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i> / WISP	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae								
158.	<input type="checkbox"/> Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach's) /Pamperito de las Tempestades/ <i>Hydrobates leucorhous leucorhous</i> / LESP	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	P
159.	<input type="checkbox"/> Band-rumped Storm-Petrel /Pamperito de Castro/ <i>Hydrobates castro</i> / BSTP	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae								
160.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped Petrel /Pájaro de las Brujas/ <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i> / BCPE	EN	-	R	?	? ¹³	-	L
161.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cory's Shearwater (borealis) /Pampero de Cory/ <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> / CORS	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
162.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater /Pampero Oscuro/ <i>Ardenna grisea</i> / SOSH	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
163.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Shearwater /Pampero Grande/ <i>Ardenna gravis</i> / GRSH	LC	-	VR ¹⁴	-	V	-	P
164.	<input type="checkbox"/> Audubon's Shearwater /Pampero de Audubon/ <i>Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri</i> / AUSH	LC	-	R	Br	YR- PM?	-	P
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae								
165.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Stork /Cayama/ <i>Mycteria americana</i> / WOST	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	L
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae								
166.	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnificent Frigatebird /Rabihorcado/ <i>Fregata magnificens</i> / MAFR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae								
167.	<input type="checkbox"/> Masked Booby /Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/ <i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i> / MABO	LC	-	R	-	V?	-	P
168.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Prieto/ <i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i> / BRBO	LC	-	U-Co	Br	YR	-	P
169.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-footed Booby (Atlantic) /Pájaro Bobo Blanco/ <i>Sula sula sula</i> / RFBO	LC	-	R-U?	-	V ¹⁵	-	P
170.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Gannet /Albatros/ <i>Morus bassanus</i> / NOGA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae¹⁶								
171.	<input type="checkbox"/> Anhinga /Marbella/ <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i> / ANHI	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae¹⁷								
172.	<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant /Corúa de Mar/ <i>Phalacrocorax auritus auritus</i> / DCCO	LC	-	R?	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus</i>	LC	-	Co ¹⁸	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phalacrocorax auritus heuretus</i>	LC	-	R?	-	V?	-	L?
173.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neotropic Cormorant /Corúa de Agua Dulce/ <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus mexicanus</i> / NECO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae								
174.	<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican /Pelicano Blanco/ <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> / AWPE	LC	-	FC	-	WR ^{PM}	-	QC
175.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Pelican (Southern) /Pelicano/ <i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i> / BRPE	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Atlantic) / <i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i>	LC	-	FC	?	PM?	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae								
176.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern /Guanabá Rojo/ <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> / AMBI	LC	-	U	-?	T-WR	-	QC
177.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern /Garcita/ <i>Ixobrychus exilis exilis</i> / LEBI	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	PC
178.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron (Blue form) /Garcilote Azul/ <i>Ardea herodias herodias</i> / GBHE	LC	-	Co	?	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (White form) / <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
179.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret (American) /Garzón/ <i>Ardea alba egretta</i> / GREG	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
180.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret /Garza Real/ <i>Egretta thula thula</i> / SNEG	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
181.	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron /Garza Azul/ <i>Egretta caerulea</i> / LBHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
182.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Heron /Garza de Vientre Blanco/ <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i> / TRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
183.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reddish Egret /Garza Rojiza/ <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i> / REEG	NT	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	QC
184.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret (Western) /Garcita Bueyera/ <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> / CAEG	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
185.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis) /Aguaitacaimán/ <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i> ¹⁹ / GRHE	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
186.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron (American) /Guanabá de la Florida/ <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i> / BCNH	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC

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187.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (Yellow-crowned Group)/Guanabá Real/Nyctanassa violacea violacea/YCNH	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow-crowned Group)/Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae								
188.	<input type="checkbox"/> White Ibis/Coco Blanco/Eudocimus albus/WHIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
189.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Ibis/Coco Rojo/Eudocimus ruber/SCIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
190.	<input type="checkbox"/> Glossy Ibis/Coco Prieto/Plegadis falcinellus/GLIB	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
191.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Ibis/Coco Cariblanco/Plegadis chihi/WFIB	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
192.	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Spoonbill/Sevilla/Platalea ajaja/ROSP	LC	-	Co	Br	PM ²⁰	-	PC
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae								
193.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Vulture/Zopilote/Coragyps atratus atratus/BLVU	LC	-	R	?	PM	-	L
194.	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture (Northern)/Aura Tiñosa/Cathartes aura aura/TUVU	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae								
195.	<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey (carolinensis)/Guincho/Pandion haliaetus carolinensis/OSPR	LC	-	Co	- ²¹	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (ridgwayi)/Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae								
196.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Kite/Gavilán Caguarero/Chondrohierax wilsonii/no code (see pag. 2)	CR	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
197.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swallow-tailed Kite/Gavilán Cola de Tijera/Elanoides forficatus forficatus/STKI	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	L
198.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier/Gavilán Sabanero/Circus hudsonicus/NOHA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
199.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk (Northern)/Gavilancito/Accipiter striatus velox/SSHA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean)/Accipiter striatus fringilloides	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
200.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooper's Hawk/Gavilán de Cooper/Accipiter cooperi/COHA	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
201.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gundlach's Hawk/Gavilán Colilargo/Accipiter gundlachi gundlachi/GUHA	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
	<input type="checkbox"/> Accipiter gundlachi wileyi	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
202.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bald Eagle/Águila Calva/Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus/BAEA	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
203.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Kite/Gavilán del Mississippi/Ictinia mississippiensis/MIKI	LC	-	U-FC?	-	T	-	P
204.	<input type="checkbox"/> Snail Kite/Gavilán Caracolero/Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus/SNKI	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
205.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Black Hawk/Gavilán Batista/Buteogallus gundlachi/CUBH	NT/EN	CU ²²	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
206.	<input type="checkbox"/> Broad-winged Hawk (Northern)/Gavilán Bobo/Buteo platypterus platypterus/BWHA	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Caribbean)/Buteo platypterus cubanensis	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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207.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Cola Corta/ <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> (prob. <i>fuliginosus</i>)/ STHA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
208.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk /Gavilán de Swainson/ <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> / SWHA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
209.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk /Gavilán de Monte/ <i>Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis</i> / RTHA	LC	CU/ LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae								
210.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl (American) /Lechuza/ <i>Tyto alba pratincola</i> / BANO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tyto alba furcata</i> ²³	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae								
211.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bare-legged Owl /Sijú Cotunto/ <i>Margarobyas lawrencii lawrencii</i> ²⁴ / BLOW	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
212.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pygmy-Owl /Sijú Platanero/ <i>Glaucidium siju siju</i> / CUPO	LC	CU ²⁵	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> ²⁶	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
213.	<input type="checkbox"/> Burrowing Owl (Florida) /Sijú de Sabana/ <i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i> / BUOW	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Athene cunicularia guantanamoensis</i>	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
214.	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl (American) /Buho Chico (SEO)/ <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i> / LEOW	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
215.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stygian Owl /Siguapa/ <i>Asio stygius siguapa</i> ²⁷ / STOW	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
216.	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl (Antillean) /Cáрабо/ <i>Asio flammeus domingensis</i> / SEOW	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae								
217.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Trogon /Tocororo/ <i>Priotelus temnurus temnurus</i> / CUTR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Priotelus temnurus vescus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Todidae								
218.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Tody /Cartacuba/ <i>Todus multicolor</i> / CUTO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae								
219.	<input type="checkbox"/> Belted Kingfisher /Martín Pescador/ <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> / BEKI	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae								
220.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Indian Woodpecker /Carpintero Jabado/ <i>Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris</i> / WIWO	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Melanerpes superciliaris murceus</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
221.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker /Carpintero de Paso/ <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> / YBSA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
222.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Green Woodpecker /Carpintero Verde/ <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus percussus</i> / CGWO	LC	CU ²⁸	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Xiphidiopicus percussus insulaepinorum</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
223.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker (Cuban) /Carpintero Escapulario/ <i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i> ²⁹ / NOFL	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
224.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fernandina's Flicker /Carpintero Churroso/ <i>Colaptes fernandinae</i> / FEFL	VU	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

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225.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban) /Carpintero Real/ <i>Campephilus principalis bairdii</i> / IBWO	CR-Ex?	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae								
226.	<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Caracara /Caraira/ <i>Caracara cheriway audubonii</i> / CRCA	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
227.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel (Northern) /Cernícalo/ <i>Falco sparverius sparverius</i> ³⁰ / AMKE	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Cuban) / <i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i>	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
228.	<input type="checkbox"/> Merlin (Taiga) /Halcón de Palomas/ <i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i> / MERL	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
229.	<input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine Falcon (North American) /Halcón Peregrino/ <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> / PEFA	LC	-	FC	Br?	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (tundrius) / <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae								
230.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-and-yellow Macaw /Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/ <i>Ara ararauna</i> / BAYM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
231.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Macaw /Guacamayo Cubano/ <i>Ara tricolor</i> / CUBM ³¹	Ex	CU	†	†	†	-	†
232.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo/ <i>Ara macao ssp.</i> / SCMA	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
233.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-and-green Macaw /Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/ <i>Ara chloropterus</i> / RAGM	LC	-	U	Br	YR	P-c7	L
234.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parakeet /Catey/ <i>Psittacara euops</i> / CPAK	VU/ EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
235.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Parrot (Cuban) /Cotorra/ <i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i> / CPAT	NT/ VU	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae								
236.	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Crested Flycatcher /Bobito de Cresta/ <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> / GCFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
237.	<input type="checkbox"/> La Sagra's Flycatcher /Bobito Grande/ <i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i> / LSFL	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
238.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Kingbird /Pitirre Tropical/ <i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i> / TRKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
239.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Kingbird /Pitirre de Cassin/ <i>Tyrannus vociferans vociferans</i> / CAKI	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
240.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Kingbird /Pitirre del Oeste/ <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> / WEKI	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
241.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Kingbird /Pitirre Americano/ <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> / EAKI	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
242.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Kingbird /Pitirre Abejero/ <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i> / GRAK	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
243.	<input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead) /Pitirre Guatíbere/ <i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i> ³² / LOKI	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
244.	<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Kingbird /Pitirre Real/ <i>Tyrannus cubensis</i> / GIKI ³³	EN	CU/ LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
245.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor-tailed Flycatcher /Bobito Cola de Tijera/ <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> / STFL	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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246.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fork-tailed Flycatcher /Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/ <i>Tyrannus savana</i> ssp? / FTFL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
247.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/ <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (prob. <i>saturatus</i>) / WEKI	LC	-	VR?	-	T	-	P
248.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Wood-Pewee /Bobito de Bosque del Este/ <i>Contopus virens</i> / EAWP	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
249.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Pewee /Bobito Chico/ <i>Contopus caribaeus caribaeus</i> / CUPE	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus morenoi</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contopus caribaeus nerlyi</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
250.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Flycatcher /Bobito Amarillo/ <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> / YBFL	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
251.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acadian Flycatcher /Bobito Verde/ <i>Empidonax virescens</i> / ACFL	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
252.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alder Flycatcher /Bobito de Alder/ <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> / ALFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
253.	<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Flycatcher /Bobito de Trail/ <i>Empidonax traillii</i> / WIFL	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
254.	<input type="checkbox"/> Least Flycatcher /Bobito de Least/ <i>Empidonax minimus</i> / LEFL ³⁴	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
255.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Phoebe /Bobito Americano/ <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> / EAPH	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
256.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern) /Bobito Bermellón/ <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (prob. <i>blatteus</i>)/ VEFL	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae								
257.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-eyed Vireo (White-eyed) /Vireo de Ojo Blanco/ <i>Vireo griseus griseus</i> / WEVI ³⁵	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i>	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
258.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-billed Vireo /Vireo de Bahamas/ <i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i> / TBVI	VU/LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
259.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Vireo /Juan Chiví/ <i>Vireo gundlachii gundlachii</i> / CUVI ³⁶	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
260.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Vireo /Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> / YTVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
261.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Vireo /Verdón de Cabeza Gris/ <i>Vireo solitarius solitarius</i> / BHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
262.	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia Vireo /Vireo de Filadelfia/ <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> / PHVI	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
263.	<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling Vireo /Vireo Cantor/ <i>Vireo gilvus gilvus</i> / WAVI	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
264.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-eyed Vireo /Vireo de Ojo Rojo/ <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> / REVI	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
265.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-whiskered Vireo /Bien-te-veo/ <i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i> / BWVI	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae								
266.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Crow (Cuban) /Cao Pinalero/ <i>Corvus palmarum minutus</i> ³⁷ / PACR	NT/EN	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
267.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Crow /Cao Montero/ <i>Corvus nasicus</i> / CUCR ³⁸	LC	CU- LY	FC	Br	YR	-	L

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Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae								
268.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Swallow /Golondrina de Collar/ <i>Riparia riparia riparia</i> / BANS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
269.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Swallow /Golondrina de Árboles/ <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> / TRES	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
270.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Swallow /Golondrina de Bahamas/ <i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i> / BAHS	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
271.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Rough-winged Swallow (Northern) /Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/ <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis</i> / NRWS	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochrous</i>	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
272.	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martin (subis/arboricola) /Golondrina Azul/ <i>Progne subis subis</i> / PUMA	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
273.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Martin /Golondrina Azul Cubana/ <i>Progne cryptoleuca</i> / CUMA	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
274.	<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean Martin /Golondrina Caribeña/ <i>Progne dominicensis</i> / CAMA ³⁹	LC	-	VR	?	V	-	P
275.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow (American) /Golondrina Cola de Tijera/ <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i> / BARS	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
276.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Swallow (pyrrhonota Group) /Golondrina de Farallón/ <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota</i> / CLSW	LC	-	R-U?	-	T	-	P
277.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave Swallow (Caribbean) /Golondrina de Cuevas/ <i>Petrochelidon fulva fulva</i> / CASW	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR ^{PM40}	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae								
278.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Wren /Ferminia/ <i>Ferminia cerverai</i> / ZAWR	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
279.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren (Northern) /Troglodita Americano/ <i>Troglodytes aedon aedon</i> / HOWR	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae								
280.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-gray Gnatcatcher /Rabudita/ <i>Polioptila caerulea caerulea</i> / BGGN	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
281.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Gnatcatcher /Sinsontillo/ <i>Polioptila lembeyi</i> / CUGN	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	R ⁴¹
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae								
282.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet /Reyezuelo/ <i>Regulus calendula calendula</i> / RCKI	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae								
283.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Wheatear (Greenland) /Tordo del Ártico/ <i>Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa</i> / NOWH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae								
284.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bluebird (Eastern) /Azulejo Pechirrojo/ <i>Sialia sialis sialis</i> / EABL	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
285.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Solitaire /Ruiseñor/ <i>Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth</i> / CUSO	NT/VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Myadestes elisabeth retrusus</i>	Ex	CU	†	Br	YR	-	L
286.	<input type="checkbox"/> Veery /Tordo Colorado/ <i>Catharus fuscescens fuscescens</i> / VEER	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus fuscescens salicicola</i>	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P

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287.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-cheeked Thrush /Tordo de Mejillas Grises/ <i>Catharus minimus minimus</i> / GCTH	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Catharus minimus aliciae</i>	LC	-	U	-	T	-	L
288.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicknell's Thrush /Tordo de Bicknell/ <i>Catharus bicknelli</i> / BITH	VU/EN	-	U	-	T-WR	-	L
289.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed) /Tordo de Espalda Olivada/ <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> prob. <i>swainsoni</i> / SWTH	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
290.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush /Tordo de Cola Colorada/ <i>Catharus guttatus</i> (prob. <i>faxoni</i>)/ HETH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
291.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Thrush /Tordo Pecoso/ <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> / WOTH	NT	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
292.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin (migratorius Group) /Zorzal Migratorio/ <i>Turdus migratorius migratorius</i> / AMRO	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Turdus migratorius achrusterus</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V?	-	P
293.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Thrush (plumbeus/schistaceus) /Zorzal Real/ <i>Turdus plumbeus schistaceus</i> / RLTH	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> (<i>rubripes/coryi</i>)/ <i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes</i> ⁴²	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae								
294.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird /Zorzal Gato/ <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> / GRCA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
295.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher /Sinsonte Colorado/ <i>Toxostoma rufum rufum</i> / BRTH	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
296.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bahama Mockingbird /Sinsonte Prieto/ <i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i> / BAMO	LC/NT	GA-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
297.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird /Sinsonte/ <i>Mimus polyglottos orpheus</i> / NOMO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae								
298.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Starling /Estornino/ <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> / EUST	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
299.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Myna /Miná Común/ <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> / COMY	LC	-	VR	Br	V	P-C5	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae								
300.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing /Picotero del Cedro/ <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> / CEDW	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae								
301.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered) /Damero/ <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> ssp. / SBMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
302.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Munia /Monjita Tricolor/ <i>Lonchura malacca</i> ssp. / TRMU	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	PC
303.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut Munia /Monjita Castaña/ <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i> ssp. / CHMU ⁴³	LC	-	R	Br	YR	N-C1-C5?	L
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae								
304.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow /Gorrión Doméstico/ <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> / HOSP	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	N-C1	PC

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae								
305.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit (rubescens Group) /Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/ <i>Anthus rubescens rubescens</i> / AMPI	LC	-	VR	-	V-WR?	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae								
306.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch /Gorrión Mexicano/ <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> (prob. <i>frontalis</i>)/ HOFI	LC	-	VR	-	V?	E?	P
307.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch /Chichí Bacal/ <i>Spinus psaltria jouyi</i> / LEGO ⁴⁴	LC	-	†	†	†	N-c6	L
308.	<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch /Gorrión Amarillo/ <i>Spinus tristis tristis</i> / AMGO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcaridae								
309.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur /Escribano Lapón (SEO)/ <i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i> / LALO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae								
310.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow /Chamberguito/ <i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i> / GRSP	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
311.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lark Sparrow /Gorrión de Uñas Largas / <i>Chondestes grammacus grammacus</i> / LASP	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
312.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chipping Sparrow /Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/ <i>Spizella passerina passerina</i> / CHSP	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
313.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay-colored Sparrow /Gorrión Colorado/ <i>Spizella pallida</i> / CCSP	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
314.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored) /Junco de Ojos Oscuros/ <i>Junco hyemalis hyemalis</i> / SCJU ⁴⁵	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Pink-sided) / <i>Junco hyemalis mearnsi</i> / PSJU ⁴⁶	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
315.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow (leucophrys) /Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/ <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i> / WCSP	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Gambel's) <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii</i> / GWCS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
316.	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow (Savannah) /Gorrión de Sabana/ <i>Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis</i> / SAVS	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
317.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow /Gorrión de Lincoln/ <i>Melospiza lincolni lincolni</i> / LISP ⁴⁷	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	QC
318.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zapata Sparrow /Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/ <i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i> / ZASP	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata sigmani</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Torreornis inexpectata varonai</i>	EN	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
319.	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-tailed Towhee /Gorrión de Cola Verde/ <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> / GTTO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Spindalidae								
320.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Spindalis /Cabrero/ <i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i> / WESP	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Teretistridae								
321.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Warbler /Chillina/ <i>Teretistris fernandinae</i> / YHWA	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
322.	<input type="checkbox"/> Oriente Warbler /Pechero/ <i>Teretistris fornsi</i> / ORWA ⁴⁸	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/Latin Name/Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Ext.	Dist.
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae							
323.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Chat (virens)/Bijirita Grande/Icteria virens virens/YBCH	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae							
324.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird/Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla/Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus/YHBL	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
325.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink/Chambergó/Dolichonyx oryzivorus/BOBO	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	L
326.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban)/Sabanero/Sturnella magna hippocrepis/EAME	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
327.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Oriole/Solibio/Icterus melanopsis/CUOR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
328.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Oriole (Orchard)/Turpial de Huertos/Icterus spurius/OROR	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
329.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Oriole/Turpial de Garganta Negra/Icterus cucullatus (cf. igneus)/HOOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
330.	<input type="checkbox"/> Altamira Oriole/Turpial de Altamira/Icterus gularis ssp. (cf. mentalis) /ALOR	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
331.	<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Oriole/Turpial/Icterus galbula/BAOR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
332.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-shouldered Blackbird/Mayito de Ciénaga/Agelaius assimilis/RSBL	VU	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	⁴⁹ L
333.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny-shouldered Blackbird/Mayito/Agelaius humeralis scopulus/TSBL	LC	CU ⁵⁰	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agelaius humeralis humeralis</i>	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
334.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shiny Cowbird/Pájaro Vaquero/Molothrus bonariensis minimus/SHCO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	⁵¹	PC
335.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird/Totí Americano/Molothrus ater ater/BHCO	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
336.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Blackbird/Totí/Ptiloxena atroviolacea/CUBL	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
337.	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Antillean Grackle/Chichinguaco/Quiscalus niger caribaeus/GAGR	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quiscalus niger gundlachii</i>	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae							
338.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ovenbird/Señorita de Monte/Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla/OVEN	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla furvior</i>	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
339.	<input type="checkbox"/> Worm-eating Warbler/Bijirita Gusanera/Helmitheros vermivorum/WEWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
340.	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana Waterthrush/Señorita de Río/Parkesia motacilla/LOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
341.	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Waterthrush/Señorita de Manglar/Parkesia noveboracensis/NOWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
342.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachman's Warbler/Bijirita de Bachman/Vermivora bachmanii/BAWA	CR-Ex?	-	†?	-	WR	-	L
343.	<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-winged Warbler/Bijirita de Alas Doradas/Vermivora chrysoptera/GWWA	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P

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

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367.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackpoll Warbler /Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/ <i>Setophaga striata</i> / BLPW	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
368.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Blue Warbler /Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga caerulescens caerulescens</i> / BTBW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga caerulescens cairnsi</i>	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
369.	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Warbler (Western) /Bijirita Común/ <i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i> / WPWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Yellow) / <i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i> / YPWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
370.	<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-capped Warbler /Bijirita del Pinar/ <i>Setophaga pityophila</i> / OCAW	LC/ VJ ⁵²	CU- LY	Co	Br	YR	-	R
371.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Warbler /Bijirita de Pinos/ <i>Setophaga pinus pinus</i> / PIWA	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
372.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle) /Bijirita Coronada/ <i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i> / MYWA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Audubon's) / <i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i> / AUWA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
373.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-throated Warbler (dominica/stoddardi) /Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/ <i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i> / YTWA	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> (dominica/stoddardi) / <i>Setophaga dominica stoddardi</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (albilora) / <i>Setophaga dominica albilora</i>	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
374.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Warbler /Mariposa Galana/ <i>Setophaga discolor discolor</i> / PRAW	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i>	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
375.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Gray Warbler /Bijirita Gris/ <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> ssp./ BTYW	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
376.	<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Warbler /Bijirita de Townsend/ <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> / TOWA	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
377.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Green Warbler /Bijirita de Garganta Negra/ <i>Setophaga virens</i> / BTNW ⁵³	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
378.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Warbler /Bijirita de Canadá/ <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> / CAWA	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
379.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Warbler (pileolata) /Bijirita de Wilson/ <i>Cardellina pusilla pileolata</i> / WIWA	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
	<input type="checkbox"/> (pusilla) / <i>Cardellina pusilla pusilla</i>	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae								
380.	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer Tanager /Cardenal Rojo/ <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i> / SUTA	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
381.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scarlet Tanager /Cardenal Alinegro/ <i>Piranga olivacea</i> / SCTA	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
382.	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Tanager /Cardenal del Oeste/ <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> / WETA	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
383.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-breasted Grosbeak /Degollado/ <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> / RBGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
384.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Grosbeak /Picogrueso Cabecinregro/ <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> / BHGR ⁵⁴	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
385.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grosbeak /Azulejón/ <i>Passerina caerulea caerulea</i> / BLGR	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC

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386.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting /Mariposa Azul/ <i>Passerina amoena</i> / LAZB	LC	-	VR	-	V-T?	-	P
387.	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigo Bunting /Azulejo/ <i>Passerina cyanea</i> / INBU	LC	-	FC	-.55	T-WR	-	PC
388.	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Bunting /Mariposa/ <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> / PABU	NT/VU	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
389.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dickcissel /Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/ <i>Spiza americana</i> / DICK	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae								
390.	<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron Finch (Saffron) /Gorrión Azafrán/ <i>Sicalis flaveola ssp.</i> / SAFI	LC	-	VR	-	V	N-C5?	P
391.	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-black Grassquit /Arrocero Negrito/ <i>Volatinia jacarina splendens</i> / BGRA	LC	-	XR	-	V	?	P
392.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-legged Honeycreeper /Aparecido de San Diego/ <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes</i> / RLHO	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	?	PC
393.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bananaquit (Bahamas) /Reinita/ <i>Coereba flaveola bahamensis</i> / BANA ⁵⁶	LC	-	R	-?	V- YR?	-	L
394.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Grassquit /Tomeguín del Pinar/ <i>Phonipara canora</i> / CUGR	LC	CU ⁵⁷	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
395.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín de la Tierra/ <i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus</i> / YFGR	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
396.	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-faced Grassquit /Tomeguín Prieto/ <i>Melanospiza bicolor bicolor</i> / BFGR	LC	-	R	Br	PM	-	P
397.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Bullfinch /Negrito/ <i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> / CUBU	LC/NT	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

Table 2: Hypothetical Forms

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

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

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

Blue Jay/Chara Azul (SEO)/*Cyanocitta cristata*: Taking into account the lack of concrete evidence, I decided to eliminate this species from the list of hypothetical species.

Table 3: Other Exotics, Introduced and Uncertain Origin Species

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

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

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae			
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinamou/Tinamidae sp. (not specified)	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae			
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain Chachalaca/Chachalaca norteña/ <i>Ortalis vetula</i> ssp.	Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae			
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> California Quail/Colín de California (SEO)/ <i>Callipepla californica</i> ssp.	North & Central Am.	P-C6
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Montezuma Quail/Colín de Montezuma/ <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i> ssp.	North & Central Am.	P-C6
Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae			
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barbary Partridge/Perdiz Moruna (SEO)/ <i>Alectoris barbara</i> ssp.	N. Africa	P-C6
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocellated Turkey/Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado/ <i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Central Am.	P-C6
Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae			
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Dove/Paloma Diamante/ <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Australia	E
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae			
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood-Rail (not specified)/Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)/ <i>Aramides</i> sp.	Central & South Am.	P-C6
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae			
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> Thick-knee (not specified prob. Double-striped)/Alcaraván (sin especificar)/ <i>Burhinus</i> sp.	Cf. Central, South Am. & West Indies	P-C6
Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae			
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kingfisher (Common)/Martín Pescador Europeo/ <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ssp.	Eurasia & North Africa	E? ⁶²
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae			
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cockatiel/Cacatillo/ <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Australia	E
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> Budgerigar/Periquito de Australia/ <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Australia	E
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae			
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-ringed Parakeet/Periquito Rosado (SEO)/ <i>Psittacula krameri</i> ssp.	Asia & Africa	E
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rosy-faced Lovebird/Agapornis/ <i>Agapornis roseicolis</i> ssp.	Africa	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae			
15.	<input type="checkbox"/> House Crow/Cuervo de la India/ <i>Corvus splendens</i> ssp. ⁶³	Asia, Australia, Indonesia	E

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Latin Name	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae			
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rufous-collared Sparrow /Chingolo Común (SEO)/ <i>Zonotrichia capensis ssp.</i> ⁶⁴	Central, South America & West Indies	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae			
17.	<input type="checkbox"/> European Goldfinch /Jilguero/ <i>Carduelis carduelis ssp.</i>	Europe	P-C6?
18.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Siskin /Jilguero Rojo/ <i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	South Am.	E?
19.	<input type="checkbox"/> Island Canary /Canario/ <i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary Islands	E
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae			
20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-crested Cardinal /Cardellina crestada/ <i>Paroaria coronata</i>	South Am.	E
21.	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-cowled Cardinal /Cardellina dominica (SEO)/ <i>Paroaria dominicana</i>	South Am.	E
22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater /Semillero Torcaz (SEO)/ <i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	Mexico	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae			
23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan Golden Sparrow /Gorrión Dorado/ <i>Passer luteus</i>	Africa	E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae			
24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bishop sp. /Obispo sp./ <i>Euplectes cf. hordaceus/afer</i> ⁶⁵	Africa	N-C5?/E?
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae			
25.	<input type="checkbox"/> Zebra Finch / <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Africa & Australia	E
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouldian Finch /Lady Gould/ <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (domestic)	Australia	E
27.	<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Munia /Isabelita/ <i>Lonchura striata ssp.</i> (domestic)	SE Asia	E ⁶⁶
28.	<input type="checkbox"/> Java Sparrow /Gorrión de Java/ <i>Lonchura orizivora</i>	Indonesia	E

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

Table 4: List of late Quaternary Extinct Birds of Cuba

(The information provided is based on Orihuela, 2019 updated from recent publications by Suárez, 2020a-b and Suárez and Olson, 2020a-b)

	Species	Range
Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae		
1.	Bare-throated Tiger-Heron/ <i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Middle America
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae		
2.	Stork s.n.c./ <i>Ciconia</i> sp. ⁶⁷	undefined
3.	Wetmore's Stork/ <i>Mycteria wetmorei</i>	North America-Cuba
Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Teratornithidae		
4.	Cuban Teratorn/ <i>Oscaravis olsoni</i>	Cuba
Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae		
5.	Cuban Condor/ <i>Gymnogyps varonai</i>	Cuba
6.	Cuban Black Vulture/ <i>Coragyps seductus</i> ⁶⁸	Cuba
7.	Emslie's Vulture/ <i>Cathartes emsliei</i> ⁶⁹	Cuba
Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae		
8.	Hawk s.n.c./ <i>Amplibuteo woodwardi</i>	North America-Caribbean
9.	Red-shouldered Hawk/ <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	North America- Bahamas-Cuba
10.	San Felipe's Hawk/ <i>Buteo sanfelipensis</i> ⁷⁰	Cuba
11.	Borras' Hawk/ <i>Buteogallus borrasii</i>	Cuba
12.	Fragile Eagle/ <i>Buteogallus cf. fragilis</i> ⁷¹	undefined
13.	Roy's Hawk/ <i>Buteogallus royi</i> ⁷²	Cuba
14.	Black-chested Buzard/ <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	South America
15.	Suárez's Giant Eagle/ <i>Gigantohierax suarezi</i>	Cuba
16.	Itche's Eagle/ <i>Gigantohierax itchei</i>	Cuba
Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae		
17.	Bahama Caracara/ <i>Caracara creightoni</i>	Cuba- Bahamas
18.	Cuban Caracara/ <i>Milvago carbo</i>	Cuba
19.	Diaz Franco's Caracara/ <i>Milvago diazfrancoi</i> ⁷³	Cuba
20.	Aplomado Falcon/ <i>Falco femoralis</i>	Southern United States-southern South America
21.	Falco s.n.c./ <i>Falco kurochkini</i>	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae		
22.	Cuban Flightless Crane/ <i>Antigone</i> ⁷⁴ <i> cubensis</i>	Cuba
Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae		
23.	Rail s.n.c./ <i>Nesotrochis picapicensis</i>	Cuba
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae		
24.	Double-striped Thick-knee/ <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> ⁷⁵	North and Middle America, Greater Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba

	Species	Range
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae		
25.	Snipe s.n.c./ <i>Gallinago kakuki</i>	Greater Antilles, Cayman, Bahamas, Cuba
Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae		
26.	Cuban Macaw/ <i>Ara tricolor</i>	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae		
27.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto noeli</i>	Jamaica, Barbuda, Cuba
28.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Tyto pollens</i>	Cuba
29.	Craves's Giant Owl/ <i>Tyto cravesae</i>	Cuba
30.	Cuban Dwarf Barn Owl/ <i>Tyto maniola</i> ⁷⁶	Cuba
Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae		
31.	Owl s.n.c./ <i>Bubo osvaldoi</i>	Cuba
32.	Arredondo's Owl/ <i>Pulsatrix arredondoii</i>	Cuba
33.	Cuban Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx oteroi</i> ⁷⁷	Cuba
34.	Giant Owl/ <i>Ornimegalonyx ewingi</i> ⁷⁸	Cuba
Order: CAPRIMULGUIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae		
35.	Pauraque n.c.n./ <i>Siphonorhis daiquiri</i>	Cuba
Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae		
36.	Bobolink s.n.c./ <i>Dolichonyx kruegeri</i>	Undefined

Note: Tapaculo (=?*Scytalopus* sp.): These records (see Olson & Kurochkin 1987; Jiménez Vázquez et al., 2005) were erroneously identified and mentioned in previous publications as belonging to some species of Tapaculo (=? *Scytalopus* sp.). Suárez and Olson (2020a) confirmed that it is actually Zapata Wren (*Ferminia cervera*). Fossil bones of this species are common in some quaternary deposits in western Cuba and due to their enormous similarity they were confused with species of the genus *Scytalopus* (Suárez and Olson, 2020).

Comments

¹ **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*fulgens*)** (*Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens*): I commented on this in previous issues of this checklist (Navarro, 2019) given the controversies regarding taxonomic arrangements based on the possible type locality of the species, which was reassigned by Friedmann (1947) to South America. I take this opportunity to clarify the comment on the subspecific assignment of some Cuban specimens, especially that of the collection of the Natural History Museum of Holguín, where I referred to *fulgens* (*sensu lato* with some different characteristics). Kirkconnell et al. (2020) refer to Bond (1980) having previously identified it as *D. a. autumnalis*, which is due to the fact that at that time the populations of central (and southern North America) were considered as nominal (*autumnalis* currently *fulgens*), which had been reevaluated by Friedmann (1947) but evidently not yet extended or sufficiently accepted at that time.

I am surprised by the fact that some of the specimens deposited in Cuban collections (Felipe Poey Museum, University of Habana and Holguín Natural History Museum) show similar “intermediate” characteristics illustrated by Edward (1751), on whose description and image Linnaeus (1766) relied entirely on the original description of the species. This characteristic is evident in Edward's illustration and consists of a narrow and diffuse grayish (buffy-gray) area between the black belly and the brick-red chest that does not reach the back of the bird and is consistent with the diagnosis given by Friedmann (1947) for the *lucida* subspecies, currently synonymized with *fulgens*. This pattern has been found in apparently intermediate birds from northern Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and also in Puerto Rico (Friedmann, 1947).

I believe that the taxonomic status of this species should be subjected to a new and deeper reconsideration. Linnaeus (1766) relied entirely on the description and illustration given by Edwards (1751), and Edwards in turn used as a reference an individual brought from the West Indies and kept in the home of Admiral Sir Charles Wagler, who was a prominent figure in the naval, political and English diplomatic scene of the time. Wagler was assigned to the West Indies and especially to “Jamaica Station”, located in Port Royal, Jamaica. Therefore, it is not meaningless that the reference material came from Jamaica or one of the Greater Antilles as it was initially inferred and was later rejected by Friedmann (1947) based on his communication with James Bond, who assumed it was totally unlikely that Edward's specimen came from the West Indies due to its rarity there.

Given the description and illustration provided by Edwards (1751), this coloring pattern is similar to the material collected in Cuba (Navarro, 2019a) and also in Puerto Rico (Friedmann, 1947). In this case the type locality should be restored and restricted to the Greater Antilles (prob. Jamaica), whose color pattern was described for the *lucida* subspecies (= *fulgens*). Given that in the Lesser Antilles the present form is that of South America (with a gray pattern that surrounds the chest and back), it would be possible to affirm that the nominal race would be constituted by the populations of Central America (including the southern United States) and the Greater Antilles, not so those of South America as suggested by Friedmann (1947) or the Lesser Antilles, and in that case the *discolor* race would be valid.

Banks (1978) performs an extensive nomenclatural and historic analysis on the origin and validity of the type locality (West Indies) based on the texts and illustrations of Edwards used by Linnaeus in his original description, however and despite this said analysis, Banks concludes that the pattern described by Edward is representative of South American populations, for which he did not consider that the absence of the gray collar extended to the back, which is typical of Central American populations. It follows that any new consideration regarding these analyses should be made on the basis that the populations of South America have a ventral gray band that extends along the back of the bird, and the Central-North American populations lack this gray area on the back (which is unicolor). It must also be taken into consideration that the two forms converge in the West Indies (but are

geographically separated): the South American form on the islands of the Lesser Antilles and the Central American form in the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas.

However, I have received photos from local hunters of specimens of the typical northern populations (*fulgens*) where the red color of the chest joins the black of the belly with no obvious buffy-gray zone.

- ² **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*): Records in the winter months suggest that some individuals may be in Cuba throughout the year.
- ³ **Cuban Nightjar** (*Antrostomus cubanensis*): Fossil material associated with this species was found in a Pleistocene deposit at Sawmill Sink, Abaco, Bahamas (Steadman et al., 2015). Material found in Banana Hole, New Providence, registered as an unknown species (Oswald & Steadman, 2018) could belong to the same taxon or possibly be associated with *C. carolinensis*, a species that has resident breeding populations on different islands of the Bahamas: Andros, Grand Bahama, Abaco and New Providence (Hayes et al., 2010).
- ⁴ **Bee Hummingbird** (*Mellisuga helenae*): Unfortunately, the authorship of the smallest bird in the world, which is at the same time an endemic jewel of Cuban ornithology, has been erroneously treated in various reference publications (Garrido & García, 1975; Kirkconnell et al., 2020), which assigned the authorship to Lembeye (1850), since it was published in his work *Aves de la Isla de Cuba* in 1850. However, many reviewers have overlooked the fact that Lembeye himself recognized the authorship of Gundlach for this species, which he made explicit when he writes and I quote verbatim:

“41. ORTHORHYNCHUS HELENÆ, Gundl.
LAM. X, FIG. II.

ZUNZUNCITO.

Orthorhynchus Helenæ, Gundl, sus manuscritos.—Col de Gundl., n. 151” (Lembeye, 1850, p. 70).

Therefore and as stipulated in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) in its fourth edition (CINZ, 1999) in articles 50.1.1 regarding the identity of the authors and in the form of mention in article 51E corresponding to the Citation of Collaborators, the correct way to cite the authorship of this species would be *Mellisuga helenae* (Gundlach in Lembeye, 1850). Taking into consideration that it was a new combination with a generic name different from the original one in which it was described (*Orthorhynchus*) and in this case, the inclusion in parentheses of both the names of the authors and the year of publication is applied (if it is cited), as established in article 51.3.

Date & Piechocki (2002) tried to clarify this situation; however the approach of the interpretations was not correctly clarified. Furthermore, it is necessary to clarify that the comment on Barbour's quote in relation to the possession and use of Gundlach's writings by Lembeye was not adequately addressed, since the latter made it explicit at all times that the authorship belonged to Gundlach. I do not know the current location of this material from the Gundlach collection; he used to number the material by species and set of specimens, in this case all specimens had the number 151, according to the Ragués catalog (1914). At that time (1914) there were three specimens of this species under that number. These specimens would constitute *sintypus* and therefore should be considered as higher value specimens in whatever location they are found.

An interesting historical fact apparently referred to *O. boothi* in Gundlach in Cabanis, 1856. Gundlach found that he could be concerned about a species of De Lattre, *Lophornis* [*Orysmia*] *helenae* (1843), and he substituted it at that time dedicating it to his friend Don Carlos Booth, but later he would not proceed as it belonged to a different genus (Gundlach, 1891).

The species is known from an official record for the Bahamas, in Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands (Aldridge, 1987). However, the author does not mention enough details of the sighting to allow for a high level of certainty; it was a female observed on 2-12-1986 and according to the author, the locals had described other records of the species previously, which had not been corroborated by Aldridge.

- ⁵ **Cuban Emerald** (*Riccordia ricordii*): Replace *Chlorostilbon* with *Riccordia* for the West Indian species following Chesser, Billerman, Burns, et al. (2020). Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Chlorostilbon*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for the restoration of *Riccordia* based on genetic data (McGuire et al., 2014).
- ⁶ **Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae:** New linear sequence, genus level (Chesser et al., (2020).
- ⁷ **Spotted Rail** (*Pardirallus maculatus cf. insolitus*): Taylor (2020), Kirwan et al. (2019), Kirkconnell et al. (2020) considered the Cuban specimens as belonging to the nominal subspecies (from South America). However, I have examined specimens (adults) and reference photos from eBird (2020) and others sent by colleagues, coming from various countries in South America (*maculatus*), Central America (*insolitus*) and the Caribbean (Dominican Republic). Compared with specimens and photos from Cuba, I would dare to assume that the Cuban population shows characteristics closer to *insolitus* than to the nominate form itself, due to the fact that it has a less marked back, with white spotting and absence (in adults) of elongated white streaks in the primaries and back feathers as is typical of birds from South America.

Often there is some white emargination, but not continuous enough to form the typical striations of the nominal race. Cuban specimens seem to be intermediate between both populations, as there are some designs that emarginate the wing feathers, but in no case did I observe the typical elongated white streaks that emarginate the coverts and primaries of the nominal form in adults of the species. However, on examining photos taken in the Dominican Republic, the specimens appear to be indistinguishable from the nominal race (South America), due to the profusion of such designs in the white emarginations of the coverts and primaries. More in-depth studies are needed in order to determine the real status of these populations. The *inoptatus* subspecies was described by Bangs (1913) and later invalidated by Watson (1962) due to the fact that the diagnostic characteristics described are extremely variable for this species; however it would be interesting to be able to review a larger series from Cuba to reach more accurate conclusions.

- ⁸ **Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) claim by inference the possibility of the subspecies *cachinnans* visiting Cuba in winter. Because of lack of material on this subspecies in Cuba I decided not to consider this as valid until further evidence is available. The presence of this subspecies in Cuba is totally possible.
- ⁹ **Black Rail (Northern)** (*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*): There are no references to nests or other reproductive activity in Cuba, however the species is relatively common in some places, where it is possible to observe it throughout the year (R. Castro pers. comm., November, 2020). Therefore, it is possible to infer that the species is a year-round resident on the island; however, given the lack of evidence, it is advisable not to consider it yet as a breeding resident.

It is important to monitor the species during the reproductive period as well as to review its taxonomic status. Monthly monitoring carried out during the last 12 years by my colleague Rodolfo Castro Alvarez (Scientific and Technological Base Unit "Los Palacios", INCA) as part of the monitoring project for birds in wetlands and rice fields in the south of Los Palacios, Pinar del Río have recorded this species throughout the reproductive season, however it has not yet been possible to find reproductive evidence, perhaps due to the secretive habits and small size of this bird.

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- ¹⁰ **Willet (Western)** (*Tringa semipalmata inornata*): Taking into consideration the graphic material provided through eBird, I suggest it necessary to reconsider the status of subspecies *inornata* for Cuba, because apparently it is much more common than has been estimated so far, possibly because of confusion with the nominate, due to their great similarities and difficult separation in field conditions.
- ¹¹ **Bridled Tern** (*Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus (recognitus)*): Some authors consider *recognitus* (described from the Bahamas) as synonymous with *melanopterus* (described from the coasts of Africa) based on the absence of differences between both populations (Murphy, 1936), criteria that I have taken up in this issue. Future studies will be necessary to establish the status of the different populations.
- ¹² **Common Tern (hirundo)** (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*): Nesting records have been erroneously assigned to this species (Berovides & Smith, 1983; Rodríguez et al., 2009; García-Quintas et al., 2020), instead the photos and references presented belong to the Roseate Tern, a species that was already known to nest in the Cuban archipelago.
- ¹³ **Black-capped Petrel** (*Pterodroma hasitata*): As it is a species of pelagic habits with very limited information available for Cuba, it is difficult to define its status. A fairly complete summary of the records of the species in the archipelago was commented by Kirkconnell et al., (2020), where it is considered a possible Breeding Visitor in Cuba, however given the absence of reproductive evidence, although very likely, I prefer to give both variables an uncertain status, pending future studies and more concrete evidence.

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

- ¹⁴ **Great Shearwater** (*Ardenna gravis*): The second record of this species for Cuba belongs to a specimen found dead in Cayo Juan García (Archipiélago de los Canarreos) by Rasiel Beltrán Casanueva, specialist working in the Protected Area. The specimen was found still fresh at marker 22 on the beach, at 6:25 pm on June 21, 2020; the weather conditions were sunny days and good weather (Rasiel Beltrán, pers. comm., November, 2020).
- ¹⁵ **Red-footed Booby** (*Sula sula sula*): My colleague Ivan Guerra (pers. comm., December 27, 2020) a merchant mariner for the ship “Esperanza”, which does cabotage around the island of Cuba, has been updating me with photos of birds he observes during his voyages. This species has been present on several occasions, so it would be necessary to reconsider the Accidental status for Cuba and perhaps, although not yet proven, it is a species that lives in open waters around Cuba. Three forms, also juveniles, have been recorded (supported by photos) including the White tailed dark-morph which was recorded for the first time in Cuban national waters (see eBird Cuba).
- ¹⁶ **Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae**: New linear sequence, family level (Chesser et al., 2020).
- ¹⁷ **Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae**: New linear sequence, family and species level (Chesser et al., 2020).

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- 18 **Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus*): Due to *lapsus calami*, the abundance status in Cuba in this form was erroneously assigned to another form in previous issues of this checklist.
- 19 **Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis)** (*Butorides virescens*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) considered valid the subspecies *maculata*; however, currently it has been synonymized with the nominal race (*virescens*) (Davis & Kushlan, 2020). Future studies are required to clarify the taxonomic status of many of the races described.
- 20 **Roseate Spoonbill** (*Platalea ajaja*): A record of a bird captured by Aslam Ibrahim Castellón Maure in Laguna San Juan, southern coast of the province of Cienfuegos in February 2007 was ringed on April 29, 2005 (No. 1557-72045) in Nr. Gibsonton, Pinellas County, Florida. This individual wore a red accessory ring; individuals from reproductive colonies in Tampa Bay were ringed with this color. The record shows that some birds migrate from Florida to Cuba; on this basis and assuming that this phenomenon is common in other aquatic species I have modified the category to Partial Migratory.
- 21 **Osprey (carolinensis)** (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*): Some authors claimed a possible and supposedly “corroborated” breeding record (Kirkconnell et al., 2020), but in any case, without sufficient documentation or graphic evidence (at least already published), the record claimed by Kirkconnell and Garrido (1997) was considered doubtful for Cuba (Navarro, 2020). It is still very probable that this form breeds in Cuba, but requires further evidence.
- 22 **Cuban Black Hawk** (*Buteogallus gundlachi*): One specimen was registered as vagrant in the Cayman Islands (Haakonsson, 2016) (eBird: <https://qrgo.page.link/nqXsu>). The first time it was observed in Barkers, Cayman Island, in February 2016, the individual showed a characteristic coloration pattern of a juvenile and remained in the area until reaching adult coloration, according to eBird records from 2016-2017. By the end of August, this individual showed the quite generalized pattern of chocolate color and by January 17, 2017 it had a completely dark coloration (Harrison, 2017). Apparently only one individual was implicated in this record.
- 23 **Barn Owl (American)** (*Tyto alba pratincola-furcata*): The Barn Owl is one of the most intensively studied owls, especially in Europe and North America, but most of the 28 subspecies remain poorly known (Bruce 1999). It is a species with a wide range of variation throughout its extensive range around the world and whose taxonomy still constitutes an intriguing challenge for experts. Molecular studies with phylogenetic structure have demonstrated the existence of three lineages: Europe-Africa, America and Australia, which some authors have interpreted per se, together with subtle morphological variations, as a valid pattern to recognize different species (König and Weik, 2008; Mikkola, 2014; Dickinson and Remsen 2013; Alaie and Aliabadian 2012; Nijman and Aliabadian, 2013; Colihueque et al., 2015; Aliabadian et al., 2016). However, most authors have considered that more holistic intensive studies are required (König et al., 2008, Marti et al., 2020, Suárez and Olson, 2020) and use specific genetic markers through more current protocols to clarify the taxonomic situation of the genus *Tyto* and its different taxa. Some of these authors have pointed out that considerations could be subject to certain reservations (Mikkola, 2014). Morphological and coloration variations have in many cases been overvalued and may be less convincing than claimed (Marti et al., 2020).

Following the previous results and adding some osteological characteristics, Suárez and Olson (2020b) considered the validity of the separation of the populations of the Old (*T. alba*) and the New World (*T. furcata*) and proposed a new combination for continental populations. *Tyto tuidara* spp.; relegating *T. furcata* only to the West Indies (Suárez & Olson, 2015-2020) and naming it White-winged Barn Owl or Lechuza Cubana, based on the characteristic of having an area as a white patch on the wings, unlike other subspecies where this area is ochre or variegated in color.

Taking into consideration the extreme complexity of the matter, as well as the absence of a sufficiently in-depth study of the genus and the absence of weighty diagnostic characteristics that allow differentiating these forms as distinct species, I suggest continuing to treat them as *Tyto alba* spp. according to Remsen, Areta, Cadena, Jaramillo, et al. (2016) and Chesser et al. (2018) and wait for new comparative evidence to be separated. It is important to note that molecular analyses are often performed on non-specific genes for the determination of different species or methods and/or technologies have been applied that perhaps today are already limited in resolution given technological advances and new interpretations of the functioning of the genes or whose protocols were designed to characterize phylogenesis. These methods, although they provide a level of biogeographic information of great value and allow differentiating lineages and other possible differences are not enough to reach accurate conclusions regarding differentiation at a specific level.

The validity of the *niveicauda* subspecies on the Isle of Pines has been questioned (Bruce, 1999; Köning and Weick, 2008; Suárez & Olson, 2020). Suárez and Olson (2020b) relegated it to New Synonymy; therefore, the *furcata* subspecies is endemic to the Greater Antilles and inhabits a large part of the Cuban archipelago, Isle of Pines, Jamaica and the Cayman Islands.

- ²⁴ **Bare-legged Owl** (*Margarobyas lawrencii exsul*): I have followed Bangs (1913) and Kirkconnell et al. (2020) by not considering the validity of the *exsul* race, taking into consideration that the characteristics attributed to this race are also found in other populations throughout the archipelago.
- ²⁵ **Cuban Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium siju*): Holocene fossil material belonging to an indeterminate species of *Glaucidium* has been found at Sawmill Sink, Abaco, Bahamas (Steadman et al., 2015).
- ²⁶ **Cuban Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium siju turquinense*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) did not consider the validity of the *turquinense* subspecies due to the lack of consistent evidence on its diagnostic characteristics. Although I fully agree with the assessment of these authors, I consider that a taxonomic reevaluation of these populations is necessary before invalidating their current status; consequently, I have decided to maintain its validity until a more in-depth study is carried out to clarify its status. I have had the opportunity to observe individuals from the populations of Pico Turquino and surrounding mountainous areas and indeed the characteristics mentioned by Garrido (2002) remain stable: back with almost total absence of clear designs, clear striations (not points) on the forehead and crown very reduced and the dorsal color is much grayer. I have observed similar characteristics for the populations of the mountainous areas of eastern Cuba (Baracoa) where the back lacks clear marks or they are very scarce and the designs of light points are concentrated basically on the forehead and with a reddish tone in the background (not white). Personally, I do not consider these to be subspecific differences, but rather a clinal tendency in the range of variation of the species, depending on specific environmental conditions, but without taxonomic recognition value.
- ²⁷ **Stygian Owl** (*Asio stygius siguapa*): König et al. (2008) invalidated the *noctipetens* subspecies of Hispaniola and Gonave, considering it within the synonymy of the *siguapa* subspecies (Cuba and Isla de Pinos *sensu stricto*).
- ²⁸ **Cuban Green Woodpecker** (*Xiphidiopicus percussus*): Fossil material belonging to this species was found in Late Pleistocene bone residues in Banana Hole, New Providence, Bahamas (Oswald & Steadman, 2018).
- ²⁹ **Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*): The observation of individuals with a completely white rump at “Cayo Paredón Grande” could suggest the possible existence of birds from North American populations (Kirkconnell et al., 2020), however this has not yet been confirmed.
- ³⁰ **American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*): The subspecies *dominicensis* has been observed on “Cayo Frances”, however this record lacks confirmation (Kirkconnell et al., 2020).

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- ³¹ **Cuban Macaw** (*Ara tricolor*): New linear sequence, species level (Chesser et al., 2020)
- ³² **Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead)** (*Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) proposed to treat the “Isla de Pinos” subspecies *flavescens* as synonymy of *caudifasciatus*, considering these populations as poorly differentiated and whose characteristics are represented in other populations throughout the archipelago. Garrido et al. (2009) give these populations similar treatment following Buden and Olson (1989).
- ³³ **Giant Kingbird** (*Tyrannus cubensis*): Originally described by d’Orbigny in de la Sagra (1845) as *Tyrannus magnirostris*, whose illustration apparently erroneously referred to a Gray Kingbird (d’Orbigny in de la Sagra, 1845, plat. XIII). The species was later renamed by Richmon, 1898, considering it was preceded by an earlier designation by Swainson in 1831 of *Megarrhynchos pitangua* (Linn.), a species from Tropical America (Richmon, 1898).

It is very likely that the species is more abundant in Cuba than is estimated; new localities have recently been registered in relatively anthropized areas throughout the island, which indicates that it could be present over a greater range. More exhaustive samplings are needed; however in most cases, the observed population density has been low.

As I have mentioned before (Navarro, 2019a), this species should not be treated as endemic to Cuba, since there are records of relatively recent, apparently native populations (late 19th century, 1865-91) on the Caicos Islands (North, Central and East) and Great Inagua on the southern slopes of the Bahamas (Ridgway, 1907; Buden, 1987). These are apparently now extirpated (Buden, 1987). There is also a record from Isla Mujeres, Yucatán, Mexico, apparently accidental, belonging to the G. F. Gaumer collection (Salvin & Godman, 1904), although it has been questioned due to inaccuracies found in the Gaumer’s own collections and labels (AOU, 1998; Smith, 2001). Apparently the species is in a population contraction status, probably due to the influence of climatic changes of the last postglacial period that affected peripheral areas of its original distribution (in the Bahamas), limiting the available habitats, as well as the impacts generated by anthropic action in its current distribution area. The existence of fossil material estimated from the late Pleistocene age from Abaco and New Providence (Steadman et al., 2015; Oswald & Steadman, 2018) suggests a wider distribution in the area of the Bahamas in the recent past.

Although it has not been possible to verify that the species nested on any island in the Bahamas, it is not possible to state otherwise. The fact that there are a total of six specimens in collection: two from Great Inagua and four from the Caicos Islands, of them two females and three males (and one of undetermined sex) and the majority collected on the same date, suggests that there were native resident populations. The species was described by Buden himself as “possibly a former breeder”(Buden, 1987, p.76). It is important to point out that one of the specimens was collected in the month of March, which matches the reproductive period according to Garrido & Kirkconnell (2000), Regalado (2004) and Kirkconnell et al. (2020).

A photographic record (TTRS P708) supposedly referring to this species was made at Isla Morada, Florida, on December 31, 1971, taken by Alexander Sprunt (Smith et al., 2000). It was reevaluated (Smith et al., 2000) and definitively identified as Giant Kingbird by Kirkconnell et al. (2020). I had the opportunity to review the article by Smith et al. (2000) where said photo appears, and although the presence of a massive bill is evident, the quality of the image does not allow for an accurate conclusion of what species it is.

For this reason, I approached my colleague Jim Cox from Tall Timber Research Station in Florida who kindly made a high-resolution scanning of the original slides taken by Alexander Sprunt in which this bird appears. I can say that it is definitely not positive for a Giant Kingbird; the bird in the photo does not have the characteristic habitus of the Giant Kingbird, which in addition to a massive bill, has a disproportionately large head in relation to its body as well as its chest, with a short tail, which gives it a stocky appearance. I edited the images and conclude that this bird appears more graceful; its head-body-tail ratio is slender and does

not match that of the Giant Kingbird. It does look much like a Gray Kingbird lacking a notched tail. In addition, the hue of the head is grayish not blackish and the tail is flat, not even slightly notched. I could also see that there is an apparent white external edge on the tail feathers.

- ³⁴ **Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*): Some authors have not considered the validity of the Cayo Santamaría registry (Kirkconnell et al., 2020), based on the absence of reliable evidence. Kirkconnell previously mentioned, based on comments by Navarro (2019a), that it had been banded by an experienced bird-in-hand bander and that the identification was corroborated with Pyle (1997), but without providing specific data. Therefore, and given the lack of certainty, I present here the data of a specimen ringed by Alejandro Llanes in Cayo Santa María (González et al., 2006; Navarro, 2019a), whose measurements fall completely within the range of the Least Flycatcher, according to Pyle (1997). It is also important to note that for the ID, the color pattern of the bird coincided with the presence of emargination in p6, characteristic of this species:

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*): ringed in Cayo Santamaría on October 15, 2001 by Alejandro Llanes, ring number: 1830-35894. Whose measurements were (Alejandro Llanes pers. Data): (in mm) Wing = 64, Tail = 56, bill from nostrils: 7.1, bill width: 4.9. Wing indices: wing-tail= 9, lp-ls= 14.2, lp-p6= 2.5, p6-p10= 4.8, p9-p5= 5.9P6 emarginated. (A. Llanes, pers. comm., December, 2020)

Taking all the above into consideration and based on the arguments and evidence provided by the banding data, I consider that the record should be validated and treated as the first record for Cuba. Subsequently, Maikel Cañizares took the first photographic record of an individual during the fall migration on September 7, 2020 in a park located on H and 21 streets, Vedado, Havana (Cañizares, 2020).

- ³⁵ **White-eyed Vireo (White-eyed)** (*Vireo griseus* spp.): Provisional subspecific status; distinctions among these subspecies deserve further study (Hopp et al., 2020).
- ³⁶ **Cuban Vireo** (*Vireo gundlachii gundlachii*): subspecies *V. g. sanfelipensis*, *magnus* and *orientalis* are not considered valid by Clement. Subspecific limits demand further review (Kirkconnell et al., 2020)
- ³⁷ **Palm Crow (Cuban)** (*Corvus palmarum minutus*): Recently Kirkconnell et al. (2020) assumed the specific validity of Cuban populations (such as *C. minutus*), separating them from those of Hispaniola. They followed the acceptance of these changes according to Dickinson and Christidis (2014), based on the results obtained by Jønsson et al. (2012). However, I have preferred to be cautious and continue designating subspecific status to the Cuban populations (*Corvus palmarum minutus*) because the analyses by Jønsson et al. (2012) do not necessarily reflect a separation at the species level. Jønsson et al. (2012) conducted a biogeographic study with all species and some subspecies of the group (40) where they obtained a phylogenetic tree. Phylogenetic analyses are not tools to delimit species per se, but rather estimate kinship relationships between groups at any taxonomic level, and even between members of the same filial group. To this non-species delimitation approach, we must add the limited sample size used (N= 2 for *C. p. palmarum* and N = 1 for *C. p. minutus*). They also used only one mitochondrial marker to estimate the relationships. As the mitochondrial genome does not recombine, mitochondrial data are decisive for detecting local genetic differences even in the face of significant gene flow. In conclusion, the results of Jønsson et al. (2012) are of great relevance for the interpretation of the possible biogeographic and phylogenetic relationships between the taxa involved, but although they suggest possible identities at the local level, this is not enough to use them to separate species. Although these populations belonged to different species, molecular analyses with more specific markers would be needed, including nuclear markers, a greater number of individuals, and focus on demonstrating reproductive isolation. It is essential to note that this change has not yet been approved by AOS-NACC.

Fossil material related to this species has been found in Banana Hole, New Providence, Bahamas (Oswald and Steadman, 2018); it appears to have had a wider range of distribution in the past.

- ³⁸ **Cuban Crow** (*Corvus nasicus*): It is interesting that this species presents a similar situation to that of the Giant Kingbird, but with still existing populations. Its populations are mainly in Cuba, distributed in patches throughout the island, and are also present in the Turks and Caicos Islands; Pleistocene and Holocene fossil records have been found in Abaco and New Providence in the Bahamas (Steadman et al., 2015; Oswald & Steadman 2018). It is also interesting that the vocal repertoire of the Turks and Caicos populations differs considerably from that of the Cuban populations, so future studies are required to clarify evolutionary patterns and phylogenetic relationships.
- ³⁹ **Caribbean Martin** (*Progne dominicensis*): New linear sequence, species level (Chesser et al., 2020).
- ⁴⁰ **Cave Swallow (Caribbean)** (*Petrochelidon fulva fulva*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) consider the species as a transient and summer resident, however eBird records (with photographic evidence) show the permanence of the species in Cuba during all months of the year, a lower number during winter (eBird, 2020a).
- ⁴¹ **Cuban Gnatcatcher** (*Poliophtila lembeyei*): The distribution pattern of this endemic species is still poorly understood and has usually been limited to coastal areas with xerophytic vegetation, with heights that mostly do not exceed 100 MAMSL (Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011; Navarro, 2015; Atwood et al., 2020, Kirkconnell et al., 2020). Recently Plasencia-León et al. (2020) recorded it between 200 and 400 MAMSL on the southeastern coast, but at distances from the coast that did not exceed 8.5 km. However, during recent explorations carried out in the province of Holguín, I was able to verify that, in addition to the known coastal habitats, the species is very well distributed and abundant in the serpentine heights around Holguín.

In this case, the habitat type consisted of spiny xeromorphic scrub on serpentine (cuabal). These habitats have a structure similar to coastal xeromorphic scrub. The hilly heights have ranges around 150 MAMSL, and its highest points average more than 200 MAMSL. This species was on Cerro Galano, which is a serpentine hill that constitutes the highest point of all the heights of Maniabón, reaching 459 MAMSL. So far this is the highest point in the range of presence of the species.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that these new localities in the northeastern region are separated from the coast by distances of between 20 and 30 linear km. Another interesting record was made in the Lesca savannas, near Camagüey (González, 2020), which I confirmed through photos sent by the observer (Y. L. González, pers. comm., November, 2020). In this case, the area consists of serpentine savannas with low and dwarf palms, according to Borhidi and Herrera (1977), which are quite anthropized and affected by frequent fires, about 40 km from the coast. These are serpentine savannas north of the city of Camagüey that connect with the coastal plains in the north of this province.

This scenario coincides with that proposed by Plasencia-León et al. (2020), which determined that the altitudinal distribution of this species is conditioned by the presence of physical geographical conditions that allow the development of adequate xerophytic vegetation. In the case of records in Holguín, it is the first time that the presence of *P. lembeyei* in shrubby vegetation over serpentine rock, known as “cuabal”, has been adequately and extensively documented, which provides new approaches to the analysis of the origin, evolution and conservation of the species.

The areas of “cuabales” in Cuba constitute ophiolite outcrops in narrow strips that are located along the northern half of the island (Iturralde-Vinent, 1998). It would be opportune to carry out future explorations in this habitat toward the west to try to corroborate the presence of

the species. Currently there are significant information gaps regarding its central-western distribution areas. To date, the westernmost distribution to the south is the coastal area of Guajimico in Cienfuegos and to the north, official records place the area further west on Cayo Santamaría. However, there were unpublished records in the surroundings of the Salinas de Bidos in the years 1961-65, in the province of Matanzas (O. H. Garrido, pers. comm., October, 2020). It is necessary to verify the current status of these populations. Coastal areas are especially sensitive to the effects of hurricanes and storms, which create a huge risk for the conservation of this species, however, the existence of numerous populations in inland locations with habitats of “cuabal” or similar would reduce the impacts that these meteorological phenomena could cause in coastal areas, acting as natural interior reservoirs and dispersal centers in the event of natural disasters that strongly impact coastal habitats. The discovery of these new distribution patterns makes it possible to refine current distribution models, in which a number of localities have most likely been underestimated.

⁴² **Red-legged Thrush (*rubripes/coryi*)** (*Turdus plumbeus rubripes*): The populations associated with *rubripes* (*rubripes-coryi-eremita* [*sensu lato*]) present a complex taxonomic situation. Kirkconnell et al. (2020) mention the fact (without referring to the source) that some authors do not consider the validity of the *coryi* subspecies, described for the Cayman Islands (Sharpe, 1902). I have had the opportunity to examine the material deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) and, at least in those specimens (n= 7) I observed some diagnostic characteristics that differentiate them from the Cuban population, as they are smaller and more graceful birds, generally a lighter gray color (back and belly), longer, fine pointed bill, as well as the inconspicuous cinnamon-colored area of the underparts and significantly restricted in extension.

However, in the original description of *coryi*, Sharpe (1902) relies on four specimens (three adults and one juvenile) previously examined by Cory himself, which had been collected by Maynard, and on the description the diagnostic characteristics provided by Sharpe (1902), he wrote: "pale bills, while the patch on the abdomen is of a deeper chestnut, and not cinnamon as in *M. (=Turdus) rubripes* of Cuba (p. 215)".

It is very interesting that the aforementioned characteristics are not exactly what I found in the MCZ specimens, in which the ventral patch was very limited and was not really a patch, but rather irregular reddish-brown areas. Later, by examining photos from Cayman Brac in eBird, I was able to confirm that there are birds with very little reddish color on the belly and others that match Sharpe's (1902) description. The latter coincide with the characteristics of the populations in central Cuba, which are characterized by having an intense reddish-brown patch and a reddish-brown bill (never black).

For his part, Temminck (1826), in the original description of *rubripes*, only mentions Cuba as a type locality, without specifying localities or regions. However, it provides key details that make it possible to restrict the type locality (*sensu stricto*) to the westernmost area of Cuba (Pinar del Río-Mayabeque), since these populations are the only ones that have a completely black bill, which Temminck perfectly describes and illustrates in plate 409 of his work: "(*Turdus plumbeus*) a comme lui non-seulement les pieds, mais aussi le bec d'un beau rouge, tandis que cette espèce nouvelle a le bec noir" (Temminck, 1826, pl. 409).

In the rest of the populations, from Villa Clara and Cienfuegos to Camagüey, the bill is a reddish- brown color and in no case shows a completely black coloration. This, together with other color characteristics, makes them easily distinguishable, however, and until more information is possible, I suggest considering both populations as:

1. *T. r. rubripes* (*sensu stricto*): Pinar del Río-Mayabeque (birds with black bill and cinnamon-ochre belly)
2. *T. r. rubripes* (*sensu lato* [*insertae sedis*]): Villa Clara/Cienfuegos-Camagüey. Birds with a reddish-brown bill, (never black) and an intense deep-brown belly. It is probable that there are hybridization zones towards the west in the surroundings of the Ciénaga de

Zapata, where I have observed intermediate individuals, and in the eastern zone there is a hybrid zone between Holguín and Granma (Kirkconnell et al., 2020).

The question would be whether the populations of central Cuba and those of Cayman Brac belong to the same form. It is probable that given the geographical proximity of both territories there is frequent exchange, which is evident by the existence of very few differentiated forms (Cuban Bullfinch, La Sagra's Flycatcher, Western Spindalis, West Indian Woodpecker, and Northern Flicker). Recent accidental records of the Cuban Black Hawk (Haakonson, 2016) and Tawny-shouldered Blackbird (eBird, 2020d) reinforce this theory and it is presumed that a specimen obtained in Cayo Caballones, in southern Cuba, could belong to the *coryi* subspecies (Buden & Olson, 1989).

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that the population of Swan Islands described as *eremita* (Ridgway, 1905), now considered extinct, does not have significant differences with respect to those of *rubripes* on the island of Cuba. Although it is known that CH Townsend collected ten specimens there (Raymond and Painter, 1956), Ridgway (1905) only mentions one specimen, the type used for the description (USNM-111219). It was collected on February 4, 1887 on Swan Islands (Isla Grande), and he does not specify any other reference material: "Similar to *M. rubripes rubripes* but averaging larger, with shorter toes and white of chin and malar region usually more extended (p. *lapsus calami* 113 [213])".

This description had only two lines; the diagnostic characteristics do not appear to be strong enough to validate a separation between the two populations.

There is a Cassin specimen, from Jamaica, associated with the *rubripes/coryi* subspecies (MCZ-16337), but with no other associated data. The records state that it was obtained by exchange with Brown University.

An individual of the *rubripes* subspecies was registered in Florida on October 10, 2020 (eBird, 2020e). Various records belonging to the nominal subspecies of the Bahamas are known.

Given this scenario, it would be important to reevaluate the taxonomic status of these populations before considering *rubripes* as an endemic subspecies of Cuba.

- ⁴³ **Chestnut Munia** (*Lonchura atricapilla* ssp.): Recently my colleague Marshall Iliff from eBird brought to my attention the status of the records of Chestnut Munia in the Antilles, due to the existence of a Tricolored Munia (*L. malacca*) morph with brown sides, very similar to the Chestnut Munia (*L. atricapilla*). This morph has the ventral coloration of a much paler color that contrasts with the back, which, in the typical *atricapilla*, is unicolor. Photographic records provided by eBird (2020) indicate that at least some of the individuals photographed in the Antilles appear to belong to this form. Photos from Martinica show that unicolor birds are also found there. Further studies are required to bring clarity to its status in the Caribbean area. Perhaps this Tricolored Munia's intermediate form could have been generated by a hybridization process: *malacca* x *atricapilla*. In the Caribbean basin it is also registered in Jamaica, Martinique and Trinidad and Tobago (eBird, 2020c). To date, the only known locations in Cuba are the surroundings areas of Viola, Gibara, Holguín, but it is very likely that it exists in other locations in the eastern part of the country. A local "pajarero" (illegal bird trapper) in Gibara told me he has seen them flying in mixed groups with the Tricolored Munia and that they temporarily disappear from the site and then return later (C. Cuadrado, pers. comm., October, 2020). Another colleague from Gibara confirmed that in early December one individual crashed into the wall of a house at the same location as the previous sighting (F. Bermudez, pers. comm., December, 2020).
- ⁴⁴ **Lesser Goldfinch** (*Spinus psaltria jowyi*): Taking into account the review and comments of Kirkconnell et al. (2020) on the history of the status of this species in Cuba, I have decided to move it to the main list, giving it a provisional status (Table 1).
- ⁴⁵ **Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored)** (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*): It was considered as unconfirmed species by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) and therefore not included in the main list

of Cuban birds. However, there is a documented record of the species for Gibara, Holguín province (Navarro, 2019b), which I had the opportunity to personally confirm and photograph. The specimen was in captivity by a local “pajarero”. According to its owner, this bird was trapped by Juan Carlos Gómez Toledo in the village of Los Altos, Gibara municipality, Holguín province in January, 2019. It is an adult male of the nominal breed. Gibara, located in a funnel zone for migrations from North America, is known for its long tradition in the illegal capture of migratory birds by its inhabitants, which has made it the site of a large number of bird records for Cuba.

- ⁴⁶ **Dark-eyed Junco (pink-sided)** (*Junco hyemalis mearnsi*): New record for Cuba, see **New records and other additions** (p. 16).
- ⁴⁷ **Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*): I have been able to identify photos of individuals captured by birders in posts of their groups on social networks such as Facebook. It is likely that the species may be somewhat more frequent than it appears, especially during migration.
- ⁴⁸ **Oriente Warbler** (*Teretistris fornsi*): Considering the comments of Kirkconnell et al. (2020) in relation to the weak diagnostic characteristics erected for the *turquinensis* subspecies, I have joined the criterion of considering this species as monotypic.
- ⁴⁹ **Red-shouldered Blackbird** (*Agelaius assimilis assimilis*): I recently had the opportunity to explore the wetlands and rice fields in the south of the Palacios and was able to observe and photograph an important breeding population of this species in the area, which adds a new location to the few and specific populations known to Cuba.
- ⁵⁰ **Tawny-shouldered Blackbird** (*Agelaius humeralis scopulus*): A specimen was recorded from May 2016 to 2019 in the surroundings of Kirk Supermarket, Eastern Ave, George Town, Cayman Islands (eBird, 2020d), which constitutes the first record of the species for the Cayman Islands.
- ⁵¹ **Shiny Cowbird** (*Molothrus bonariensis minimus*): The status of the Shiny Cowbird in Cuba and the rest of the West Indies has been the subject of diverse and sometimes erroneous interpretations. Basically, it is a colonizing species from South America, which by natural means of dispersal and as a result of population expansion processes should be considered as a recently established native species in Cuba (and in the rest of the West Indies), and therefore it should not be considered as introduced or exotic (*sensu* IUCN, 2000) in the West Indies and other surrounding areas.

Since 1900, the range of this species has expanded northward from Venezuela, covering most of the West Indies and Florida (Lowther and Post, 2020). The first known record occurred in Grenada in 1891 and then successively in the rest of the Antilles: Barbados in 1916, St. Vincent in 1924, St. Lucia in 1931, St. Croix in 1934, Martinique in 1948, St. John and Puerto Rico in 1955, Hispaniola in 1972, Cuba in 1982 (Post and Wiley, 1977a-b; Cruz et al., 1985; Cruz et al. 1989), Bahamas Archipelago on N. Andros Island in 1994 (Baltz, 1995), and in Grand Cayman in 1995 (Raffaele et al., 1998). First sighting of Shiny Cowbird in Yucatán, Mexico, in May 1996 (Kluza, 1998) and Florida Keys June 1985, and on Florida mainland in 1987 (Smith and Sprunt IV, 1987). Since 1991, considered permanent resident in Florida south of Tampa (Post et al., 1993). Since 1989, most observations of Shiny Cowbirds in the U.S. have been made between March and August along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts (Georgia, Louisiana, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Maine); these sightings usually are of 1–2 birds at feeders (Post et al., 1993). Record for Canada (New Brunswick) in 1993 (Benoit, 1995).

Although it is not considered a migratory species, it usually makes periodic movements over considerable distances (Arendt and Vargas Mora, 1984; Pérez-Rivera, 1986; Hudson, 1920; Friedman, 1929; Post et al., 1993). In Florida, captured individuals have been found to possess fat accumulations typical of long-distance migrations (Post et al., 1993).

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- ⁵² **Olive-capped Warbler** (*Setophaga ptyophila*): Vulnerable species status was proposed by Peña Rodríguez & Sigaretta Vilches (2012) and refuted by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) considering it too pessimistic on the same bases discussed by Blanco Rodríguez & Sánchez (2012) for the Cuban Solitaire. I suggest that the two cases are not comparable. *S. ptyophila* is a species whose distribution in Cuba is restricted to specific areas only in the east and west of the island; it is also a strict inhabitant of pine forest ecosystems. Although it is currently a common species in its characteristic habitat, it is potentially threatened by various causes; firstly because it inhabits areas of intensive forest exploitation, secondly the soil where this type of habitat lies is of great interest to the mining industry, which is having a negative impact on the eastern part of Cuba. In addition, the constant annual natural and human-caused fires, fundamentally during the dry season, compile the danger. All these threats validate placing this species in the Vulnerable category, and in this way, detrimental economic activities can be monitored along with organized mitigation.
- ⁵³ **Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Setophaga virens*): The Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Setophaga chrysoparia*) record from the National Botanical Garden (Kirkconnell et al., 2020) was an identification error. I had the opportunity to carefully examine the photos taken by Jorge Uría and it was definitely a Black-throated Green Warbler, therefore there is currently no record of *S. chrysoparia* species for Cuba.
- ⁵⁴ **Black-headed Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*): This species had been mistakenly ignored in previous publications (Garrido and Kirkconnell, 2011; Navarro & Reyes Mouriño, 2017; Navarro, 2019a-2020). It was reported by Garrido, O. and A. Kirkconnell (2008). A single record for Cuba of a specimen captured in a neighborhood of Havana (Nuevo Vedado) on May 12, 2007 by a local “pajarero” (illegal bird trapper).
- ⁵⁵ **Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*): Rodríguez Castaneda & Wiley (2015) made the first record of this species as a probable breeder on the island. Later, Navarro (2019a) considered it appropriate not to treat it even as a nester due to the need for future studies. In the light of current experiences, it is possible that birds escaped from cages during the reproductive period could remain on the island and mate successfully. It is noteworthy that the Indigo Bunting is the migratory species most captured by illegal bird trappers; a considerable number of them escape captivity for various reasons, so the possibility of new nesting records is highly probable. In any case, it could be treated as a circumstantial situation and should not be considered as nesting.
- ⁵⁶ **Bananaquit (Bahamas)** (*Coereba flaveola bahamensis*): Recently there has been speculation about the possible origin of the populations of various species in Cuba, including this one, as well as Bahama Mockingbird, Thick-billed Vireo and Black-faced Grassquit (Kirkconnell et al., 2020). These authors hypothesize that they are relict populations, which could originally have had a greater distribution on the island, but were displaced and restricted to the northern keys. Taking into consideration that these species only inhabit the keys on the northern slope of the island, which constitutes the closest land area to the Bahamas, as well as the weak or non-existent differentiation between populations; I consider this hypothesis quite unlikely and, instead, the probability of recent colonization from the Bahamas towards the northern keys of Cuba would be more plausible due to their close environmental and habitat similarities. Individuals of these species could eventually reach the nearby coasts of mainland Cuba.
- ⁵⁷ **Cuban Grassquit** (*Phonipara canora*): In two supplements (Bond, 1963-1964) of the *Checklist of Birds of the West Indies*, James Bond refers to the accidental or deliberate introduction of this species in New Providence, Bahamas. According to information from Bro. Ignatius Dean of a flight that landed on March 23, 1963 in Nassau and whose final destination would be Spain (not France as referred to in Kirkconnell et al., [2020]). According to Bond, this introduction included at least three dozen Cuban Grassquit individuals in addition to some Yellow-faced Grassquits (Bond, 1963). The Cuban Grassquit has been successfully established in New Providence since then.

Current populations were unknown in areas of the Zapata Swamp, however a recent local re-introduction took place in the town of Los Hondones, where ornithologist colleagues Maikel Cañizares Morena and Ernesto Reyes Mouriño introduced 14 pairs and four females between February and March, 2020, which began to reproduce satisfactorily.

- ⁵⁸ **American Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*): The species has been included in the main list since the second edition of this checklist (Navarro, 2019a). However, it has not been possible to find reliable evidence of any record for Cuba. For this reason, I decided to eliminate it from the main list and move it to hypothetical (Table 2). It was mentioned as a doubtful record for Cuba (Galdsoff, 1954).
- ⁵⁹ **Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila nearctica*): In Kirkconnell et al. (2020) an error of interpretation occurred in relation to the reference of Garrido and García (1975) in Navarro (2019a). Garrido originally said: "Of the group (without specifying species), made up of a male and three females, the first stood out, in which the green iridescence of the head was clearly noticeable" (Garrido and García, 1975, p. 123).
- Later in a personal communication, Orlando Garrido explained to me in detail, clarifying that he could never confirm that the other members of this group of ducks belonged to this species, that he could only appreciate the difference between other members of the group (which he assumed were Lesser Scaup) with respect to the individual that he describes and which was not possible to collect, because he missed the shot, but he killed another specimen of the group, which was a Lesser Scaup (O. H. Garrido, pers. comm. 2019 and December, 2020).
- ⁶⁰ **Baird's Sandpiper** (*Calidris bairdii*): According to Kirkconnell et al. (2020), a claimed sighting in toCasilda, Sancti Spiritus from 17- 18 July, 2000. Unconfirmed.
- ⁶¹ **Western Reef-egret** (*Egretta gularis*): According to Kirkconnell et al. (2020), a claimed sighting from western Camagüey, 24 February, 2006. Unconfirmed.
- ⁶² **Common Kingfisher (Common)** (*Alcedo atthis ssp*): Removed from the main list following Kirkconnell et al. (2020) who considered a remote possibility that the bird reached the Greater Antillies. The possibility of ship assisted movement should be considered as also probable.
- ⁶³ **House Crow** (*Corvus splendens*): Considered by some authors as part of the Cuban avifauna, and placed on the main list (Kirkconnell et al., 2020). However, given the uncertainty and high probability that this single individual arrived in Cuba on a boat, as well as that it disappeared after the devastating Hurricane Irma, which occurred in 2015, I would remove it from the list of Other Exotics, Introduced and Uncertain Origin. I do not share the criteria of including it on the main list of Cuban avifauna (Navarro, 2019a); only as a provisional species (Table 3).
- ⁶⁴ **Rufous-collared Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia capensis ssp.*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) include this species on the main list of Cuban birds. Taking into consideration that it was most likely a bird that had escaped or was released from captivity, I have decided not to include it on the main list, but leave it as Other Exotics, Introduced and Uncertain Origin Species (Table 3).
- ⁶⁵ **Bishop sp.** (*Euplectes cf. hordaceus/afer*): Kirkconnell et al. (2020) placed this species on the main list of Cuban birds. However, given the uncertainty in the taxonomic status of the only specimen available, whose original identification was amended by Navarro (2019a), as well as the absence of evidence that supports the existence of naturalized populations or shows that it was not a bird that escaped from a cage, I prefer not to include it on the main list, and to keep it on the list of Other Exotics, Introduced and Uncertain Origin Species (Table 3).
- ⁶⁶ **White-rumped Munia** (*Lonchura striata ssp.* (domestic): Individuals escaped from cages have frequently been registered; one visited the patio of Luis Orlando Nodarse Molina, a member of "Aves de Cuba" on Facebook. The sighting was posted on June 9, 2020, Calle G/ 15 and 17.

Vedado, Habana. Other data is from Yamil de la Rosa from Habana, who captured a bird on October 6, 2020, evidently escaped from a cage.

- ⁶⁷ **Stork n.c.n** (*Ciconia sp.*): originally identified as *Jabiru mycteria* (Lichtenstein, 1819), by Wetmore (1928), and reassigned to *C. maltha* by Howard (1942). Considered a species pending description (Suárez, 2020a).
- ⁶⁸ **Cuban Black Vulture** (*Coragyps seductus*): Suárez, 2020a.
- ⁶⁹ **Emslie's Vulture** (*Cathartes emsliei*): Suárez and Olson, 2020b.
- ⁷⁰ **San Felipe's Hawk** (*Buteo sanfelipensis*): Suárez, 2020^a.
- ⁷¹ **Fragile Hawk** (*Buteogallus cf. fragilis*): Suárez, 2020a.
- ⁷² **Royí's Hawk** (*Buteogallus royí*): Suárez, 2020a.
- ⁷³ **Diaz Franco's Caracara** (*Milvago diazfrancoi*): Suárez, 2020^a.
- ⁷⁴ **Cuban Flightless Crane** (*Antigone cubensis*): New combination (Suárez, 2020a).
- ⁷⁵ **Double-striped Thick-knee** (*Burhinus bistriatus*): Suárez, 2020a.
- ⁷⁶ **Cuban Dwarf Barn Owl** (*Tyto maniola*): Suárez and Olson, 2020a.
- ⁷⁷ **Cuban Giant Owl** (*Ornimegalonyx oteroi*): Suárez (2020b), merged: *minor*, *gigas* and *acevedoi* as synonymous of *oteroi*, considered conspecific.
- ⁷⁸ **Giant Owl** (*Ornimegalonyx ewingi*): Recently described as a new species by Suárez (2020b).

Species and Subspecies added to 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 Widgeon** (*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*)

Table 5: Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

West Indian data follow Gerbracht and Levesque (2019)

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
Taxonomy			
• Orders	26	100%	total
• Families	72	100%	total
• Genus	220	100%	total
• Species (main list)	397	100%	total
○ Cuban species in relation to the West Indies	738 (WI)	54%	vs total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
Threatened			
• Threatened Species (including local assessment following González <i>et al.</i> , 2012)	47	12%	vs total Cuban species
• Extinct (in recent times)	3	0.7%	vs total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	1%	vs total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	9	4%	vs total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics (including extinct Cuban Macaw)	27+1	7%	vs total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	27	100%	total
• Other West Indian Endemics	22	5%	vs total Cuban species
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	171 (WI)	16%	vs total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common	186	47%	vs total Cuban species
• Breeding Species	154	39%	vs total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR), (Partial Migrants included)*	151	38%	vs total Cuban species
• Winter Residents (WR)	103	26%	vs total Cuban species
• Summer Residents (SR)	10	2%	vs total Cuban species
• Transients (T), (exclusive)	36	9%	vs total Cuban species
• Vagrants (V)	77	19%	vs total Cuban species
• Total Migratory Component*	263	66%	$WR+SR+T+V+PM/Total$ number of Cuban birds
Introduced			
• Introduced Species (established species)	16	4%	vs total Cuban species

Categories	Total Numbers	%	vs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exotic species not established, introduced, probably escaped from captivity or vagrants from introduced populations (not considered part of the Cuban avifauna) 	28	-	-
Hypothetical forms	14 sp. +1ssp.	-	-

*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. 13]) are those that are part migratory and part year round; consequently they should be counted twice to calculate each component. In any case, the conditions are perhaps more difficult to understand than expected.

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ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ENDEMIC BIRDS of CUBA



- 1 Blue-headed Quail Dove
- 2 Gray-fronted Quail Dove
- 3 Cuban Nightjar
- 4 Bee Hummingbird
- 5 Zapata Rail
- 6 Cuban Kite
- 7 Gundlach's Hawk
- 8 Cuban Black Hawk
- 9 Bare-legged Owl
- 10 Cuban Pygmy Owl
- 11 Cuban Trogon

- 12 Cuban Tody
- 13 Cuban Green Woodpecker
- 14 Fernandina's Flicker
- 15 Cuban Macaw (*Extinct*)
- 16 Cuban Parakeet
- 17 Cuban Vireo
- 18 Zapata Wren
- 19 Cuban Gnatcatcher
- 20 Cuban Solitaire
- 21 Zapata Sparrow
- 22 Yellow-headed Warbler

- 23 Oriente Warbler
- 24 Cuban Oriole
- 25 Red-shouldered Blackbird
- 26 Cuban Blackbird
- 27 Cuban Grassquit
- 28 Cuban Bullfinch

