ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUBA 2026

Number 9

Nils Navarro Pacheco

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

About the Author

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

Nils has been travelling throughout the Caribbean Islands and Middle America working on different projects related to the conservation of biodiversity, with a particular focus on birds, reptiles, and amphibians. He is the author of the book *Endemic Birds of Cuba, A Comprehensive Field Guide*, which, enriched by his own illustrations, creates a personalized field guide style that is both practical and useful, with icons as substitutes for texts adapted to local needs and interests. It also includes other important features based on his personal experience and understanding of the needs of field guide users. Nils continues to contribute his artwork and copyrights to BirdsCaribbean, other NGOs, and national and international institutions to help raise funds for bird conservation in the Caribbean region.

Nils is currently an **eBird** reviewer for Cuba and the 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, making it the most up-to-date and complete reference on the subject throughout the territory. He is also cofounder of the "Cuban Big Year", which has become the most relevant action of citizen science in the country, with the goal of improving the Cuban birdwatching movement. Currently he is working on a new *Comprehensive Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*, as both the author and illustrator.

Foreword

The *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Cuba* is an annual publication that grew out of the need to provide updated information on changes affecting birds 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 for migratory species are contributing to an increase in the number of previously unrecorded species being added to the list each 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 new important information appears each year, especially in the **Comments** section. Each list is considered valid for the corresponding year of publication. The PDF version is available for free; the printed version can be purchased through www.Amazon.com at a very accessible price. The minimal funds generated are used to support these annual publications.

Nils Navarro
Senior Editor

Contents

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1.1. Before using the checklist

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

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

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

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

1.2. Listed species

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

• **Undocumented Records**: All submissions lacking reliable sources, or those that, if provided, lack public credible supporting information such as descriptions, specimens or their parts, photos, videos, recordings, etc., will not be considered. Moreover, records, even if published in scientific journals, that fail to offer clarity through their descriptions and data, are also subject to exclusion. Such records are addressed in this publication and classified within the list of Unconfirmed species (sometimes called Hypothetical).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The restructured International Ornithologists' Union (IOU) has set forth the objectives of improving alignment and consolidating independent taxonomic studies. This initiative gained momentum during a robust roundtable discussion and subsequent follow-up at the August 2018 Congress in Vancouver, British Columbia, where list editors and interested colleagues participated. The consensus from this discussion was a collective endorsement of a global checklist of birds as the definitive reference for the class Aves. In response to this consensus, a proposal was presented to the IOU Executive Committee, resulting in the establishment of the Working Group on Global Avian Checklists (WGAC), accessible at: www.internationalornithology.org/working-group-avian-checklists.

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

Given the absence of an international taxonomic consensus to date, this new edition incorporates the latest taxonomic changes following the 66th AOS Supplement (Chesser et al. 2025). Unlike the initial edition (Navarro and Reyes, 2017), which listed only species at the first level, this revision includes changes at the subspecific level. Certain forms have been relocated from the main list to supplementary lists, detailed in tables 3 and 4; however, only birds on the main list are recognized as part of the Cuban fauna. This integrated approach enhances the checklist's practicality. The Comments section aims to address incongruities arising from diverse taxonomic philosophies, providing clarity and updating systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, and any other pertinent information.

1.3. Taxonomic sequence

The arrangement of taxa in this checklist follows the most recent phylogeny, update from Birds of the World (Miller et al, 2025. It is important to note that sequence orders may vary based on different taxonomic philosophies. Lists such as the Clements et al, 2025, IOC World List, British Ornithological Union List, and The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, Avibase or Avilist, may use a distinct taxonomic criteria and sequencing.

The integration of taxonomic treatments and philosophies from various regional authorities into a unified list poses a considerable challenge. Conflicts inevitably arise,

encompassing specific issues and general approaches related to species limits, English and scientific names, as well as the sequencing of species, genera, and families.

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

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

The recent establishment of AviList represents a major step toward global taxonomic standardization in ornithology. Developed through a collaborative effort among leading authorities, including BirdLife International, the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (Clements Checklist), the International Ornithological Congress (IOC), and regional taxonomic bodies, AviList provides a unified, evidence-based global checklist of the world's birds. By integrating morphological, vocal, ecological, and genomic data within a transparent and regularly updated framework, AviList aims to resolve long-standing taxonomic inconsistencies and regional discrepancies. Its adoption facilitates comparability across biodiversity databases, conservation assessments, and ecological studies, while offering a stable taxonomic reference for monitoring avian diversity, biogeographic patterns, and conservation status at both global and regional scales (AviList Core Team, 2025).

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

1.4. English name

The English common name assigned to each species in this checklist is based on the most recent edition of eBird/Clements Checklist v2025 (Clements et al. 2025) and Chesser et al. (2025). The naming convention adheres to the NACC policy on English names, as outlined in the Foreword to the 6th edition of the Checklist of North American Birds (1983). Additionally, the AOU Committee's 2007 guidelines provide further guidance on the use of English names in this context. Common English names are capitalized following standard ornithological conventions (AOS, 2022 and 2023; Chesser et al. 2024 and Gill et al. 2025).

1.5. Cuban common name

The Cuban Common Name (CCN), as highlighted by Garrido and Kirkconnell (2011), is the prevailing term used nationwide to identify specific bird species. It's important to note that the CCN may differ from the standardized Spanish names used by entities such as SEO (Sociedad Española de Ornitología, 2022), BirdLife International, or similar organizations. The CCN serves as a practical means of communication within Cuba. Additionally, there exist local names that are not accounted for in this checklist. It's worth noting that the pronunciation of some CCNs may vary; locals often contract words, such as "Carpintero Jabado" becoming "Carpintero Jabao," or "Rabudita" becoming "Rabuita."

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

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

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

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

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

Spanish common names are capitalized following the criteria established by SEO/BirdLife (2022) and Navarro Pacheco (in press).

1.6. Scientific name

The scientific nomenclature for each bird species adheres to the most recent edition of Birds of the World (Clements et al. 2025), as per the guidelines set by eBird/Clements et al. (2025). All classifications have been synchronized with the most recent modifications outlined in the 66 AOS Supplement (Chesser et al. 2025).

1.6.1. Subspecies

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

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

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

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

- Birds of the World (BOW) is a powerful resource for understanding the diversity of avian life. BOW uses a single taxonomy, the eBird/Clements Checklist (Clements et al. 2025), across all of its content which serves as the primary source for my reference and alignment.
- The American Ornithological Society's (AOS) Checklist, recognized as the authoritative reference for the taxonomy of birds inhabiting North and Middle America, along with adjacent islands (Chesser et al. 2025).

Species encompassing multiple subspecies are presented as follows:

- The name at the specific level (binominal) is presented in "black ink", along with its status. This format is commonly employed in studies focusing on the specific level where inclusion of subspecies is unnecessary, particularly in certain ecological research.

- The Latin name of each subspecies (trinominal) recorded to Cuba is provided in gray ink, along with its respective status. This aspect is significant in studies aimed at resolving taxonomic issues, monitoring birds, and establishing baselines. The term "Probable" is utilized to denote forms that are presumed to exist in Cuba based on their distribution and associated probabilities but lack confirmation.

1.6.2. Subspecies groups

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

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

1.6.3. Status at specific level

Certain experts concentrate their investigations solely on a specific level, denoted by names in black ink. This approach is particularly common in ecological studies where detailed information on subspecies might not be of significant practical value. Consequently, I have chosen to present forms encompassing more than one subspecies (along with their respective groups) in gray ink. Additionally, the status for each of these forms is explicitly specified (see 1.6.2. Subspecies groups).

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

1.7. Alpha codes

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

This checklist adopts four-letter (English Name) Alpha Codes, aligning with the 66th AOS Supplement (Chesser et al. 2025). These codes are proposed for 2168 Bird Species and 113 Non-Species Taxa by Peter Pyle and David F. DeSante (2003), based on The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP). The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) has a longstanding history of utilizing alpha codes in banding data, and these codes have become integral to large ornithological programs across the United States and Canada. It's worth noting that inconsistencies have arisen in the rules governing the alpha codes of the BBL in comparison to those of the IBP.

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

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

1.8. Conservation status

The international conservation status categories are organized based on BirdLife International, recognized as the official Red List Authority for birds by the IUCN Red List Categories/BirdLife DataZone (until 2025) https://datazone.birdlife.org/species/search and the Birds of the World (Billerman, et al. 2025). At the local level, I adhere to the classification proposed by González et al. (2012). In instances where two abbreviations are separated by a forward slash (/), the first corresponds to IUCN, and the second to González et al. (2012) (*in italics*). Global threat statuses are highlighted with a different gray tone background.

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

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

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

Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) CR (PE): This category is not officially recognized by the IUCN Red List; rather, it is a designation assigned by BirdLife, currently under review by the IUCN Red List. It identifies Critically Endangered species (defined below) that are at high risk of extinction. However, there remains a small possibility that these species are still

extant. Therefore, they are not immediately classified as Extinct. Confirmation of their extinction is withheld until local or unverified reports have been thoroughly investigated, and extensive surveys have failed to locate any individuals (see details below).

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

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

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

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

Least Concern (LC): A taxon is classified as Least Concern when, upon evaluation against the criteria, it does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near

Threatened categories. This category encompasses widespread and abundant species.

1.9. Endemism and Endemic region

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

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

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

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

Western Caribbean (WC): A region that includes the Greater Antilles (or a part) and extends to the Western Caribbean, including San Andrés, Providencia, and Swan Island.

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

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

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

1.10. Abundance status

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

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

Common (Co): A form characterized by high frequency, with the likelihood of observing five

or more individuals on a daily basis in the appropriate habitat and season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.11. Breeding status

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

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

1.12. Resident status

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Population-level:** Partial migration refers to the phenomenon where only certain populations of a species engage in migration, while others remain non-migratory. A notable example of this can be observed in the case of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) in Cuba.

   Within the Cuban population, the nominate subspecies (*B. p. platypterus*) displays Nearctic migration, undertaking

2. seasonal movements, whereas another subspecies, *B. p. cubanensis*, opts to remain a permanent resident on the island.

3. **Intra-population level:** Partial migration occurs when certain individuals within a population engage in migration either before or after the breeding season, while others remain non-migratory. This phenomenon is particularly prevalent among shorebirds and other aquatic birds, such as the American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) in Cuba.

Superscript is utilized to denote a potentially secondary condition or indicate the residency status of the Partial Migrant (PM), using ^{w} (winter) or ^{s} (summer). The mere presence of a segment of the population in the archipelago throughout the year does not necessarily imply reproductive activity in these territories. Partial Migration is a strategic approach in which many individuals, not yet reproductively mature, choose to remain in wintering territories.

In Cuba, the term “Bimodal Resident” was utilized a few years ago (González, 1996; González et al. 2006; González et al. 2008; Ruiz et al. 2009; González & Pérez, 2010; and Rodríguez et al. 2014). However, I recommend adopting the term “Partial Migrant” ,” as it is widely used and supported by extensive international research (Lundberg, 1988; Jahn et al. 2006; Chapman et al. 2011; Hegemann et al. 2015; Zúñiga, 2016; and Chambon et al. 2019). This approach promotes standardized terminology and enhances the visibility of articles in search engines.

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

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

Regular Visitor: This category does not imply dependence on Cuban territory for the species' survival. For this reason, I decided it would be more appropriate to classify them as “visitors”. This applies to species such as the Bahama Swallow, which occasionally ventures into Cuban territory but does so regularly (every year) and in significant numbers, making the term "vagrant" unsuitable for them.

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

Vagrant (V): Recorded exceptionally outside its normal range, with very few records and an unexpected, irregular presence. A bird that finds its way to a particular area due to faulty orientation or adverse winds driving it off course, but under normal circumstances would not be located in Cuba, is referred to as a vagrant. These individuals are also commonly known as “accidentals” or “casuals”.

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

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

1.13. Exotic and introduced species

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

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

An “introduction” involves the movement, by human action, either indirect or direct, of an exotic species outside its natural environment,

be it past or present. This movement may occur within a country or between countries or areas beyond the species' national or geographic jurisdiction:

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

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

This checklist integrates the overarching categories used by eBird for exotic species (eBird, 2025a) with the subcategories defined by the British Ornithologists' Union (www.bou.org.uk) for introduced (exotic) species, adapted to Cuban conditions. This amalgamation facilitates a more nuanced understanding of specificities within the Cuban avifauna. Notably, Sub-category C7 was introduced to account for exotic species that have evolved into hybrids in the wild, a consideration not covered by the existing categories (Navarro, 2020).

1.13.1. Naturalized: (N)

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

(C1): *Introduced species*– Species that are exclusively present due to introductions

and entirely depend on human support for their reproduction. These species are not self-sustaining and primarily inhabit anthropic conditions. In exceptional cases, they may reproduce locally under feral conditions, but at very low, isolated levels, lacking connectivity with other populations.

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

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

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

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

1.13.2. Provisional: (Pr)

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

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

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

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

Escapee: (E)

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

About ship-assisted dispersal

Of particular relevance is the potential influence of cruise ships on the passive dispersal of species. The Florida–Riviera Maya route is among the busiest in the western Caribbean, with an average of three to four vessels per day during the high season. In 2025 alone, approximately 1,300 cruise ship arrivals were recorded at ports in the state of Quintana Roo (APIQROO, 2025).

In recent years, several bird species have been recorded at specific localities within Cuban territory where, for various reasons, their occurrence would not be expected. Notably, some of these species have previously been reported as stowaways on ships and cruise vessels. These birds often exhibit synanthropic tendencies, frequently foraging around human infrastructure, and may readily enter vessels during port calls. Individuals can subsequently be transported over long distances and eventually disembark as they approach nearby coastlines.

Large cruise ships function as mobile artificial platforms, with exposed surface areas exceeding 40,000 m^2, providing extensive resting opportunities for migratory birds and increasing the likelihood of ship-assisted dispersal across marine barriers. These vessels often offer abundant food resources and, in some cases, include green spaces. Several cruise lines have incorporated live vegetation onboard. Royal Caribbean has implemented the "Central Park" concept on its Oasis- and Icon-class vessels, featuring more than 20,000 live plants and tropical trees on ships such as "Symphony of the Seas", while Celebrity Cruises offers "Lawn Club" areas with natural grass on its Solstice-class ships (Cruise Industry News, 2025). These open green spaces on deck may provide temporary refuge for birds during transits.

In my role as an eBird reviewer, I have documented both solitary individuals and flocks of birds aboard cruise ships, particularly during the fall migration. Cruise vessels thus constitute an increasingly important element within contemporary migratory pathways and play a significant role in the passive dispersal of species beyond their natural distribution ranges. This phenomenon should be taken into account by environmental authorities in both source and destination countries, and evaluated as a plausible pathway for the arrival of new bird records in Cuba.

1.14. Distribution

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

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

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

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

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

Open Waters (OW) (In use since the Navarro, 2023 issue): Pelagic and marine forms inhabit the open ocean, seldom visiting coasts or inland areas, but can be quite common in the open waters surrounding Cuba. Occasionally, they may be documented in conjunction with Points (P), as some records from coastal areas have indicated. These species may eventually reach coasts or inland regions during severe weather disturbances. Some records assigned to Cuban territory may originate from offshore waters outside territorial or jurisdictional waters (12 nautical miles). However, they are considered as such because they correspond to the **Exclusive Economic Zone** (EEZ) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (United Nations, 1982), which extends up to 200 nautical miles. Although the State does not have absolute control over these waters, it does possess limited sovereign rights focused on the exploitation of natural resources (fishing, oil, gas, minerals, maritime energy)), as well as on the conservation and management of these resources.

1.15. General symbols

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

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

eBird Symbol to indicate Naturalized Exotic Species.

eBird Symbol to indicate Provisional Exotic Species.

eBird Symbol to indicate Escapee Exotic Species

1.16.How to read the rows in the species table

To facilitate data interpretation, I will use the Osprey rows as an example (Fig. 1).

It was considered that this species has two subspecies reported for Cuba (one migratory and one resident). Thus, if we refer to the species *Pandion haliaetus* alone (written in black font), the criteria to apply are different and it would be interpreted as follows: *a species of Least Concern, common in Cuba, with a residency category of Partial Migrant, Breeder, and Pancuban distribution*.

However, if we refer to one of the subspecies, such as *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (American), it has a different status, described as: *Least Concern, common subspecies in Cuba, transient and non-breeding winter resident throughout the island*. Meanwhile, the resident race (Caribbean) would be described as: *Least Concern, locally common subspecies, year-round breeding resident*.

Fig. 1. Sample of the section of the main species list table as an example of interpretation.

	Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae							
	Pandion haliaetus/**Osprey**/Guincho/**OSPR**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM[W]	-	PC
196.	*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (American)	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi (Caribbean)	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L

1.17. Unusual environmental events

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

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

The 2025 North Atlantic hurricane season was characterized by above-average activity, favored by positive sea surface temperature anomalies and an atmospheric configuration that did not inhibit tropical cyclogenesis; under these conditions, 13 named tropical cyclones formed, of which five reached hurricane intensity and four intensified into major hurricanes (Category ≥3). Cuba was directly impacted by Hurricane Melissa, which made landfall on 29 October 2025 over the eastern extremity of the country, between Santiago de Cuba and Granma provinces, as a Category 3 hurricane with sustained winds of approximately 195 km/h, after previously reaching Category 5 intensity in the central Caribbean (through Jamaica).

Melissa crossed eastern and east-central Cuba, gradually weakening and exiting northward near the Banes region in Holguín province as a Category 2 hurricane, causing significant damage in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas, and Camagüey. Other systems, such as Hurricane Imelda (27 September–2 October 2025), a Category 2 hurricane, did not directly impact Cuba but produced rainfall and unstable conditions over portions of the archipelago prior to intensifying north of the Caribbean. In parallel, the 2025 cold-front season in Cuba included notable events, particularly the cold front of 2 January 2025, associated with a marked temperature decrease over western and central Cuba, and the cold front of 27 November 2025, which entered through the northwestern coast bringing cloudiness, rainfall, and cooler temperatures, marking the transition toward the boreal winter.

Of particular regional significance were the extreme cold fronts affecting Florida between September and November 2025, especially the Arctic air outbreak from 9 to 12 November, during which record-low minimum temperatures for the period were recorded (Miami: 8.8 °C; Orlando: 2.2 °C; Tampa: 3.8 °C), values exceptionally low for subtropical

latitudes and associated with a deep polar intrusion (National Hurricane Center, 2025; NOAA, 2025; National Weather Service, 2025; INSMET, 2025); although these events did not produce comparable thermal impacts in Cuba, they are relevant from an ecological and biogeographic perspective, as abrupt temperature declines across North America and the southeastern United States can accelerate and modify boreal bird migratory flows toward the Caribbean, increasing the likelihood of early arrivals, atypical movements, and new ornithological records within the Cuban archipelago during autumn and early winter.

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

Given the high likelihood of bird species exchange between islands triggered by extreme synoptic events, such as hurricanes or cold fronts, it is crucial to implement monitoring plans that target potential exchange areas post-event. I have identified four fundamental areas of potential influence:

1. *Cabo de San Antonio*: Area of influence for Central American and North American species.
2. *Cayería norte de Cuba*: Area of influence for species from the Bahamas and rarities from North America.
3. *Punta de Maisí*: Area of influence for Hispaniola species.
4. *Southern coast of Cuba*: Area of influence for species from Jamaica and Cayman Islands.

1.18. New records and other additions

During the year 2025, three new species for the main list and one escapee for the exotic list were officially or publicly recorded:

I. *Alopochen aegyptiaca*/**Egyptian Goose**. See Comments section for further information. 1.23 MAIN LIST.
II. *Buteo lineatus extimus*/**Red-shouldered Hawk (extimus)**/ Gavilán de Hombros Rojos (extimus). See Comments section for further information. 1.23 MAIN LIST.
III. *Molothrus aeneus aeneus*/**Bronzed Cowbird**/ Vaquero de Ojos Rojos. See Comments section for further information. 1.23 MAIN LIST
IV. *Aratinga jandaya*/**Jandaya Parakeet: as escapee**, see Comments section. 1.51 EXOTIC LIST.

Note: For the inclusion of new records, only those officially made public between 1 January and 31 December of the year preceding the volume (editorial period) are considered. This includes records originating from recognized specialized journals, citizen science platforms, and social media, provided that the latter come from reliable sources and have been verified by specialists. Records corresponding to the year of the volume that are published a posteriori the aforementioned dates may not be included in the present issue.

1.19. Regarding new records and reports of rare birds

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

1. Whenever possible, incorporate graphic documentation such as photos (of individuals or specimens), illustrations, videos, or sonograms. Ensure that these visuals capture the field marks identifying the species. For a collected specimen, include the original data and the catalog number, along with the appropriate institution acronym, where it is deposited. For a banded bird, include the corresponding band number. If the magazine or section doesn't permit photo publication, I recommend pre-uploading the record to the eBird platform with proper referencing and inclusion of graphic documentation: https://science.ebird.org/en/use-ebird-data/citation
2. *For rare species*: In cases where previous documentation is unavailable, provide a detailed description of the individual or specimen. This description should be as comprehensive as possible, highlighting the field marks that facilitated its differentiation from other similar species and potential sources of confusion.
3. Incorporate as many anecdotal details and comments related to the record as possible.

1.20. About the section "Comments"

IMPORTANT! This section features numerical links to content within the tables, primarily to update status changes and resolve uncertainties or inconsistencies with other international lists in use. While each checklist issue corresponds to the species list

for the given year, the comments are unique to each edition and may impact subsequent publications. Each new checklist edition applies to the corresponding year, covering significant events related to new records, taxonomic changes, and other noteworthy topics.

1.21. About eBird

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

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

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

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

1. **Accuracy in Species Identification:**
   - Take your time to accurately identify bird species.
   - Use field guides or mobile birding apps to aid in identification. Apps only help suggesting the possible ID and helping the ID process. Do not rely on apps to identify birds you observe, as Bird ID apps do not generally cover all the species found in Cuba.
2. **Detailed Location Information:**
   - Provide precise location details for your birding observations.
   - Utilize GPS coordinates, when possible, for accuracy (but don't blindly trust these applications).
3. **Specific Date and Time:**
   - Record the date and time of your birding observations.
   - Note any significant observations related to time of day.
4. **Complete Checklists:**
   - Aim for comprehensive checklists, including all species observed.
   - Include common species along with rare or unusual ones.
5. **Behavioral Observations:**
   - Document interesting behaviors or interactions observed.
   - Note any breeding behaviors if applicable.
6. **Use of eBird Mobile App:**
   - Consider using the eBird mobile app for real-time data entry in the field.
   - The app helps ensure accurate time and location data.
7. **Include Abundance Information:**
   - Estimate the abundance of each species (e.g., how many individuals were observed).
8. **Attach Photos and Sounds:**
   - Whenever possible, attach photos or sounds to support your observations.
   - Visual and audio documentation enhances the credibility of your records.
9. **Review and Edit:**
   - Before submitting, review your checklist for completeness and accuracy.
   - Edit any errors or omissions to provide reliable data.

10. **Follow Local Protocols:**

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

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

Additionally, consider specific tips for Cuba:

- Ensure accurate identification and proper location placement of sightings. If the species proves challenging to identify, seek assistance from a local expert, document what you see and hear, including field marks and behavior. If you have a camera or phone, take photos and/or sound recordings.
- **VERY IMPORTANT!** Conclude the list upon completing a site, then transition to the next location. In Cuba, vastly different habitats are often in close proximity, with just a few meters or kilometers separating them!
- When using a mobile phone, ensure accurate species selection on the list, as fingers may unintentionally select the next or previous species.
- If the species you've entered is "flagged", kindly include comments (in the event of a lack of visual documentation) explaining the field marks used in the identification. This will be appreciated by eBird reviewers and will contribute to the validation process of the sighting.
- When feasible, include photos, videos, and audio recordings of the bird you are documenting, particularly for species flagged as rare in the area. It is recommended to upload each photo when submitting the list.
- When documenting species flagged by high counts, in addition to entering the number in the designated box, reiterate the count in the comments section. Specify whether it is an "exact count" or an estimate to aid reviewers in distinguishing potential typographical errors.
- New records of species for Cuba must be substantiated with graphic information, such as photos, videos, or any form of evidence that validates the sighting's accuracy.
- You can utilize the eBird "Subspecies Groups" feature when you are entirely certain that the bird you observed belongs to the correct subspecies group. If unsure, simply use the corresponding species.

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

1.22. Useful links

eBird (upload your birdlist and explore):
https://ebird.org/explore

Avibase (bird data, international checklists and taxonomy)
https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/avibase.jsp?lang=EN

All About Birds (ID and sounds):
https://www.allaboutbirds.org/news/

Birds of the World (free in the Caribbean):
https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/home

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

Avilist (The Checklist v2025)
https://www.avilist.org/checklist/v2025/

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

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

	Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
	1.24.DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS							
	Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae							
1.	☐ *Dendrocygna viduata*/**White-faced Whistling-Duck**/ Yaguasa Cariblanca/ **WFWD**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
2.	☐ *Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens*/**Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (Northern)**[1]/Yaguasa Barriguiprieta (norteña/ **BBWD**	LC	-	R	?	YR$^{PM?}$	-	P
3.	☐ *Dendrocygna arborea*/**West Indian Whistling-Duck**/ Yaguasa Cubana/**WIWD**	NT	WI	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
4.	☐ *Dendrocygna bicolor*/**Fulvous Whistling-Duck**/ Yaguasín/**FUWD**	LC	-	FC	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
5.	☐ *Anser caerulescens caerulescens*/**Snow Goose**/Guanana Prieta/**SNGO**	LC	-	R	-	V-T?-WR?	-	P
6.	☐ *Anser albifrons gambelli*/**Greater White-fronted Goose (Western)**/Guanana/**GWFG**	LC	-	R	-	V-T?-WR?	-	P
7.	☐ *Branta bernicla nigricans*/**Brant (Black)**/Ganso Carinegro/**BLBR**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
8.	☐ *Branta canadensis canadensis*/**Canada Goose (*canadensis* Group)**/Ganso de Canadá/**CANG**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
9.	☐ *Cygnus columbianus* (prob. *columbianus*)/**Tundra Swan (Whistling)**/Cisne de la Tundra/**TUSW**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
10.	☐ *Alopochen aegyptiaca*/**Egyptian Goose**/Ganso Egipcio[2]	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
11.	☐ *Cairina moschata*/**Muscovy Duck (Established Feral)**/ Pato Doméstico/**MUDU**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	**N-C4**	PC
12.	☐ *Aix sponsa*/**Wood Duck/** Pato Huyuyo/**WODU**	LC	-	FC	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
13.	☐ *Spatula discors*/**Blue-winged Teal**/Pato de la Florida/**BWTE**	LC	-	Co	?	T-WR (PM?)	-	PC
14.	☐ *Spatula cyanoptera septentrionalium*/**Cinnamon Teal (Northern)**/Pato Canelo/**CITE**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
15.	☐ *Spatula clypeata*/**Northern Shoveler**/Pato Cuchareta/**NSHO**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
16.	☐ *Mareca strepera strepera*/**Gadwall (Common)**/Pato Gris/**GADW**	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
17.	☐ ***Mareca penelope*/Eurasian Wigeon**/Pato Lavanco Eurasiático/**EUWI**[3]	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
18.	☐ *Mareca americana*/**American Wigeon**/Pato Lavanco/**AMWI**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
19.	☐ *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*/**Mallard**/Pato Inglés/**MALL**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P

	Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ **Alpha Code**	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
20.	☐ *Anas bahamensis bahamensis*/**White-cheeked Pintail (White-cheeked)**/Pato de Bahamas/**WCHP**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
21.	☐ *Anas acuta*/**Northern Pintail**/Pato Pescuecilargo/**NOPI**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
22.	☐ *Anas crecca*/**Green-winged Teal**/Pato Serrano/**AGWT**	LC	-	FC	-	V-T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Anas crecca crecca* (Eurasian)	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	☐ *Anas crecca carolinensis* (American)	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
23.	☐ *Aythya valisineria*/**Canvasback**/Pato Lomiblanco/**CANV**	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
24.	☐ *Aythya americana*/**Redhead**/Pato Cabecirrojo/**REDH**	LC	-	R	-	V-T?	-	P
25.	☐ *Aythya collaris*/**Ring-necked Duck**/Pato Cabezón/**RNDU**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
26.	☐ *Aythya affinis*/**Lesser Scaup**/Pato Morisco/**LESC**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
27.	☐ *Melanitta perspicillata*/**Surf Scoter**/Negrón Careto (SEO)/**SUSC**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
28.	☐ ***Melanitta deglandi*/**White-winged Scoter**/Negrón Especulado (SEO)/**WWSC**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
29.	☐ *Bucephala albeola*/**Bufflehead**/Pato Moñudo/**BUFF**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
30.	☐ *Lophodytes cucullatus*/**Hooded Merganser**/Pato de Cresta/**HOME**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
31.	☐ ***Mergus merganser* prob. *americanus*/**Common Merganser (North American)**/Pato Serrucho Raro/**COME**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
32.	☐ *Mergus serrator*/**Red-breasted Merganser**/Pato Serrucho/**RBME**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
33.	☐ *Nomonyx dominicus*/**Masked Duck**/Pato Agostero/**MADU**	LC/*VU*	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
34.	☐ *Oxyura jamaicensis*/**Ruddy Duck**/Pato Chorizo/**RUDU**	LC	-	FC	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
	1.25.QUAIL AND ALLIES							
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Numididae							
35.	☐ *Numida meleagris galeatus*/**Helmeted Guineafowl (West African)**/Gallina de Guinea/**HELG**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	**N-C4**	PC
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae							
36.	☐ *Colinus virginianus cubanensis*/**Northern Bobwhite (Eastern)**/Codorniz/**NOBO**	**NT**	CU	FC	Br	YR	**N-C7**	PC
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae							
37.	☐ *Phasianus colchicus* (prob. *torquatus*)/**Ring-necked Pheasant (Ring-necked)**/Faisán/**RNEP**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	**N-C1**	L
	1.26.FLAMINGOS							
	Order: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Family: Phoenicopteridae							
38.	☐ *Phoenicopterus ruber*/**American Flamingo**/ Flamenco/ **AMFL**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	QC

	Latin Name/**English Name**/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ **Alpha Code**	**Threat status**	**End. Reg.**	**Abun. status**	**Breed status**	**Resid. status**	**Exot.**	**Dist.**
	1.27.GREBES							
	Order: PODICIPEDIFORMES Family: Podicipedidae							
39.	☐ *Tachybaptus dominicus dominicus*/**Least Grebe**/ Zaramagullón Chico/**LEGR**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
40.	☐ *Podilymbus podiceps*/**Pied-billed Grebe**/Zaramagullón Grande/**PBGR**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM[W]	-	PC
	☐ *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*	LC	-	VR?	-	WR	-	P
	☐ *Podilymbus podiceps antillarum*	LC	WI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	1.28.DOVES AND PIGEONS							
	Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae[4]							
41.	☐ *Columbina passerina insularis*/**Common Ground Dove**/ Tojosa/**CGDO**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
42.	☐ *Starnoenas cyanocephala*/**Blue-headed Quail-Dove**/ Paloma Perdiz/**BHQD**[5]	**EN**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
43.	☐ *Geotrygon montana montana*/**Ruddy Quail-Dove (Ruddy)**/Boyero/**RUQD**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
44.	☐ *Geotrygon caniceps*/**Gray-fronted Quail-Dove**/ Camao/**GFQD**	**VU**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
45.	☐ *Geotrygon chrysia*/**Key West Quail-Dove**/ Barbiquejo/**KWQD**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
46.	☐ *Zenaida asiatica asiatica*/**White-winged Dove**/Paloma Aliblanca/**WWDO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
47.	☐ *Zenaida aurita zenaida*/**Zenaida Dove**/Guanaro/**ZEND**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
48.	☐ *Zenaida macroura*/**Mourning Dove**/ Paloma Rabiche/**MODO**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM[W]	-	PC
	☐ *Zenaida macroura macroura*	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Zenaida macroura carolinensis*	LC	-	FC	-	WR	-	PC
49.	☐ *Ectopistes migratorius*/**Passenger Pigeon**/ Paloma Migratoria/**PAPI**	**Ex**	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	☐ *Patagioenas squamosa*/**Scaly-naped Pigeon**/ Torcaza Cuellimorada/**SNPI**	LC	WI+	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
51.	☐ *Patagioenas leucocephala*/**White-crowned Pigeon**/ Torcaza Cabeciblanca/**WCPI**	**NT**/*VU*	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
52.	☐ *Patagioenas inornata inornata*/**Plain Pigeon**/Torcaza Boba/**PLAP**	**NT**/*VU*	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
53.	☐ *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto*/**Eurasian Collared-Dove (Eurasian)**/Tórtola de Collar/**EUCD**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	**N-C5**	PC
54.	☐ *Columba livia*/**Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)**/ Paloma Doméstica/**ROPI**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	**N-C4**	PC
	1.29.CUCKOOS AND ANIS							
	Order: CUCULIFORMES Family: Cuculidae							
55.	☐ *Crotophaga ani*/**Smooth-billed Ani**/Judío/**SBAN**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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56.	☐ *Coccyzus americanus*/**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**/ Primavera/**YBCU**	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	PC
57.	☐ *Coccyzus minor*/**Mangrove Cuckoo**/Arrierito/**MACU**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
58.	☐ *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*/**Black-billed Cuckoo**/ Primavera de Pico Negro/**BBCU**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
59.	☐ *Coccyzus merlini*/**Great Lizard-Cuckoo (Cuban)**/ Arriero o Guacaica/**GRLC**	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Coccyzus merlini merlini*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Coccyzus merlini santamariae*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Coccyzus merlini decolor*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	1.30.MARSH BIRDS							
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae[6]							
60.	☐ *Pardirallus maculatus* (cf. *insolitus*)/**Spotted Rail**/ Gallinuela Escribano/**SPRA**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
61.	☐ *Mustelirallus cerverai*/**Zapata Rail**/Gallinuela de Santo Tomás/**ZARA**[7]	**CR**	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
62.	☐ *Rallus elegans*/**King Rail**/Gallinuela de Agua Dulce/**KIRA**	**NT**	-	FC	Br	PM	-	QC
	☐ *Rallus elegans elegans* **(Northern)**	**NT**	-	R	-	V	-	P
	☐ *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* **(Cuban)**	**NT**	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
63.	☐ *Rallus crepitans*/**Clapper Rail**/Gallinuela de Manglar/**CLRA**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Rallus crepitans crepitans* **(Atlantic Coast)**	LC	-	VR?	-	V-WR?	-	P
	☐ *Rallus crepitans leucophaeus* **(Caribbean)**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Rallus crepitans caribaeus* **(Caribbean)**	LC	WI	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
64.	☐ *Rallus limicola limicola*/**Virginia Rail (Virginia)**/ Gallinuela de Virginia/**VIRA**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
65.	☐ *Porzana carolina*/**Sora**/Gallinuela Oscura/**SORA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
66.	☐ *Gallinula galeata cerceris*/**Common Gallinule (American)**/Gallareta de Pico Rojo/**COGA**	LC	WI	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
67.	☐ *Fulica americana*/**American Coot**/Gallareta de Pico Blanco/**AMCO**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
68.	☐ *Porphyrio martinicus*/**Purple Gallinule**/Gallareta Azul/**PUGA**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
69.	☐ *Hapalocrex flaviventer gossii*/**Yellow-breasted Crake**/ Gallinuelita Amarilla/**YBCR**	LC	GA	U	Br	YR	-	L
70.	☐ *Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*/**Black Rail (Northern)**/Gallinuelita Prieta/**BLRA**	**EN**	-	R	-?	T-PM[W]	-	QC

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	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Aramidae							
71.	☐ *Aramus guarauna pictus*/**Limpkin (Speckled)**/ Guareao/**LIMP**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae							
72.	☐ *Antigone canadensis nesiotes*/**Sandhill Crane (Cuba)**/ Grulla/**SACR**	LC/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Recurvirostridae							
73.	☐ *Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus*/**Black-necked Stilt (Black-necked)**/Cachiporra/**BNST**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
74.	☐ *Recurvirostra americana*/**American Avocet**/Avoceta Americana/**AMAV**	LC	-	U-FC	Br	T-WR^{PM}	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Haematopodidae							
75.	☐ *Haematopus palliatus palliatus*/**American Oystercatcher**/Ostrero/**AMOY**	LC	-	U	Br	T-PM^{W}	-	QC
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Charadriidae							
76.	☐ *Pluvialis squatarola*/**Black-bellied Plover**/Pluvial Cabezón/**BBPL**	**VU**	-	Co	?	T-WR^{PM}	-	QC
77.	☐ *Pluvialis dominica*/**American Golden-Plover**/ Pluvial Dorado/**AMGP**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
78.	☐ *Charadrius vociferus*/**Killdeer**/Títere Sabanero/**KILL**	**NT**	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Charadrius vociferus vociferus*	**NT**	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Charadrius vociferus ternominatus*	**NT**	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
79.	☐ *Charadrius semipalmatus*/**Semipalmated Plover**/ Frailecillo Semipalmeado/**SEPL**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
80.	☐ *Charadrius melodus*/**Piping Plover**/Frailecillo Silbador/**PIPL**	**NT**/*VU*	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
81.	☐ *Anarhynchus wilsonia wilsonia*/**Wilson's Plover**/ Títere Playero/**WIPL**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM^{S}	-	PC
82.	☐ *Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus*/**Snowy Plover (Northern)**/Frailecillo Blanco/**SNPL**	**NT**/*VU*	-	R	Br	T-PM^{W}	-	L
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Jacanidae							
83.	☐ *Jacana spinosa violacea*/**Northern Jacana**/ Gallito de Río/**NOJA**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae							
84.	☐ *Bartramia longicauda*/**Upland Sandpiper**/ Ganga/**UPSA**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
85.	☐ *Numenius hudsonicus*/**Hudsonian Whimbrel**/Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Americano/**WHIM**[8]	LC	-	U	-	V-T-WR	-	P
86.	☐ *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*/**Eurasian Whimbrel**/ Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Eurasiático/**EUWH**[9]	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
87.	☐ *Numenius americanus americanus*/**Long-billed Curlew**/Zarapico Pico de Cimitarra Grande/**LBCU**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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88.	☐ *Limosa haemastica*/**Hudsonian Godwit**/Avoceta Pechirroja/**HUGO**[10]	VU	-	R	-	V	-	P
89.	☐ *Limosa fedoa* (prob. *fedoa*)/**Marbled Godwit**/Avoceta Parda/**MAGO**	VU	-	R	-	V	-	P
90.	☐ *Arenaria interpres morinella*/**Ruddy Turnstone**/ Revuelvepiedras/**RUTU**	NT	-	Co	?	T-PM[W]	-	PC
91.	☐ *Calidris canutus* ssp./**Red Knot**/Zarapico Raro/**REKN**	NT	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
92.	☐ *Calidris pugnax*/**Ruff**/Combatiente (SEO)/**RUFF**	LC	-	VR	-	V[11]	-	P
93.	☐ *Calidris himantopus*/**Stilt Sandpiper**/ Zarapico Patilargo/**STSA**	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
94.	☐ *Calidris alba*/**Sanderling**/Zarapico Blanco/**SAND**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
95.	☐ *Calidris alpina* (prob. *hudsonia)*/**Dunlin**/Zarapico Gris/**DUNL**	NT	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
96.	☐ *Calidris minutilla*/**Least Sandpiper**/Zarapiquito/**LESA**	NT	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
97.	☐ *Calidris fuscicollis*/**White-rumped Sandpiper**/ Zarapico de Rabadilla Blanca/**WRSA**	VU	-	FC	-	T	-	P
98.	☐ *Calidris subruficollis*/**Buff-breasted Sandpiper**/ Zarapico Piquicorto/**BBSA**	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	P
99.	☐ *Calidris melanotos*/**Pectoral Sandpiper**/ Zarapico Moteado/**PESA**	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
100.	☐ *Calidris pusilla*/**Semipalmated Sandpiper**/ Zarapico Semipalmeado/**SESA**	NT	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
101.	☐ *Calidris mauri*/**Western Sandpiper**/ Zarapico Chico/**WESA**	LC	-	FC-U	-	T-WR?	-	L
102.	☐ *Limnodromus griseus*/**Short-billed Dowitcher**/ Zarapico Becasina de Pico Corto[12]/**SBDO**	VU	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	☐ *Limnodromus griseus griseus* **(griseus)**	VU	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	☐ *Limnodromus griseus hendersoni* **(hendersoni)**	VU	-	U?	-	T-WR?	.	P?
103.	☐ *Limnodromus scolopaceus*/**Long-billed Dowitcher**/ Zarapico Becasina de Pico Largo/**LBDO**	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
104.	☐ *Gallinago delicata*/**Wilson's Snipe**/Becasina/**WISN**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
105.	☐ *Actitis macularius*/**Spotted Sandpiper**/Zarapico Manchado/**SPSA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
106.	☐ *Tringa solitaria solitaria*/**Solitary Sandpiper (solitaria)**/Zarapico Solitario/**SOSA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
107.	☐ *Tringa flavipes*/**Lesser Yellowlegs**/Zarapico Patiamarillo Chico/**LEYE**	VU	-	Co	?	T-WR[PM]	-	PC
108.	☐ *Tringa semipalmata*/**Willet**/Zarapico Real/**WILL**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Tringa semipalmata semipalmata* **(Eastern)**	LC	-	Co	?	PM[W]	-	PC
	☐ *Tringa semipalmata inornata* **(Western)**	LC	-	Co?	Br	WR?	-	QC
109.	☐ *Tringa melanoleuca*/**Greater Yellowlegs**/Zarapico Patiamarillo Grande/**GRYE**	NT	-	Co	?	T-PM[W]	-	PC

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110.	☐ *Phalaropus tricolor*/**Wilson's Phalarope**/Zarapico de Wilson/**WIPH**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
111.	☐ *Phalaropus lobatus*/**Red-necked Phalarope**/Zarapico Nadador/**RNPH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
112.	☐ *Phalaropus fulicarius*/**Red Phalarope**/Zarapico Rojo/**REPH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	1.31.GULL-LIKE BIRDS							
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Stercorariidae							
113.	☐ *Stercorarius maccormicki*/**South Polar Skua**/Skua del Polo Sur/**SPSK**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
114.	☐ *Stercorarius pomarinus*/**Pomarine Jaeger**/Estercorario Pomarino/**POJA**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	OW-P
115.	☐ *Stercorarius parasiticus*/**Parasitic Jaeger**/Estercorario Parasítico/**PAJA**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
116.	☐ *Stercorarius longicaudus* (prob. *pallescens*)/**Long-tailed Jaeger**/Estercorario Rabero/**LTJA**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Alcidae							
117.	☐ *Alle alle alle*/**Dovekie**/Pingüinito/**DOVE**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Laridae							
118.	☐ *Rissa tridactyla* (prob. *tridactyla*)/**Black-legged Kittiwake (Atlantic)**/Gallego Patinegro/**BLKI**	VU	-	R	-	V	-	P
119.	☐ *Xema sabini sabini*/**Sabine's Gull**/Galleguito de Cola Ahorquillada/**SAGU**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
120.	☐ *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*/**Bonaparte's Gull**/ Galleguito Chico/**BOGU**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
121.	☐ *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*/**Black-headed Gull**/ Galleguito Raro/**BHGU**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
122.	☐ *Leucophaeus atricilla atricilla*/**Laughing Gull**/ Galleguito/**LAGU**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM^{W}	-	PC
123.	☐ *Leucophaeus pipixcan*/**Franklin's Gull**/Galleguito de Franklin/**FRGU**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
124.	☐ *Larus delawarensis*/**Ring-billed Gull**/Gallego Real/**RBGU**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	P
125.	☐ *Larus smithsonianus*/**American Herring Gull**/ Gallego Americano/**AHGU**[13]	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
126.	☐ *Larus fuscus graellsii*/**Lesser Black-backed Gull**/ Gallego Pequeño de Espalda Negra/**LBBG**	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
127.	☐ *Larus marinus*/**Great Black-backed Gull**/ Gallegón/**GBBG**	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
128.	☐ *Anous stolidus stolidus*/**Brown Noddy**/ Gaviota Boba/**BRNO**	LC	-	FC	Br	T-SR	-	OW-L
129.	☐ *Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus*/**Sooty Tern**/ Gaviota Monja Prieta/**SOTE**	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM^{S}	-	L

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130.	☐ *Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus* (*recognitus*)/ **Bridled Tern**/Gaviota Monja/**BRTE**	LC	-	Co	Br	SR^{PM}	-	L
131.	☐ *Sternula antillarum antillarum*/**Least Tern**/ Gaviotica/**LETE**	LC	-	Co	Br	$T\text{-}PM^{S}$	-	QC
132.	☐ *Phaetusa simplex* (prob. *simplex*)/**Large-billed Tern**/ Gaviota de Pico Largo/**LBTE**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
133.	☐ *Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*/**Gull-billed Tern (Gull-billed)**/Gaviota de Pico Corto/ **GBTE**	LC	-	FC	Br	$T\text{-}PM^{W}$	-	PC
134.	☐ *Hydroprogne caspia*/**Caspian Tern**/Gaviota Real Grande/**CATE**	LC	-	FC	?	$T\text{-}PM^{W}$	-	QC
135.	☐ *Chlidonias niger surinamensis*/**Black Tern (American)**/Gaviotica Prieta/**BLTE**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
136.	☐ *Sterna dougallii dougallii*/**Roseate Tern**/Gaviota Rosada/**ROST**	LC/*VU*	-	R	Br	$T\text{-}SR^{PM}$	-	P
137.	☐ *Sterna hirundo hirundo*/**Common Tern (hirundo/tibetana)**/Gaviota Común/**COTE**	LC	-	U	?	T-WR?[14]	-	PC
138.	☐ *Sterna paradisaea*/**Arctic Tern**/Gaviota Ártica/**ARTE**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
139.	☐ *Sterna forsteri*/**Forster's Tern**/Gaviota de Forster/**FOTE**	LC	-	U	-	WR	-	P
140.	☐ *Thalasseus maximus maximus*/**Royal Tern**/Gaviota Real/**ROYT**	LC	-	Co	Br	$T\text{-}PM^{W}$	-	PC
141.	☐ *Thalasseus sandvicensis*/**Sandwich Tern**/Gaviota de Pico Amarillo/**SATE**	LC	-	FC	Br	$T\text{-}PM^{S}$	-	QC
	☐ *Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus* **(Cabot's)**	LC	-	FC	Br	PM^{S}	-	QC
	☐ *Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatus* **(Cayenne)**	LC	-	VR	Br	T-SR	-	L
142.	☐ *Rynchops niger niger*/**Black Skimmer (niger)**/Gaviota Pico de Tijera/**BLSK**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR?[15]	-	QC
	1.32.NIGHTHAWKS, NIGHTJARS AND POTOOS							
	Order: CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family: Caprimulgidae							
143.	☐ *Chordeiles minor*/**Common Nighthawk**/Querequeté Americano/**CONI**	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
	☐ *Chordeiles minor minor*	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
	☐ *Chordeiles minor howelli*	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
144.	☐ *Chordeiles gundlachii*/**Antillean Nighthawk**/ Querequeté/**ANNI**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
	☐ *Chordeiles gundlachii gundlachii*	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
	☐ *Chordeiles gundlachii vicinus*	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
145.	☐ *Antrostomus carolinensis*/**Chuck-will's- widow**/ Guabairo Americano/**CWWI**	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
146.	☐ *Antrostomus cubanensis*/**Cuban Nightjar**/ Guabairo/**CUNI**	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Antrostomus cubanensis cubanensis*	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Antrostomus cubanensis insulaepinorum*	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L

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147.	☐ *Antrostomus vociferus*/**Eastern Whip-poor-will**/ Guabairo Chico/**EWPW**	NT	-	R	-	V	-	P
	Order: NYCTIBIIFORMES Family: Nyctibiidae							
148.	☐ *Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp.* (cf. *jamaicensis*)/**Northern Potoo (Caribbean)**/Potú/**NORP**[16]	LC	?	VR	?	YR?	-	P
	1.33.SWIFTS AND HUMMINGBIRDS							
	Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae							
149.	☐ *Cypseloides niger niger*/**Black Swift (niger)**/Vencejo Negro/**BLSW**	VU	WI	U	Br	T?-YR	-	L
150.	☐ *Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons*/**White-collared Swift**/Vencejo de Collar/**WCSW**	LC	WI	U	Br	YR	-	L
151.	☐ *Chaetura pelagica*/**Chimney Swift**/Vencejo de Chimenea/**CHSW**	VU	-	R	-	T	-	P
152.	☐ *Tachornis phoenicobia*/**Antillean Palm Swift**/Vencejito de Palma/**ANPS** ☐ *Tachornis phoenicobia iradii*	LC LC	GA CU	Co Co	Br Br	YR YR	- -	PC PC
	Order: APODIFORMES Family: Trochilidae							
153.	☐ *Archilochus colubris*/**Ruby-throated Hummingbird**/Colibrí de Garganta Rubí/**RTHU**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
154.	☐ *Mellisuga helenae*/**Bee Hummingbird**/Zunzuncito/**BEEH**	NT/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
155.	☐ ***Nesophlox* sp. (prob. *evelynae*)/**Bahama Woodstar**/ Colibrí de Bahamas/**BAWO**	LC	LY	VR	-	V	-	P
156.	☐ *Riccordia ricordii*/**Cuban Emerald**/Zunzún/**CUEM**	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	1.34. OCEAN BIRDS AND ALLIES							
	Order: PHAETHONTIFORMES Family: Phaethontidae							
157.	☐ *Phaethon lepturus catesbyi*/**White-tailed Tropicbird (Atlantic)**/Contramaestre/**WTTR**	LC	-	R	Br	SR	-	OW-L
158.	☐ *Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*/**Red-billed Tropicbird**/Rabijunco de Pico Rojo/**RBTR**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
	Order: GAVIIFORMES Family: Gaviidae							
159.	☐ *Gavia immer*/**Common Loon**/Somormujo/**COLO**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
	Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Oceanitidae							
160.	☐ *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus*/**Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Wilson's)**/Pamperito de Wilson/**WISP**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
	Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Hydrobatidae							
161.	☐ *Hydrobates leucorhous leucorhous*/**Leach's Storm-Petrel (Leach´s)**/Pamperito de las Tempestades/**LESP**	VU	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
162.	☐ *Hydrobates castro*/**Band-rumped Storm-Petrel**/ Pamperito de Castro/**BSTP**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
	Order: PROCELLARIIFORMES Family: Procellariidae							
163.	☐ *Pterodroma hasitata*/**Black-capped Petrel**/Pájaro de la Bruja/**BCPE**	EN	-	R	?	RV[17]	-	OW-L

	Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ **Alpha Code**	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
164.	☐ *Calonectris borealis*/**Cory´s Shearwater**/Pampero de Cory/**CORS**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
165.	☐ *Ardenna grisea*/**Sooty Shearwater**/Pampero Oscuro/**SOSH**	NT	-	R	-	V	-	OW-P
166.	☐ *Ardenna gravis*/**Great Shearwater**/Pampero Grande/**GRSH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	OW-P
167.	☐ *Puffinus lherminieri*/**Sargasso Shearwater**/Pampero de los Sargazos/**AUSH**	LC	-	R	Br	YR-PM?	-	OW-P
	Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae							
168.	☐ *Mycteria americana*/**Wood Stork**/Cayama/**WOST**	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	L
	Order: SULIFORMES Family: Fregatidae							
169.	☐ *Fregata magnificens rothschildi*/**Magnificent Frigatebird**/Rabihorcado/**MAFR**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: SULIFORMES Family: Sulidae							
170.	☐ *Sula dactylatra dactylatra*/**Masked Booby**/Pájaro Bobo de Cara Azul/**MABO**	LC	-	U	-	YR	-	OW
171.	☐ *Sula leucogaster leucogaster*/**Brown Booby (Atlantic)**/ Pájaro Bobo Prieto/**BRBO**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	OW
172.	☐ *Sula sula sula*/**Red-footed Booby (Atlantic)**/Pájaro Bobo Blanco/**RFBO**[18]	LC	-	U	-	YR	-	OW
173.	☐ ****Morus bassanus*/**Northern Gannet**/Albatros/**NOGA**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: SULIFORMES Family: Anhingidae							
174.	☐ *Anhinga anhinga leucogaster*/**Anhinga**/Marbella/**ANHI**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: SULIFORMES Family: Phalacrocoracidae							
175.	☐ *Nannopterum auritum*/**Double-crested Cormorant**/ Corúa de Mar/**DCCO**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Nannopterum auritum auritum*	LC	-	R?	-	V	-	P
	☐ *Nannopterum auritum floridanus*	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Nannopterum auritum heuretus*	LC	-	R?	-	V?	-	L?
176.	☐ *Nannopterum brasilianum mexicanus*/**Neotropic Cormorant**/Corúa de Agua Dulce/**NECO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Threskiornithidae[19]							
177.	☐ *Eudocimus albus*/**White Ibis**/Coco Blanco/**WHIB**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
178.	☐ *Eudocimus ruber*/**Scarlet Ibis**/Coco Rojo/**SCIB**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
179.	☐ *Plegadis falcinellus*/**Glossy Ibis**/Coco Prieto/**GLIB**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
180.	☐ *Plegadis chihi*/**White-faced Ibis/**Coco Cariblanco/**WFIB**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
181.	☐ *Platalea ajaja*/**Roseate Spoonbill**/Sevilla/**ROSP**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
	1.35.HERON-LIKE BIRDS							
	Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae							
182.	☐ *Botaurus exilis exilis*/**Least Bittern (Northern)**/Garcita/**LEBI**	LC	-	FC	Br	T-PM^{W}	-	PC
183.	☐ *Botaurus lentiginosus*/**American Bittern**/Guanabá Rojo/**AMBI**	LC	-	U	-?	T-WR	-	QC

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184.	☐ *Egretta caerulea*/**Little Blue Heron**/Garza Azul/**LBHE**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
185.	☐ *Egretta tricolor ruficollis*/**Tricolored Heron**/Garza de Vientre Blanco/**TRHE**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
186.	☐ *Egretta rufescens rufescens*/**Reddish Egret**/Garza Rojiza/**REEG**	NT	-	FC	Br	T-PM	-	QC
187.	☐ *Egretta thula thula*/**Snowy Egret**/Garza Real/**SNEG**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
188.	☐ *Nyctanassa violacea*/**Yellow-crowned Night Heron**/ Guanabá Real/**YCNH**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
	☐ *Nyctanassa violacea violacea* **(Yellow-crowned Group)**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
	☐ *Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti* **(Yellow-crowned Group)**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
189.	☐ *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*/**Black-crowned Night Heron (American)**/Guanabá de la Florida/**BCNH**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
190.	☐ *Butorides virescens virescens*/**Green Heron (virescens/bahamensis)**/Aguaitacaimán/**GRHE**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
191.	☐ *Ardea alba egretta*/**Great Egret (American)**/ Garzón/**GREG**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-PM	-	PC
192.	☐ *Ardea ibis ibis*/**Western Cattle-Egret**/Garcita Ganadera[20]/**CAEG**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
193.	☐ *Ardea herodias*/**Great Blue Heron**/Garcilote Azul/**GBHE**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Ardea herodias herodias* **(Great Blue)**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	QC
	☐ *Ardea herodias wardi* **(Great Blue)**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR/PM?	-	L
	☐ *Ardea herodias occidentalis* **(Great White)**	EN	-	Co	Br	PM	-	L
	Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Pelecanidae							
194.	☐ *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*/**American White Pelican**/ Pelícano Blanco/**AWPE**	LC	-	FC	-	WR^{PM}	-	QC
195.	☐ *Pelecanus occidentalis*/**Brown Pelican**/Pelícano/**BRPE**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis* **(Southern)**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	☐ *Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis* **(Atlantic)**	LC	-	FC	?	PM?	-	PC
	1.36.HAWK-LIKE BIRDS							
	Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae							
196.	☐ *Coragyps atratus atratus*/**Black Vulture**/ Zopilote/**BLVU**	LC	-	R	?	PM	-	L
197.	☐ *Cathartes aura*/**Turkey Vulture**/Aura Tiñosa/**TUVU**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Cathartes aura aura* (aura Group)	LC	-	Co	Br	PM	-	PC
	☐ *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* (aura Group)	LC	-	U?	-?	T?-WR?	-	P
	Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Pandionidae							
198.	☐ *Pandion haliaetus*/**Osprey**/Guincho/**OSPR**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
	☐ *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* **(American)**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi* **(Caribbean)**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	L

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	Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae							
199.	☐ *Chondrohierax wilsonii*/**Cuban Kite**/Gavilán Caguarero/**CUKI**	**CR**	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
200.	☐ *Elanoides forficatus forficatus*/**Swallow-tailed Kite**/ Gavilán Cola de Tijera/**STKI**	LC	-	FC-R	-	T-WR	-	L
201.	☐ *Circus hudsonicus*/**Northern Harrier**/Gavilán Sabanero/**NOHA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
202.	☐ *Accipiter striatus*/**Sharp-shinned Hawk**/ Gavilancito/**SSHA**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Accipiter striatus velox* **(Northern)**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	PC
	☐ *Accipiter striatus fringilloides* **(Caribbean)**	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
203.	☐ ****Astur**[21] *cooperi*/**Cooper´s Hawk**/Gavilán de Cooper/**COHA**	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
204.	☐ *Astur*[22] *gundlachi*/**Gundlach's Hawk**/Gavilán Colilargo/**GUHA**	**EN**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Astur gundlachi gundlachi*	**EN**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	QC
	☐ *Astur gundlachi wileyi*	**EN**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	Rg
205.	☐ *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*/**Bald Eagle**/ Águila Calva/**BAEA**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
206.	☐ *Ictinia mississippiensis*/**Mississippi Kite**/Gavilán del Mississippi/**MIKI**	LC	-	U-FC?	-	T	-	P
207.	☐ *Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*/**Snail Kite**/Gavilán Caracolero/**SNKI**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
208.	☐ *Buteogallus gundlachii*/**Cuban Black Hawk**/Gavilán Batista/**CUBH**	**NT**/***EN***	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
209.	☐ *Buteo platypterus*/**Broad-winged Hawk**/Gavilán Bobo/**BWHA**	LC	-	Co	Br	PM^{W}	-	PC
	☐ *Buteo platypterus platypterus* **(Northern)**	LC	-	U?	-	T-WR	-	P
	☐ *Buteo platypterus cubanensis* **(Caribbean)**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
210.	☐ *Buteo lineatus extimus*/**Red-shouldered Hawk**/ Gavilán de Hombros Rojos[23]	LC						
211.	☐ *Buteo brachyurus* (prob. *fuliginosus*)/**Short-tailed Hawk**/Gavilán de Cola Corta/**STHA**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
212.	☐ *Buteo swainsoni*/**Swainson's Hawk**/Gavilán de Swainson/**SWHA**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
213.	☐ *Buteo jamaicensis solitudinis*/**Red-tailed Hawk/**Gavilán de Monte/**RTHA**	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	PM? -YR	-	PC
	1.37.OWLS							
	Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Tytonidae							
214.	☐ *Tyto furcata*/**American Barn Owl)**/Lechuza/**BANO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Tyto furcata furcata* **(White-winged)**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Tyto furcata pratincola* **(American)**	LC	-	R	Br	V-WR?	-	P
	Order: STRIGIFORMES Family: Strigidae							
215.	☐ *Margarobyas lawrencii lawrencii*/**Bare-legged Owl**/ Sijú Cotunto/**BLOW**	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC

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216.	☐ *Glaucidium siju*/**Cuban Pygmy-Owl**/Sijú Platanero/**CUPO**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Glaucidium siju sijú*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Glaucidium siju vittatum*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Glaucidium siju turquinense*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
217.	☐ *Athene cunicularia*/**Burrowing Owl**/Sijú de Sabana/**BUOW**	LC	-	U	Br	YR^{W}	-	L
	☐ *Athene cunicularia floridana* **(Florida)**	LC	-	R	-	WR	-	P
	☐ *Athene cunicularia guantanamensis* **(*guadeloupensis* Group)**	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
218.	☐ *Asio otus wilsonianus*/**Long-eared Owl (American)**/Buho Chico (SEO)/**LEOW**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
219.	☐ *Asio stygius siguapa*/**Stygian Owl**/Siguapa/**STOW**	LC	CU	U	Br	YR	-	PC
220.	☐ *Asio flammeus domingensis*/**Short-eared Owl (Antillean)**/ Cárabo/**SEOW**	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	1.38.TROGONS, TODIES AND ALLIES							
	Order: TROGONIFORMES Family: Trogonidae							
221.	☐ *Priotelus temnurus*/**Cuban Trogon**/Tocororo/**CUTR**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Priotelus temnurus temnurus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Priotelus temnurus vescus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Todidae							
222.	☐ *Todus multicolor*/**Cuban Tody**/Cartacuba/**CUTO**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae							
223.	☐ *Megaceryle alcyon*/**Belted Kingfisher**/Martín Pescador/**BEKI**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	1.39.WOODPECKERS							
	Order: PICIFORMES Family: Picidae							
224.	☐ *Melanerpes superciliaris*/**West Indian Woodpecker**/ Carpintero Jabado/**WIWO**	LC	GA-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Melanerpes superciliaris murceus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
225.	☐ *Sphyrapicus varius*/**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**/ Carpintero de Paso/**YBSA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
226.	☐ *Xiphidiopicus percussus*/**Cuban Green Woodpecker**/ Carpintero Verde/**CGWO**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Xiphidiopicus percussus percussus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Xiphidiopicus percussus insulaepinorum*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	_	L
227.	☐ *Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus*/**Northern Flicker (Cuban)**/Carpintero Escapulario/**NOFL**	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
228.	☐ *Colaptes fernandinae*/**Fernandina's Flicker**/Carpintero Churroso/**FEFL**	**EN**/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L

	Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
229.	☐ *Dryocopus pileatus*/**Pileated Woodpeker**/Carpintero Norteamericano/**PIWO**	LC	-	VR	-	V	.	P
230.	☐ *Campephilus principalis bairdii*/**Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban)**/Carpintero Real/**IBWO**	**CR (Ex?)**	CU	XR	Br	YR	-	L
	1.40.FALCONS AND ALLIES							
	Order: FALCONIFORMES Family: Falconidae							
231.	☐ *Caracara plancus cheriway*/**Crested Caracara**/ Caraira/**CRCA**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
232.	☐ *Falco sparverius*/**American Kestrel**/Cernícalo/**AMKE**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR^{W}	-	PC
	☐ *Falco sparverius sparverius* **(Northern)**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Falco sparverius sparverioides* **(Cuban)**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
233.	☐ *Falco columbarius columbarius*/**Merlin (Taiga)**/Halcón de Palomas/**MERL**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
234.	☐ *Falco peregrinus*/**Peregrine Falcon**/Halcón Peregrino/**PEFA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Falco peregrinus anatum* **(North American)**	LC	-	FC	Br?	T-WR-PM?	-	PC
	☐ *Falco peregrinus tundrius* **(tundrius)**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	1.41.PARROTS AND PARAKEETS							
	Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae							
235.	☐ *Ara ararauna*/**Blue-and-yellow Macaw**/Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo/**BAYM**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	**P-C7**	L
236.	☐ *Ara tricolor*/**Cuban Macaw**/Guacamayo Cubano/**CUBM**	**Ex**	CU	-	-	-	-	-
237.	☐ *Ara macao ssp.*/**Scarlet Macaw**/Guacamayo Rojo/**SCMA**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	**P-C7**	L
238.	☐ *Ara chloropterus*/**Red-and-green Macaw**/Guacamayo Rojo y Azul/**RAGM**	LC	-	U	Br	YR	**P-C7**	L
239.	☐ *Psittacara euops*/**Cuban Parakeet**/Catey/**CPAK**	**VU/*EN***	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
240.	☐ *Amazona leucocephala*/**Cuban Amazon (Cuban)**/Cotorra/**CPAT**	**NT**	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	☐ *Amazona leucocephala leucocephala*	**NT/*VU***	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	QC
	1.42.FLYCATCHERS AND ALLIES							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tyrannidae							
241.	☐ *Myiarchus crinitus*/**Great Crested Flycatcher**/Bobito de Cresta/**GCFL**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
242.	☐ *Myiarchus sagrae*/**La Sagra's Flycatcher**/Bobito Grande/**LSFL**	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Myiarchus sagrae sagrae*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
243.	☐ *Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa*/**Tropical Kingbird (Middle America)**/Pitirre Tropical/**TRKI**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR	-	P
244.	☐ *Tyrannus vociferans vociferans*/**Cassin's Kingbird**/ Pitirre de Cassin/**CAKI**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P

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245.	☐ *Tyrannus verticalis*/**Western Kingbird**/Pitirre del Oeste/**WEKI**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
246.	☐ *Tyrannus tyrannus*/**Eastern Kingbird**/Pitirre Americano/**EAKI**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
247.	☐ *Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis*/**Gray Kingbird**/ Pitirre Abejero/**GRAK**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR[PM24]	-	PC
248.	☐ *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*/**Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead**)/Pitirre Guatíbere/**LOKI**	LC	GA/LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
249.	☐ *Tyrannus cubensis*/**Giant Kingbird**/Pitirre Real/**GIKI**	**EN**	CU-LY †	U	Br	YR	-	QC
250.	☐ *Tyrannus forficatus*/**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher**/Bobito Cola de Tijera/ **STFL**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
251.	☐ *Tyrannus savana* ssp?/**Fork-tailed Flycatcher**/Pitirre de Cola Ahorquillada/**FTFL**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
252.	☐ *Elaenia martinica spp. (prob. caymanensis)*/**Caribbean Elaenia (Chinchorro)**/Elaenia Caribeña/**CAEL**	LC	-	VR	?	V[25]	-	L
253.	☐ *Contopus sordidulus* (prob. *saturatus*)/**Western Wood-Pewee**/Bobito de Bosque del Oeste/**WEWP**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
254.	☐ *Contopus virens*/**Eastern Wood-Pewee**/Bobito de Bosque del Este/**EAWP**	LC	-	FC-R	-	T-WR	-	QC
255.	☐ *Contopus caribaeus*/**Cuban Pewee**/Bobito Chico/**CUPE**	LC	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Contopus caribaeus caribaeus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Contopus caribaeus morenoi*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Contopus caribaeus nerlyi*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	L
256.	☐ *Empidonax flaviventris*/**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**/ Bobito Amarillo/**YBFL**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
257.	☐ *Empidonax virescens*/**Acadian Flycatcher**/Bobito Verde/**ACFL**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
258.	☐ *Empidonax alnorum*/**Alder Flycatcher**/Bobito de los Alisos/**ALFL**	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
259.	☐ *Empidonax traillii*/**Willow Flycatcher**/Bobito de los Sauces/**WIFL**	LC	-	VR	-	T	-	P
260.	☐ *Empidonax minimus*/**Least Flycatcher**/Bobito Chico Americano/**LEFL**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
261.	☐ *Sayornis phoebe*/**Eastern Phoebe**/Bobito Americano/**EAPH**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
262.	☐ *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (prob. *blatteus*)/**Vermilion Flycatcher (Northern?)**/Bobito Bermellón/**VEFL**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
	1.43.VIREOS AND CROWS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Vireonidae							
263.	☐ *Vireo griseus*/**White-eyed Vireo**/Vireo de Ojo Blanco/**WEVI**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Vireo griseus griseus* **(White-eyed)**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Vireo griseus noveboracensis* **(White-eyed)**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC

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264.	☐ *Vireo crassirostris*/**Thick-billed Vireo**/Vireo de Bahamas/**TBVI**	**LC**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Vireo crassirostris cubensis*	*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
265.	☐ *Vireo gundlachii*/**Cuban Vireo**/Juan Chiví/**CUVI**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
266.	☐ *Vireo flavifrons*/**Yellow-throated Vireo**/Verdón de Pecho Amarillo/**YTVI**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
267.	☐ *Vireo solitarius solitarius*/**Blue-headed Vireo**/Verdón de Cabeza Gris/**BHVI**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	PC
268.	☐ *Vireo philadelphicus*/**Philadelphia Vireo**/Vireo de Filadelfia/**PHVI**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
269.	☐ *Vireo* (probably *gilvus*)/**Eastern Warbling Vireo**/Vireo Cantor del Este/**EWVI**[26]	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
270.	☐ *Vireo olivaceus*/**Red-eyed Vireo**/Vireo de Ojo Rojo/**REVI**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
271.	☐ *Vireo altiloquus barbatulus*/**Black-whiskered Vireo**/ Bien-te-veo/**BWVI**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR	-	PC
272.	☐ *Vireo magister magister*/**Yucatán Vireo**/Vireo de Yucatán/**YUVI**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Laniidae							
273.	☐ *Lanius* sp. prob. *ludovicianus*/**Shrike sp. (probably Loggerhead Shrike)**/Alcaudón (prob. Americano)	-	-	XR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae							
274.	☐ *Corvus minutus*/**Cuban Palm Crow**/Cao Ronco/**PACR**	LC⚠	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
275.	☐ *Corvus nasicus*/**Cuban Crow**/Cao Montero/**CUCR**	LC	CU-LY	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	1.44.SWALLOWS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Hirundinidae							
276.	☐ *Riparia riparia riparia*/**Bank Swallow**/Golondrina de Collar/**BANS**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
277.	☐ *Tachycineta bicolor*/**Tree Swallow**/Golondrina de Árboles/**TRES**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
278.	☐ *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*/**Bahama Swallow**/ Golondrina de Bahamas/**BAHS**	**EN**	-	FC-R	-	V-RV	-	P-L
279.	☐ *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*/**Northern Rough-winged Swallow**/Golondrina de Alas Ásperas/**NRWS**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis* **(Northern)**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Stelgidopteryx serripennis psammochrous* **(Northern)**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
280.	☐ *Progne subis subis*/**Purple Martin (subis/arboricola)**/ Golondrina Azul Americana/**PUMA**	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	QC
281.	☐ *Progne cryptoleuca*/**Cuban Martin**/Golondrina Azul Cubana/**CUMA**	LC	-	Co	Br	SR	-	PC
282.	☐ *Progne dominicensis*/**Caribbean Martin**/Golondrina Caribeña/**CAMA**	LC	-	VR	Br	V	-	P

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283.	☐ *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*/**Barn Swallow (American)**/Golondrina Cola de Tijera/**BARS**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
284.	☐ *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota*/**Cliff Swallow (*pyrrhonota* Group)**/Golondrina de Farallón/**CLSW**	LC	-	R-U?	-	T	-	P
285.	☐ *Petrochelidon fulva fulva*/**Cave Swallow (Caribbean)**/ Golondrina de Cuevas/**CASW**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-SR^{PM}	-	PC
	1.45.KINGLETS, WAXWINGS, GNATCATCHERS AND WRENS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Regulidae							
286.	☐ *Corthylio calendula calendula*/**Ruby-crowned Kinglet**/ Reyezuelo/**RCKI**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Polioptilidae							
287.	☐ *Polioptila lembeyei*/**Cuban Gnatcatcher**/ Sinsontillo/**CUGN**	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	Rg
288.	☐ *Polioptila caerulea caerulea*/**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**/ Rabudita/**BGGN**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Troglodytidae							
289.	☐ *Troglodytes aedon aedon*/**Northern House Wren**/ Troglodita Americano/**HOWR**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
290.	☐ *Ferminia cerverai*/**Zapata Wren**/Ferminia/**ZAWR**	**EN**	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Sturnidae							
291.	☐ *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*/**European Starling**/ Estornino/**EUST**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
292.	☐ *Acridotheres tristis*/**Common Myna**/Miná Común/**COMY**[27]	LC	-	VR	Br	V	**P-C6**	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Mimidae							
293.	☐ *Dumetella carolinensis*/**Gray Catbird**/Zorzal Gato/**GRCA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
294.	☐ *Toxostoma rufum rufum*/**Brown Thrasher**/Sinsonte Colorado/**BRTH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
295.	☐ *Mimus gundlachii*/**Bahama Mockingbird**/Sinsonte Prieto/**BAMO**	LC	GA-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Mimus gundlachii gundlachii*	*NT*	CU-LY	R	Br	YR	-	L
296.	☐ *Mimus polyglottos orpheus*/**Northern Mockingbird**/ Sinsonte/**NOMO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	1.46.SOLITAIRES, THRUSHES AND MIMICS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Turdidae							
297.	☐ *Sialia sialis sialis*/**Eastern Bluebird (Eastern)**/Azulejo Pechirrojo/**EABL**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
298.	☐ *Myadestes elisabeth*/**Cuban Solitaire**/Ruiseñor/**CUSO**	**NT**/*VU*	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth*	**NT**/*VU*	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Myadestes elisabeth retrusus*	**Ex**	CU	†	Br	YR	-	L

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299.	☐ *Catharus fuscescens*/**Veery**/Tordo Colorado/**VEER**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	☐ *Catharus fuscescens fuscescens*	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	☐ *Catharus fuscescens salicicola*	LC	-	VR?	-	T	-	P
300.	☐ *Catharus minimus*/**Gray-cheeked Thrush**/Tordo de Mejillas Grises/**GCTH**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	L
	☐ *Catharus minimus minimus*	LC	-	U	-	T	-	P
	☐ *Catharus minimus aliciae*	LC	-	U	-	T	-	L
301.	☐ *Catharus bicknelli*/**Bicknell's Thrush**/Tordo de Bicknell/**BITH**	VU/*EN*	-	U	-	T-WR	-	L
302.	☐ *Catharus ustulatus* prob. *swainsoni*/**Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed)**/Tordo de Espalda Olivada/**SWTH**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
303.	☐ *Catharus guttatus* (prob. *faxoni*)/**Hermit Thrush**/ Tordo de Cola Colorada/**HETH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
304.	☐ *Hylocichla mustelina*/**Wood Thrush**/Tordo Pecoso/**WOTH**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
305.	☐ *Turdus migratorius*/**American Robin (migratorius Group)**/Zorzal Migratorio/**AMRO**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	☐ *Turdus migratorius migratorius* **(*migratorius* Group)**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	☐ *Turdus migratorius achrusterus* **(*migratorius* Group)**	LC	-	VR	-	V?	-	P
306.	☐ *Turdus plumbeus*/**Red-legged Thrush**/Zorzal Real/**RLTH**[28]	LC	WC	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Turdus plumbeus schistaceus* **(Cuban slaty)**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	☐ *Turdus plumbeus rubripes* **(Rusty bellied)**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Muscicapidae							
307.	☐ *Oenanthe oenanthe* prob. *leucorhoa*/**Northern Wheatear (Greenland)**/Tordo del Ártico/**NOWH**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Bombycillidae							
308.	☐ *Bombycilla garrulus* (prob. *pallidiceps*)/**Bohemian Waxwing**/Picotero Europeo/**BOWA**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
309.	☐ *Bombycilla cedrorum*/**Cedar Waxwing**/Picotero del Cedro/**CEDW**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
	1.47.FINCHES AND SPARROWS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae							
310.	☐ *Lonchura punctulata ssp.*/**Scaly-breasted Munia (Checkered)**/Damero/**SBMU**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	**N-C1-C5?**	PC
311.	☐ *Lonchura malacca ssp.*/**Tricolored Munia**/Monja Tricolor/**TRMU**	LC	-	FC	Br	YR	**N-C1-C5?**	PC
312.	☐ ***Lonchura atricapilla* ssp./**Chestnut Munia**/Monja Castaña/**CHMU**	LC	-	R	Br	YR	**N-C1-C5?**	L

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	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passeridae							
313.	☐ *Passer domesticus domesticus*/**House Sparrow**/Gorrión Doméstico/**HOSP**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	**N-C1**	PC
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Motacillidae							
314.	☐ *Motacilla alba lugens*/**White Wagtail**/Lavandera Blanca/ **WHWA**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
315.	☐ *Anthus rubescens rubescens*/**American Pipit (*rubescens* Group)**/Bisbita Norteamericana (SEO)/**AMPI**	LC	-	R	-	V-RV	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae							
316.	☐ *Spinus psaltria jouyi*/**Lesser Goldfinch**/Chichí Bacal/**LEGO**	LC	-	-	-	-	**P-C6**	L
317.	☐ ***Spinus tristis* ssp. (prob. *tristis*)/**American Goldfinch**/Jilguero Americano/**AMGO**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Calcariidae							
318.	☐ *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*/**Lapland Longspur**/ Escribano Lapón (SEO)/**LALO**	LC	-	R[29]	-	RV	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Passerellidae							
319.	☐ *Ammodramus savannarum* (cf.) *pratensis*? /**Grasshopper Sparrow**/Chamberguito/**GRSP**	LC	-	U	Br	T-YR	-	QC
320.	☐ *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*/**Lark Sparrow**/ Gorrión de Uñas Largas /**LASP**	LC	-	R-VR	-	T-WR?	-	P
321.	☐ *Spizella passerina passerina*/**Chipping Sparrow**/ Gorrión de Cabeza Parda/**CHSP**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
322.	☐ *Spizella pallida*/**Clay-colored Sparrow**/Gorrión Colorado/**CCSP**	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
323.	☐ *Junco hyemalis*/**Dark-eyed Junco**/Junco de Ojos Oscuros/**DEJU**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	☐ *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*/**SCJU**/**(Slate-colored)**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	☐ *Junco hyemalis mearnsi*/**PSJU**/**(Pink-sided)**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
324.	☐ *Zonotrichia leucophrys*/**White-crowned Sparrow**/ Gorrión de Coronilla Blanca/**WCSP**	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
	☐ *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*/**EWCS**/ **(leucophrys)**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	P
	☐ *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*/**GWCS**/ **(Gambel's)**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	P
325.	☐ *Zonotrichia querula*/**Harris´s Sparrow**/Gorrión de Harris/	NT	-	VR	-	V	-	P
326.	☐ *Zonotrichia albicollis* (white striped morph)/**White-throated Sparrow**/Gorrión de Garganta Blanca/**WTSP**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
327.	☐ *Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis*/**Savannah Sparrow (Savannah)**/Gorrión de Sabana/**SAVS**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
328.	☐ *Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii*/**Lincoln's Sparrow**/ Gorrión de Lincoln/**LISP**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR?	-	QC

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329.	☐ *Melospiza melodia*/**Song Sparrow**/Gorrión Cantor/**SOSP**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
330.	☐ *Torreornis inexpectata*/**Zapata Sparrow**/Cabrerito de la Ciénaga/**ZASP**	**NT**/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata*	**NT**/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Torreornis inexpectata sigmani*	**NT**/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Torreornis inexpectata varonai*	**NT**/*VU*	CU	U	Br	YR	-	L
331.	☐ *Pipilo chlorurus*/**Green-tailed Towhee**/Gorrión de Cola Verde/**GTTO**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
	1.48.SPINDALIS, BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES AND ALLIES							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Phaenicophilidae							
332.	☐ *Spindalis zena*/**Western Spindalis**/Cabrero/**WESP**	LC	GA-LY-WC	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Spindalis zena pretrei*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteriidae							
333.	☐ *Icteria virens virens*/**Yellow-breasted Chat (virens)**/ Bijirita Grande/**YBCH**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Teretistridae							
334.	☐ *Teretistris fernandinae*/**Yellow-headed Warbler**/ Chillina/**YHWA**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
335.	☐ *Teretistris fornsi*/**Oriente Warbler** /Pechero/**ORWA**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae							
336.	☐ *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*/**Yellow-headed Blackbird**/Mayito de Cabeza Amarilla/**YHBL**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
337.	☐ *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*/**Bobolink**/Chambergo/**BOBO**	LC	-	FC-R	-	T	-	L
338.	☐ *Sturnella magna*/**Eastern Meadowlark**/ Sabanero/**EAME**	**NT**	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Sturnella magna hippocrepis*/**Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban)**/Sabanero	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
339.	☐ *Icterus melanopsis*/**Cuban Oriole**/Solibio/**CUOR**	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
340.	☐ *Icterus spurius*/**Orchard Oriole (Orchard)**/Turpial de Huertos/**OROR**	LC	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	P
341.	☐ *Icterus cucullatus* (cf. *igneus*)/**Hooded Oriole**/Turpial de Capucha/**HOOR**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
342.	☐ *Icterus galbula*/**Baltimore Oriole**/Turpial/**BAOR**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
343.	☐ *Agelaius assimilis*/**Red-shouldered Blackbird**/Mayito de Ciénaga/**RSBL**	LC[31]/*VU*	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
344.	☐ *Agelaius humeralis*/**Tawny-shouldered Blackbird**/ Mayito/**TSBL**	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Agelaius humeralis scopulus*	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	L
	☐ *Agelaius humeralis humeralis*	LC	GA	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
345.	☐ *Molothrus bonariensis minimus*/**Shiny Cowbird**/Pájaro Vaquero/**SHCO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC

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346.	☐ *Molothrus aeneus aeneus*/**Bronzed Cowbird**/Vaquero de Ojos Rojos/**BRCO**[32]	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
347.	☐ *Molothrus ater ater*/**Brown-headed Cowbird**/Pajaro Vaquero Americano/**BHCO**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P
348.	☐ *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*/**Cuban Blackbird**/Totí/**CUBL**	LC	CU	Co	Br[33]	YR	-	PC
349.	☐ *Quiscalus mexicanus*/**Great-tailed Grackle**/ Chichinguaco Mexicano/**GTGR**	LC	-	VR	-	V[34]	-	P
350.	☐ *Quiscalus niger*/**Greater Antillean Grackle**/ Chichinguaco/**GAGR**	LC	GA	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
	☐ *Quiscalus niger caribaeus*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg
	☐ *Quiscalus niger gundlachii*	LC	CU	Co	Br	YR	-	QC
	1.49.WARBLERS							
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae							
351.	☐ *Seiurus aurocapilla*/**Ovenbird**/Señorita de Monte/**OVEN**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla*	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Seiurus aurocapilla furvior*	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
352.	☐ *Helmitheros vermivorum*/**Worm-eating Warbler**/ Bijirita Gusanera/**WEWA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
353.	☐ *Parkesia motacilla*/**Louisiana Waterthrush**/Señorita de Río/**LOWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
354.	☐ *Parkesia noveboracensis*/**Northern Waterthrush**/ Señorita de Manglar/**NOWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
355.	☐ *Vermivora bachmanii*/**Bachman's Warbler**/Bijirita de Bachman/**BAWA**	**CR (PE)**	-	†?	-	WR	-	L
356.	☐ *Vermivora chrysoptera*/**Golden-winged Warbler**/Bijirita de Alas Doradas/**GWWA**	**NT**	-	R	-	T	-	P
357.	☐ *Vermivora cyanoptera*/**Blue-winged Warbler**/Bijirita de Alas Azules/**BWWA**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
358.	☐ *Mniotilta varia*/**Black-and-white Warbler**/Bijirita Trepadora/**BAWW**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
359.	☐ *Protonotaria citrea*/**Prothonotary Warbler**/Bijirita Protonotaria/**PROW**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
360.	☐ *Limnothlypis swainsonii*/**Swainson's Warbler**/Bijirita de Swainson/**SWWA**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
361.	☐ *Leiothlypis peregrina*/**Tennessee Warbler**/Bijirita de Tennessee/**TEWA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	L
362.	☐ *Leiothlypis celata celata*/**Orange-crowned Warbler (celata)**/Bijirita de Coronilla Anaranjada/**OCWA**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
363.	☐ *Leiothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*/**Nashville Warbler (ruficapilla)**/Bijirita de Nashville/**NAWA**	LC	-	R	-	V-WR?	-	P
364.	☐ *Oporornis agilis*/**Connecticut Warbler**/Bijirita de Connecticut/**CONW**	LC	-	R	-	V	-	P

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365.	☐ *Geothlypis philadelphia*/**Mourning Warbler**/Bijirita de Cabeza Gris/**MOWA**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
366.	☐ *Geothlypis formosa*/**Kentucky Warbler**/Bijirita de Kentucky/**KEWA**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
367.	☐ *Geothlypis trichas trichas*/**Common Yellowthroat (*trichas* Group)**/Caretica/**COYE**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
368.	☐ *Setophaga citrina*/**Hooded Warbler**/Monjita/**HOYE**	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	PC
369.	☐ *Setophaga ruticilla*/**American Redstart**/ Candelita/**AMRE**	LC	-	Co	-	WR	-	PC
370.	☐ *Setophaga kirtlandii*/**Kirtland´s Warbler**/Bijirita de Kirtland/**KIWA**	NT	-	XR	-	V	-	P
371.	☐ *Setophaga tigrina*/**Cape May Warbler**/Bijirita Atigrada/**CMWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
372.	☐ *Setophaga cerulea*/**Cerulean Warbler**/Bijirita Azulosa/**CERW**	NT	-	R	-	T	-	P
373.	☐ *Setophaga americana*/**Northern Parula**/Bijirita Chica/**NOPA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
374.	☐ *Setophaga magnolia*/**Magnolia Warbler**/Bijirita Magnolia/**MAWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
375.	☐ *Setophaga castanea*/**Bay-breasted Warbler**/Bijirita Castaña/**BBWA**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	QC
376.	☐ *Setophaga fusca*/**Blackburnian Warbler**/Bijirita Blackburniana/**BLBW**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
377.	☐ *Setophaga petechia gundlachi* (Greater Antillean)/**Mangrove Yellow Warbler**/Canario de Manglar/**MYWA**	LC	-	Co	Br	T-YR	-	P
378.	☐ *Setophaga aestiva aestiva*/**Northern Yellow Warbler**/ Canario de Manglar Americano/**NYWA**	LC	-	FC	-	T	-	PC
379.	☐ *Setophaga pensylvanica*/**Chestnut-sided Warbler**/ Bijirita de Costados Castaños/**CSWA**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	QC
380.	☐ *Setophaga striata*/**Blackpoll Warbler**/Bijirita de Cabeza Negra/**BLPW**	NT	-	FC	-	T-WR?	-	QC
381.	☐ *Setophaga caerulescens*/**Black-throated Blue Warbler**/Bijirita Azul de Garganta Negra/**BTBW**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga caerulescens caerulescens*	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga caerulescens cairnsi*	LC	-	U	-	T-WR	-	QC
382.	☐ *Setophaga palmarum*/**Palm Warbler**/Bijirita Común/**PAWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga palmarum palmarum*/**WPWA**/**(Western)**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea*/**YPWA**/ **(Yellow)**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
383.	☐ *Setophaga pityophila*/**Olive-capped Warbler**/Bijirita del Pinar/**OCAW**	LC/*VU*	CU-LY	Co	Br	YR	-	Rg

	Latin Name/English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ Alpha Code	Threat status	End. Reg.	Abun. status	Breed status	Resid. status	Exot.	Dist.
384.	☐ *Setophaga pinus pinus*/**Pine Warbler**/Bijirita de Pinos/**PIWA**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
385.	☐ *Setophaga coronata*/**Yellow-rumped Warbler**/Bijirita Coronada/**YRWA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga coronata coronata*/**MYWA**/**(Myrtle)**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga coronata auduboni*/**AUWA**/ **(Audubon's)**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
386.	☐ *Setophaga dominica*/**Yellow-throated Warbler**/Bijirita de Garganta Amarilla/**YTWA**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga dominica dominica* **(dominica/stoddardi)**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga dominica stoddardi* **(dominica/stoddardi)**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR?	-	P
	☐ *Setophaga dominica albilora* **(albilora)**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
387.	☐ *Setophaga discolor*/**Prairie Warbler**/Mariposa Galana/**PRAW**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga discolor discolor*	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
	☐ *Setophaga discolor paludicola*	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
388.	☐ *Setophaga nigrescens* ssp./**Black-throated Gray Warbler**/Bijirita Gris/**BTYW**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
389.	☐ *Setophaga townsendi*/**Townsend's Warbler**/Bijirita de Townsend/**TOWA**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P
390.	☐ *Setophaga virens*/**Black-throated Green Warbler**/ Bijirita de Garganta Negra/**BTNW**	LC	-	Co	-	T-WR	-	PC
391.	☐ *Cardellina canadensis*/**Canada Warbler**/Bijirita de Canadá/**CAWA**	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
392.	☐ *Cardellina pusilla pileolata*/**Wilson's Warbler**/Bijirita de Wilson/**WIWA**	LC	-	R	-	T-WR	-	P
	☐ *Cardellina pusilla pileolata* **(pileolata)**	LC	-	VR	-	T-WR	-	P
	☐ *Cardellina pusilla pusilla* **(pusilla)**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
1.50.TANAGERS, GROSSBEAKS, BUNTINGS AND ALLIES								
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae							
393.	☐ *Piranga rubra rubra*/**Summer Tanager**/Cardenal Rojo/**SUTA**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	QC
394.	☐ *Piranga olivacea*/**Scarlet Tanager**/Cardenal Alinegro/**SCTA**	LC	-	U	-	T	-	PC
395.	☐ *Piranga ludoviciana*/**Western Tanager**/Cardenal del Oeste/**WETA**	LC	-	VR	-	V	-	P
396.	☐ *Pheucticus ludovicianus*/**Rose-breasted Grosbeak**/ Degollado/**RBGR**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
397.	☐ *Pheucticus melanocephalus*/**Black-headed Grosbeak**/ Degollado Cabecinegro/**BHGR**	LC	-	XR	-	V	-	P

	Latin Name/**English Name**/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ **Alpha Code**	**Threat status**	**End. Reg.**	**Abun. status**	**Breed status**	**Resid. status**	**Exot.**	**Dist.**
398.	☐ *Passerina caerulea caerulea*/**Blue Grosbeak**/ Azulejón/**BLGR**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
399.	☐ *Passerina amoena*/**Lazuli Bunting**/Mariposa Azul/**LAZB**	LC	-	VR	-	V-T?	-	P
400.	☐ *Passerina cyanea*/**Indigo Bunting**/Azulejo/**INBU**	LC	-	FC	-	T-WR	-	PC
401.	☐ *Passerina ciris ciris*/**Painted Bunting**/Mariposa/**PABU**	LC/*VU*	-	U-R	-	T-WR	-	PC
402.	☐ *Spiza americana*/**Dickcissel**/Gorrión de Pecho Amarillo/**DICK**	LC	-	R	-	T	-	P
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Thraupidae							
403.	☐ *Sicalis flaveola ssp.*/**Saffron Finch (Saffron)**/Gorrión Azafrán/**SAFI**	LC	-	VR	-	V	**N-C5?**	P
404.	☐ ****Volatinia jacarina splendens*/**Blue-black Grassquit**/ Arrocero Negrito/**BGRA**	LC	-	XR	-	V	**?**	P
405.	☐ *Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes*/**Red-legged Honeycreeper**/Aparecido de San Diego/**RLHO**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
406.	☐ *Coereba flaveola bahamensis*/**Bananaquit (Bahamas)**/Reinita/**BANA**	LC	-	R	Br	V- YR	-	L
407.	☐ *Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus*/**Yellow-faced Grassquit**/ Tomeguín de la Tierra/**YFGR**	LC	-	Co	Br	YR	-	PC
408.	☐ *Melopyrrha nigra*/**Cuban Bullfinch**/Negrito/**CUBU**	**NT**	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
409.	☐ *Phonipara canora*/**Cuban Grassquit**/Tomeguín del Pinar/**CUGR**[35]	LC	CU	FC	Br	YR	-	PC
410.	☐ *Melanospiza bicolor bicolor*/**Black-faced Grassquit**/ Tomeguín Prieto/**BFGR**	LC	-	R	Br	YR	-	P

1.51.Table 2: Cuban Endemisms according to categories

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

8.	*Accipiter striatus fringilloides***/Sharp-shinned Hawk (Caribbean)**/Gavilancito
9.	*Buteo platypterus cubanensis***/Broad-winged Hawk (Caribbean)**/Gavilán Bobo
10.	*Athene cunicularia guantanamensis* **/Burrowing Owl (Guadeloupensis)**/Sijú de Sabana
11.	*Asio stygius siguapa***/Stygian Owl**/Siguapa
12.	*Melanerpes superciliaris superciliaris***/West Indian Woodpecker**/Carpintero Jabado
13.	*Melanerpes superciliaris murceus*
14.	*Campephilus principalis bairdii***/Ivory-billed Woodpecker (Cuban)**/Carpintero Real
15.	*Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus*/**Northern Flicker (Cuban)**/Carpintero Escapulario
16.	*Amazona leucocephala leucocephala***/Cuban Amazon (Cuban)**/Cotorra
17.	*Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus***/Loggerhead Kingbird (Loggerhead)**/Pitirre Guatíbere
18.	*Contopus caribaeus caribaeus***/Cuban Pewee**/Bobito Chico
19.	*Contopus caribaeus morenoi*
20.	*Contopus caribaeus nerlyi*
21.	*Vireo crassirostris cubensis***/Thick-billed Vireo**/Vireo de Bahamas
22.	*Turdus plumbeus schistaceus***/Red-legged Thrush (*rubripes* Group)**/Zorzal Real
23.	*Turdus plumbeus rubripes* **(*rubripes* Group)**
24.	*Spindalis zena pretrei* **/Western Spindalis**/Cabrero
25.	*Sturnella magna hippocrepis***/Eastern Meadowlark (Cuban)**/Sabanero
26.	*Agelaius humeralis scopulus***/Tawny-shouldered Blackbird**/Mayito
27.	*Quiscalus niger caribaeus/***Greater Antillean Grackle***/*Chichinguaco
28.	*Quiscalus niger gundlachii*

	WEST INDIAN ENDEMICS IN CUBA	**Near Endemic (NE)***
1.	*Dendrocygna arborea*/**West Indian Whistling-Duck**/Yaguasa Cubana	-
2.	*Patagioenas inornata inornata***/Plain Pigeon**/Torcaza Boba	-
3.	*Coccyzus merlini***/Great Lizard-Cuckoo**/Arriero o Guacaica	NE
4.	*Tachornis phoenicobia***/Antillean Palm-Swift**/Vencejito de Palma	-
5.	*Riccordia ricordii***/Cuban Emerald**/Zunzún	NE
6.	*Melanerpes superciliaris***/West Indian Woodpecker**/Carpintero Jabado	-
7.	*Amazona leucocephala***/Cuban Amazon**/Cotorra	-
8.	*Myiarchus sagrae***/La Sagra's Flycatcher**/Bobito Grande	NE
9.	*Tyrannus caudifasciatus*/**Loggerhead Kingbird**/Pitirre Guatíbere	-
10.	*Tyrannus cubensis***/Giant Kingbird**/Pitirre Real	NE
11.	*Contopus caribaeus***/Cuban Pewee**/Bobito Chico	NE
12.	*Vireo crassirostris***/Thick-billed Vireo**/Vireo de Bahamas	**-**
13.	*Corvus nasicus***/Cuban Crow**/Cao Montero	NE
14.	*Mimus gundlachii***/Bahama Mockingbird**/Sinsonte Prieto	**-**
15.	*Turdus plumbeus***/Red-legged Thrush**/Zorzal Real	**-**
16.	*Spindalis zena***/Western Spindalis**/Cabrero	NE
17.	*Agelaius humeralis***/Tawny-shouldered Blackbird**/Mayito	NE
18.	*Quiscalus niger***/Greater Antillean Grackle**/Chichinguaco	**-**
19.	*Setophaga pityophila***/Olive-capped Warbler**/Bijirita del Pinar	NE

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

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

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

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

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ *Latin Name*	Source	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
	Order: TINAMIFORMES Family: Tinamidae			
1.	☐ Tinamidae sp. (not specified)/**Tinamou**	Bond, 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Cracidae			
2.	☐ *Ortalis vetula ssp.*/**Plain Chachalaca**/Chachalaca norteña	Bond, 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Odontophoridae			
3.	☐ *Callipepla californica ssp.* /**California Quail**/ Colín de California (SEO)	Bond, 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
4.	☐ *Cyrtonyx montezumae ssp.*/**Montezuma Quail**/ Colín de Montezuma	Bond 1950	North & Central Am.	P-C6
	Order: GALLIFORMES Family: Phasianidae			
5.	☐ *Alectoris barbara ssp.*/**Barbary Partridge**/Perdiz Moruna (SEO)	Bond 1950	N. Africa	P-C6
6.	☐ *Meleagris ocellata*/**Ocellated Turkey**/Guajolote (Pavo) Ocelado	Bond 1950	Central Am.	P-C6
7.	☐ *Coturnix japonica*/**Common/Japanese Quail**/ Codorniz Común	Navarro 2022	Asia	P-C1
	Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae			
8.	☐ *Geopelia cuneata*/**Diamond Dove**/Paloma Diamante	Navarro 2020	Australia	E
9.	☐ *Streptopelia roseogrisea*/**African Collared-dove**/Tórtola de Collar Africana	Navarro 2023	Africa	E
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae			
10.	☐ *Aramides sp.*/**Wood-Rail (not specified)**/Cotara (SEO) Gallinuela (sin especificar)	Bond 1950	Central & South Am.	P-C6
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae			
11.	☐ *Hesperoburhinus sp.*/**Thick-knee (not specified prob. Double-striped)**/Alcaraván (sin especificar)	Bond 1950	Cf. Central, South Am. & West Indies	P-C6
	Order: CORACIIFORMES Family: Alcedinidae			
12.	☐ *Alcedo atthis* ssp./**Common Kingfisher (Common)**/Martín Pescador Europeo	Rodríguez et al. 2005	Eurasia & North Africa	E?
	Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Cacatuidae			
13.	☐*Nymphicus holandicus*/**Cockatiel**/Cacatillo	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E

	English Name/Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ *Latin Name*	Source	Geog. Cob.	Categ.
	Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittaculidae			
14.	☐ *Eclectus polychloros*/**Papuan Eclectus**/Loro Ecléctico de Pápua	Navarro, 2024	Nueva Guinea, Papua, and other surrounding islands of Melanesia archipelago and North of Australia	E
15.	☐ *Psittacula krameri ssp.*/**Rose-ringed Parakeet**/ Cotorra de Kramer (SEO)	Kirwan 2000	Asia & Africa	E
16.	☐ *Melopsittacus undulatus*/**Budgerigar**/Periquito de Australia	Navarro & Reyes 2017	Australia	E
17.	☐ *Aratinga jandaya*/**Jandaya Parakeet**/Perico Jandaya[36]	Coronado, 2025	South America	E
	Order: PSITTACIFORMES Family: Psittacidae			
18.	☐ *Agapornis roseicolis ssp.*/**Rosy-faced Lovebird**/Agapornis	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Africa	E
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Tityridae			
19.	☐ *Pachyramphus polychopterus spp.*/**White-winged Becard**/Mosquero Cabezón de Alas Blancas	Com. by letter in Bond to Garrido, 1987 in possession of Garrido´s family	South and Central America	E
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Corvidae			
20.	☐ *Corvus splendens ssp.*/**House Crow**/Cuervo de la India	Ryall, 2016	Asia, Australia, Indonesia	E
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Silviidae			
21.	☐ *Sylvia atricapilla*/**Eurasian Blackcap**/Curruca Capirotada (SEO)	Rodríguez et al. 2017	Eurasia	V?-E
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae			
22.	☐ *Euplectes cf. hordaceus*/*afer*/**Bishop** sp./Obispo sp.	Garrido and Wiley, 2010, amended by Navarro, 2019	Africa	N-C5?/E?
23.	☐ *Euplectes macroura macroura*/**Yellow-mantled Widowbird**/Obispo Dorsiamarillo (SEO)	Rodríguez-Castañeda et al. 2017	Africa	E
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Estrildidae			
24.	☐ *Stagonopleura guttata*/**Diamond Firetail/** Diamante Moteado	Navarro, 2022	Australia	E
25.	☐ *Taeniopygia guttata*/**Zebra Finch**/Diamante Cebrita	Navarro, 2019	Africa & Australia	E
26.	☐ *Erythrura gouldiae* (domestic)/**Gouldian Finch**/Lady Gould	Navarro and Reyes, 2017	Australia	E

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

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

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

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

1.53.Table 4: Unconfirmed Forms

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

	English Name/ Cuban Common Name (CCN)/ *Latin Name*
	Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae
1.	☐ *Anas rubripes*/**American Black Duck**/Pato Negro Americano
2.	☐ *Aythya marila neartica*/**Greater Scaup**/Pato Morisco Raro
3.	☐ *Bucephala clangula*/**Common Goldeneye**/Porrón Osculado (SEO)
4.	☐ *Anas fulvigula fulvigula*/**Mottled Duck/**Pato Moteado
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae
5.	☐ *Calidris ferruginea*/**Curlew Sandpiper/**Correlimos Zarapitín (SEO)
6.	☐ *Calidris bairdii*/**Baird´s Sandpiper**/Playerito Unicolor
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae
7.	☐ *Egretta gularis*/**Western Reef-Heron/**Garceta Dimorfa
	Order: APODIFORMES Family: Apodidae
8.	☐ *Cypseloides niger borealis*/**Black Swift (borealis)**/Vencejo Negro
	Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae
9.	☐ *Buteo lagopus*/**Rough-legged Hawk**/Gavilán Calzado
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Trogloditidae
10.	☐ *Cistothorus palustris*/**Marsh Wren/**Troglodita de Ciénaga
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Ploceidae
11.	☐ *Ploceus cucullatus*/**Village Weaver**/Tejedor Común (SEO)
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Fringillidae
12.	☐ *Haemorhous purpureus*/**Purple Finch**/Camachuelo Purpúreo (SEO)
13.	☐ *Coccothraustes vespertinus*/**Evening Grosbeak/**Picogordo Vespertino (SEO)
14.	☐ *Spinus pinus*/**Pine Siskin**/Jilguero de los Pinos (SEO)
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Icteridae
15.	☐ *Icterus gularis*/**Altamira Oriole**/Turpial de Altamira
16.	☐ *Icterus mesomelas*/**Yellow-tailed Oriole**/Turpial de Cola Amarilla
17.	☐ *Euphagus carolinus*/**Rusty Blackbird/**Zanate Canadiense (SEO)
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Parulidae
18.	☐ *Leiothlypis virginiae*/**Virginia's Warbler**/Bijirita de Virginia
	Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Cardinalidae
19.	☐ *Cardinalis cardinalis*/**Northern Cardinal**/Cardenal Norteño (SEO)
20.	☐ *Passerina rositae*/**Rose-bellied Bunting**/Mariposa de Vientre Rosado
21.	☐ *Passerina ciris pallidior*/**Painted Bunting**/Mariposa
22.	☐ *Coereba flaveola caboti*/**Bananaquit (Quintana Roo)**/Reinita **(Quintana Roo)**[37]

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

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

	Species	Range
	Order: ANSERIFORMES Family: Anatidae	
1.	*Amazonetta cubensis*/**Cuban Amazoneta**/Amazoneta Cubana[38]	Cuba
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Nesotrochidae[39]	
2.	*Nesotrochis picapicensis*/**Cuban Cave "Rail"**/Gallinuela de Pica Pica	Cuba
	Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Gruidae	
3.	*Antigone cubensis*/**Cuban Flightless Crane**/Grulla Cubana	Cuba
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Burhinidae	
4.	*Hesperoburhinus bistriatus*/**Double-striped Thick-knee**/ Alcaraván Venezolano (Búcaro)	North and Middle America, Greater Antilles, Bahamas, Cuba
	Order: CHARADRIIFORMES Family: Scolopacidae	
5.	*Gallinago kakuki*/**West Indian Snipe**/Becasina Caribeña (Isleña)	Greater Antilles, Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Cuba
	Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Ciconiidae	
6.	*Ciconia maltha*/**La Brea Stork**/Cigüeña de la Brea	Pan-American
7.	*Ciconia* sp./**Stork** n.c.n./Cigueña n.c.n.	Cuba?
8.	*Mycteria wetmorei*/**Wetmore's Stork**/Cayama de Wetmore	North America-Cuba
	Order: CAPRIMULGUIFORMES Family: Caprimulguidae	
9.	*Siphonorhis daiquiri*/**Cuban Pauraque n.c.n.****/Torico Cubano	Cuba
	Order: PELECANIFORMES Family: Ardeidae	
10.	*Tigrisoma mexicanum*/**Bare-throated Tiger Heron**/Garza Tigre Mexicana	Middle America
	Order: CICONIIFORMES Family: Teratornithidae	
11.	*Oscaravis olsoni*/**Cuban Teratorn**/Teratorno Cubano	Cuba
	Order: CATHARTIFORMES Family: Cathartidae	
12.	*Gymnogyps varonai*/**Cuban Condor**/Cóndor Cubano	Cuba
13.	*Coragyps seductus*/**Cuban Black Vulture**/Zopilote Cubano	Cuba
14.	*Cathartes emsliei*/**Emslie's Vulture**/Aura de Emslie	Cuba
	Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES Family: Accipitridae	
15.	*Gigantohierax suarezi*/**Suárez's Giant Eagle**/Águila Gigante de Suárez	Cuba
16.	*Gigantohierax itchei*/**Itche's Eagle**/Águila de Itche	Cuba
17.	*Buteogallus* cf. *fragilis*/**Fragile Eagle**/Gavilán Frágil	North America-Cuba
18.	*Buteogallus borrasi*/**Borras' Hawk**/Gavilán de Borrás	Cuba
19.	*Buteogallus royi*/**Roy's Hawk**/Gavilán de Roy	Cuba
20.	*Buteogallus irpus*/**Wolf Hawk**/Gavilán Lobo	Cuba-Hispaniola
21.	*Buteo lineatus*/**Red-shouldered Hawk**/Gavilán de Hombros Rojos	North America- Bahamas-Cuba
22.	*Buteo sanfelipensis*/**San Felipe's Hawk**/Gavilán de San Felipe	Cuba

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

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

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

1.55. Comments

[1] *Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens*/**Black-bellied Whistling-Duck:** English names for groups are changed from Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (fulgens) to Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (Northern) and from Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (autumnalis) to Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (Southern) following Clements et al. 2025.

[2] *Apolochen aegiptiacus*/**Egyptian Goose: FIRST RECORD FOR CUBA**, an individual was shot by hunters in Pinar del Río Province and posted on social media in December, 2025 by Alexander Morales Zamora (Cazadores de Pinar del Río: https://www.facebook.com/groups/715392850503861/user/100063274712348/).

It was not possible to obtain more detailed information; however, photographs documenting the record were posted. The species is native to Sub-Saharan Africa and southern Europe. It has been introduced to several regions of North America, including Florida, where it has become successfully established with breeding populations and is common in certain habitats such as golf courses, resort complexes, and agricultural areas (Callaghan et al. 2020). Notably, records of the species were obtained in the Florida Keys during December 2025, specifically at Dry Tortugas National Park, Loggerhead Key (Cagle, 2025), and at Sombrero Key Golf Course (Hryniewich, 2025), between 18 and 28 December, respectively. These occurrences are likely associated with the arrival of an Arctic air mass that produced exceptionally cold temperatures during the first half of November. This should be considered the official report of the first record of the species for Cuba (Fig. 2).

[3] *Mareca penelope*/**Eurasian Wigeon:** The species had previously been reported (Stott, 2015) without photographic documentation (see main list Table 1). A new record, unfortunately also without photographs but supported by a well-detailed description dated 17 January 2025 from Cayo Coco, northern cays of Cuba, was uploaded to eBird. (Jolicoeur, 2025).

[4] **Order: COLUMBIFORMES Family: Columbidae:** Rearrangement of linear sequence of genera and species (Chesser et al. 2025).

[5] *Starnoenas cyanocephala*/**Blue-headed Quail-Dove:** Results obtained from molecular studies indicate that the genus *Starnoenas* represents a basal lineage and is sister to the species-rich subfamily Columbinae, which has a worldwide distribution. As a highly distinctive evolutionary lineage lacking close extant relatives, these findings support the recommendation to elevate the conservation priority of *Starnoenas* (Oswald et al. 2025).

[6] **Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Rallidae**: New linear sequence (Chesser et al. 2025)

[7] *Mustelirallus cerverai*/**Zapata Rail:** Many colleagues have questioned why none of the three species discovered in the Ciénaga de Zapata were recorded by the renowned ornithologist Juan C. Gundlach during his extensive work in Cuba. The explanation is straightforward and rooted in historical circumstances. According to the historical synthesis presented by Henry García González (2011), the first deep incursions into the swamp—those that later enabled permanent access—are known only from the early twentieth century, when the area began to be dominated by charcoal extraction activities. This activity intensified following the arrival of Galician immigrants around 1920, who constructed the first access canals and established temporary settlements within the swamp, while promoting an extractive economy centered on charcoal production. These developments allowed explorers and naturalists, such as Fermín Cervera, to penetrate the core of the wetland, facilitated by the continuous traffic generated by the charcoal industry. Prior to this period, access to the interior of the Ciénaga de Zapata was extremely limited due to the absence of infrastructure and severe logistical constraints.

[8] *Numenius hudsonicus*/**Hudsonian Whimbrel**: The separation between the Eurasian and American forms is justified by the concordance between diagnostic morphological differences and genetic evidence demonstrating prolonged reproductive isolation. In particular, individuals of the *hudsonicus* clade differ consistently from Eurasian taxa in body size, wing proportions, and plumage patterns, and additionally constitute a well-differentiated genetic unit, with no indication of recent gene flow with Eurasian populations. Taken together, this evidence supports recognition of *Numenius hudsonicus* (Hudsonian Whimbrel) as a species distinct from *Numenius phaeopus* (Eurasian Whimbrel), whose taxa breed across Eurasia (McLaughlin et al. 2019; Tan et al. 2023; Clements et al. 2025; Avilist Core Team, 2025). The most salient field character separating the two is the white rump of the Eurasian form, which is absent in Hudsonian Whimbrel.

[9] *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*/**Eurasian Whimbrel:** See Hudsonian Whimbrel (above).

[10] *Limosa haemastica*/**Hudsonian Godwit:** The species is rare in Cuba and considered Vagrant (Kirkconnell et al. 2020; Navarro, 2025a). A new record was documented at Las Salinas de Brito, Ciénaga de Zapata, Matanzas Province, on 27 January 2025 (Huggins, 2025).

[11] *Calidris pugnax*/**Ruff:** A second record for Cuba was documented with photo in the vicinity of the town of Bolivia, north of Ciego de Ávila (Díaz, 2024).

[12] *Limnodromus griseus*/**Short-billed Dowitcher**/Zarapico Becasina de Pico Corto: The Spanish common name is revised from Zarapico Becasina (Navarro, 2025a) to Zarapico Becasina de Pico Corto, reflecting the usage established by the English common name and in consideration of the congeneric species characterized as "de Pico Largo". This distinction is based on differences in bill length and proportionality between the two species. Within the local vernacular used by ornithologists and birdwatchers, reference to this character is common practice, given the overall similarity between the two taxa.

[13] *Larus smithsonianus*/**American Herring Gull:** Official validation by the AOS to separate *Larus smithsonianus* from *Larus argentatus* (Chesser et al. 2025).

[14] *Sterna hirundo hirundo*/**Common Tern:** The reproductive status of this species in Cuba remains uncertain. Kirkconnell et al. (2020) consider it a rare "passage migrant" but do not specify its reproductive category in their status assessment. However, they subsequently cite "confirmed" nesting data referring to Blanco et al. (2001) and Jiménez et al. (2009). Upon examining and reviewing these sources, no reliable reference validating these nesting records could be found; notably, the latter citation is a compilation based on the former. Other records associated with this species were presented by García-Quintas et al. (2020a) but later corrected due to a misidentification with Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*) (García-Quintas et al. 2020b), a confusion that has also occurred in other Caribbean regions (Nisbet, 2020). The presence of Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) in Cuba is year-round (eBird, 2025c), with notably high frequencies during the breeding months accompanied by marked fluctuations. I suggest classifying its status as a possible Partial Migrant with an uncertain reproductive category. Although individuals in breeding and juvenile plumages are observed during the reproductive period, confirmation of its reproductive status remains pending.

[15] *Rynchops niger niger*/**Black Skimmer:** This species is considered both a Passage Migrant and Winter Resident in Cuba (Kirkconnell et al. 2020 and Navarro, 2025a); however, records exist for every month of the year except June. This apparent absence may be due to reduced observation effort during that month (eBird, 2025c). More intensive sampling is needed to clarify its true status on the island.

[16] *Nyctibius jamaicensis ssp.* (cf. *jamaicensis*)/**Northern Potoo (Caribbean):** This species had previously been confirmed for Cuba based on two museum specimens originating from Holguín Province (Navarro, 2019; Navarro, 2023); however, it had not been observed or photographed in the wild by ornithologists or other qualified observers. In early 2025, a small population nucleus was reported from the foothills of the Sierra Maestra in southeastern Cuba, allowing the species to be documented in the wild for the first time. The discovery was made by local farmer Miguel León in the vicinity of his property at El Lirial (León, 2025a), Caridad de Mota, Granma Province. He has continued to report repeated observations up to the present, which have been extensively documented through photographs, videos, and audio recordings by multiple eBird contributors (eBird, 2025b). These records include evidence of breeding on 10 May, when a pair was observed accompanied by a chick (León, 2025b). Annual records indicate that this pair has exhibited strong site fidelity. Although the subspecific status of the Cuban population has not yet been conclusively determined, available evidence appears consistent with the hypotheses proposed by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) and Navarro (2019), suggesting affinity with the nominal subspecies from Jamaica. Such an affinity would be expected under a scenario of recent expansion from that island, given its geographic proximity to the Sierra Maestra. An additional noteworthy record of this species was documented in the Cayman Islands approximately three weeks after the passage of Hurricane Ivan, which affected Jamaica and the Cayman Islands as a Category 5 hurricane on the Saffir–Simpson scale (11–12 September 2004), with sustained winds of 110–150 mph (180–250 km/h). Although the hurricane did not make direct landfall in Jamaica, associated winds and rainfall were severe before the system passed very close to the Cayman Islands with comparable destructive force. These conditions likely facilitated the displacement of the individual subsequently recorded along the southern coast of Grand Cayman (George Town), where it was found perched among the ruins of a house (Kirkham, 2004). This observation lends further support to the hypothesis that range expansion in this species may be facilitated by extreme meteorological events, which recurrently affect islands throughout the Caribbean.

[17] *Pterodroma hasitata*/**Black-capped Petrel:** In the previous issue, this species was treated as having an uncertain residency status due to gaps in knowledge about its behavior on the island. Its reproductive status has also not been established, although it is estimated that some pairs may breed in the highest mountains of the Sierra Maestra (Pico Turquino) in southeastern Cuba (Satgé et al. 2024). In any case, I currently recommend assigning it the status of Regular Visitor (RV) until more adequate information is available to clarify its definitive status.

[18] *Sula sula sula*/**Red-footed Booby (Atlantic):** The category is revised from Rare (R) (Navarro, 2025a) to Uncommon (U), considering that this species inhabits open waters and has been regularly observed around Cuba, particularly within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (eBird, 2025d). According to reports and photographs provided by colleague Iván Guerra, who worked on a coastal oil tanker, the species is seen with some regularity. Records on the mainland are very rare and appear to be associated with severe weather events, such as the observation documented in the city of Santiago de Cuba during the passage of Hurricane Melissa on 29 October 2025 (Capó, 2025).

[19] **Order: PELECANIFORMES Families: Threskiornithidae, Pelecanidae and Ardeidae:** New linear sequence for families in the order Pelecaniformes (Chesser et al. 2025)

[20] *Ardea ibis ibis*/**Western Cattle-Egret**/Garcita Ganadera: The common name is revised; although both terms are used in Cuba, the term "Bueyera" (Navarro, 2025a) is less widespread than "Ganadera." Therefore, I consider the latter more appropriate for referring to this species.

[21] *Astur cooperi*/**Cooper´s Hawk:** Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Accipiter*, but genetic data (Catanach et al. 2024) show that *Accipiter sensu lato* did not form a monophyletic group, and that the species now placed in *Astur* are not closely related to true *Accipiter*. Validated by AOS (Chesser et al. 2025) (See Navarro, 2025a).

[22] *Astur gundlachi*/**Gundlach's Hawk:** Idem.

[23] *Buteo lineatus extimus*/**Red-shouldered Hawk: FIRST RECORD FOR CUBA** This record was made by Serguei López during a birdwatching survey on Turiguanó Island (Fig. 3), north of Ciego de Ávila, on 22 November 2025 (López, 2025). Due to the bird's distinctly pale plumage, it was identified as belonging to the subspecies resident in southern Florida (*extimus*), which is not known to undertake migratory movements (Dykstra et al. 2020). This observation may have been triggered by an extreme Arctic cold wave that struck Florida between 9 and 12 November, with temperatures dropping as low as 35.9 °F (2.2 °C).

[24] *Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis*/**Gray Kingbird**: The residency category is revised to Summer Resident with a tendency toward Partial Migrant. Although records exist throughout the year, the majority of the population is concentrated as a breeding Summer Resident, while apparently some isolated individuals remain sporadically in the Cuban archipelago. (eBird, 2025c).

[25] *Elaenia martinica spp.*/**Caribbean Elaenia:** An exploration conducted alongside my colleague José Alberto Hechavarría on Cayo Largo del Sur in late April 2025 aimed to clarify the status of this species in Cuba and to identify the possible presence of a resident population. As a result, we found no favorable conditions for residency despite thoroughly surveying the cay and its potential habitats. Of particular interest is that the first and only record of the species in Cuba (Olive, 2024, cited in Navarro, 2025a) also originates from this cay. The observation occurred while photographing a group of Gray Kingbirds, which were suspected to have arrived on the preceding night. We were struck by the fact that, around the same date, an unusually large number of Gray Kingbirds were present, making them the dominant species during the peak of spring migration. This observation led me to hypothesize that these cays may lie along one of the Gray Kingbird migration routes—perhaps crossing the Caribbean Sea from northern South America—with large flocks first arriving on more southerly islands such as the Cayman Islands. During this process, other tyrannids species might join these flocks, potentially influenced by coincident adverse weather events. Given these circumstances, I propose assigning the Caribbean Elaenia the status of Vagrant (V) in Cuba.

[26] *Vireo* (probably *gilvus*)/**Eastern Warbling Vireo**: *Vireo swainsoni* is treated as a species separate from *V. gilvus* (Chesser, et al. 2025). Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *V. gilvus*, but separated based on concordant differences in a suite of traits, including genetics (Slager et al. 2014; Lovell et al. 2021; Carpenter et al. 2022a, b), morphology (Lovell 2010), song (Lovell 2010, Spencer 2012), molt and migration (Voelker and Rohwer 1998), and response to brood parasitism (Sealy et al. 2000). The two species show low levels of hybridization and cytonuclear discordance across a large area, even where males of the two taxa occupy adjacent territories (Lovell et al. 2021). The separation of both forms in

nature is extremely complex, and reliable identification in their wintering areas would be highly improbable, given that their vocalizations are also not sufficiently diagnostic. The Eastern Warbling Vireo is the species most likely to be observed in Cuba. However, the absence of photographs on the two major citizen science platforms, eBird and iNaturalist, complicates definitive identification of which form occurs on the island. Therefore, I consider it more appropriate to adopt a cautious approach and regard the Eastern Warbling Vireo as the most probable species present in Cuba.

[27] *Acridotheres tristis*/**Common Myna**: A new record of a single individual—documented with photographs—was made on 30 January 2025 at a site between La Fé and El Cayuco, Sandino, Pinar del Río. The bird was observed flying and vocalizing alongside three blackbirds, which were apparently Cuban Blackbirds (Martínez, 2025).

[28] *Turdus plumbeus*/**Red-legged Thrush:** The *Turdus plumbeus* complex is treated as two species based on plumage and genetics: *T. ardosiaceus* (polytypic, including *albiventris*) and *T. plumbeus* (polytypic). Genomic (Batista et al. 2020) and mitochondrial-dominated DNA data (Nylander et al. 2008; Ricklefs & Bermingham 2008; Batista et al. 2020) support recognition of *T. ardosiaceus*. However, taxon *rubripes*, sometimes split as a separate species, is treated as conspecific with *T. plumbeus* based on the presence of intermediate phenotypes between *rubripes* and *schistaceus* along their contact zone (Avilist Core Team, 2025). One new group is formed for Western Red-legged Thrush *Turdus plumbeus*: Western Red-legged Thrush (Cuban Slaty) *Turdus plumbeus schistaceus* (monotypic), and one existing group is realigned, from Red-legged Thrush (Cuban) *Turdus plumbeus [rubripes* Group] (with subspecies *rubripes, perditus, schistaceus*, and *coryi*) to Western Red-legged Thrush (Rusty-bellied) *Turdus plumbeus [rubripes* Group] (with subspecies *rubripes, perditus*, and *coryi*) (Clements, et al. 2025).

[29] *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*/**Lapland Longspur:** The species' residency status is revised from Vagrant to Regular Visitor of occasional occurrence, based on the fact that since its first record for the island in 2016 (Martínez et al. 2016), it has been observed regularly on an annual basis, particularly in the westernmost region of Cuba (Guanahacabibes) (eBird, 2025e). In 2025, two records were documented, both in October: one on 25 October in Guanahacabibes (Pérez, 2025), and another on 30 October along the road to Las Salinas, Ciénaga de Zapata (Figueroa, 2025). Both individuals were apparently juvenile males or males in nonbreeding (winter) plumage. Notably, the latter record occurred at the same locality as that reported by Martínez et al. (2016). Records to date have involved males in breeding plumage, males in nonbreeding plumage, and females in nonbreeding plumage (Aguilar et al. 2019; Martínez et al. 2016).

[30] **Order: PASSERIFORMES Family: Phaenicophilidae**: Nesospingidae and Spindalidae were formerly (Chesser et al. 2017) recognized at the family level, but are now merged into the Phaenicophilidae based on a collective level of phylogenetic divergence similar to that of other families in the nine-primaried oscines, and to emphasize that these phenotypically disparate groups form a distinctive Caribbean radiation. Species formerly placed in Nesospingidae and Spindalidae, the names of both of which were introduced in Barker et al. (2013), are now placed in this new subfamily; as first revisers, we choose Spindalinae as the subfamily name rather than Nesospinginae.

[31] *Agelaius assimilis*/**Red-shouldered Blackbird:** Following the elevation of the Cuban population to full species status by Garrido and Kirkconnell (1996), it is noteworthy that no reassessment of its conservation status has been conducted by international authorities (IUCN), despite its consideration as Vulnerable at the national level (González et al. 2012) due to its restricted geographic distribution. A case-specific reassessment of this taxon is therefore recommended, taking into account its limited range, habitat specialization, and recurrent exposure to stressors such as the annual fires that affect this ecosystem, with consideration given to its potential classification as Endangered (EN). In parallel, a taxonomic re-evaluation would be timely, with the aim of clarifying patterns of differentiation using more contemporary conceptual and analytical frameworks. Although arguments exist supporting its validity at the species level, this taxon belongs to a clade of sister species with the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), with which it was long considered conspecific. *Agelaius phoeniceus* exhibits extensive geographic variation in both plumage and vocalizations, necessitating that putative diagnostic trait be reassessed within the context of holistic intraspecific variation. At present, *A. phoeniceus* comprises approximately 20 subspecies distributed throughout North and Central America (Yasukawa, 2020). Vocal differences reported by Whittingham et al. (1992) were based on limited Cuban samples collected over only two days and compared exclusively with material from Canada, thereby severely constraining the representation of continental variation in *A. phoeniceus*. Notably, populations from Florida and Central America were excluded from those analyses. In my view, the vocalizations of the Cuban population (*A. assimilis*) bear greater similarity to those of Caribbean-slope populations of *A. phoeniceus* in Mexico, a

pattern that would be expected given their geographic proximity; however, this hypothesis requires rigorous testing and warrants detailed study. Barker et al. (2008) employed molecular techniques to support the specific validity of the Cuban population; however, their phylogenetic inference relied on a single mitochondrial marker, which primarily reflects genetic divergence and is not necessarily informative for species-level delimitation. Moreover, only a single Cuban individual was included, precluding any evaluation of reciprocal monophyly. Finally, the basal placement of the Cuban sample relative to continental populations appears biogeographically suspicious. Consequently, I favor retaining a single-species taxonomic interpretation until high-throughput genomic data and more comprehensive population sampling become available.

[32] *Molothrus aeneus aeneus*/**Bronzed Cowbird: FIRST RECORD FOR CUBA** (Hernández et al. 2025) reported an individual observed and photographed by members of the banding team at the Guanahacabibes Bird Banding Station, Cabo de San Antonio (Breto, 2025) (Fig. 4). Although, Hernández et al. (2025) did not determine the subspecific status of the individual, the plumage characteristics visible in the photographs (see photos in Breto, 2025), combined with the geographic proximity to the Yucatán Peninsula, allow assignment to the nominal subspecies (*M. a. aeneus*). It is important to highlight that the title of the article refers to a "confirmation" of the species' presence in Cuba; however, this species had never been officially reported for the country based on reliable sources. It had been erroneously mentioned on a non-official website (Aves de Cuba, www.birds-of-cuba.com). I had the opportunity to contact the site's creator (Bryan Young) who kindly confirmed that this was a mistake and that he never obtained any reference for this species in Cuba. Nevertheless, this erroneous record remains listed as reported for Cuba on that site, and therefore it lacks any validity, especially since it is an unofficial source. An additional important consideration, beyond the hypothesis proposed by the article's authors, is the high likelihood that this individual arrived via "ship-assisted" dispersal. The steady influx of cruise ships traveling from Florida to the Riviera Maya, along with frequent records of northern and Central American species as vagrants, makes this explanation highly probable (see page 18, *About ship-assisted dispersal*).

[33] *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*/**Cuban Blackbird:** During a visit to Cayo Largo del Sur in April 2025, alongside my partner José Alberto Hechavarría, we observed and photographed at least two pairs of this species. One pair was nesting in a coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), while the other was seen carrying nesting material (Navarro, 2025b). Although the species' presence on Isla de Pinos was mentioned by Gundlach (1876), this record was dismissed by Kirkconnell et al. (2020) as likely erroneous. With this new observation, the existence of a small breeding population of this species on Cayo Largo del Sur is confirmed. Previous records had been uploaded to eBird (eBird, 2025f); however, none had been documented and were treated cautiously due to the species' similarity to the Greater Antillean Grackle and other blackbirds.

[34] *Quiscalus mexicanus*/**Great-tailed Grackle:** Two new records of this species were made aboard cruise ships operating along the Florida–Riviera Maya route, reinforcing the hypothesis that various species may arrive via ship-assisted dispersal. These birds, transported as stowaways, can leave the vessels during the journey when passing near the Cuban coast (see page 18 under *About ship-assisted dispersal*). One individual was photographed aboard the cruise ship "Explorer of the Seas, Star Trek" on the first day of its return trip from Mexico to Florida, near Belize on 28 February (Wells, 2025a), and was subsequently observed again near the coast of Havana on 1 March (Wells, 2025b). A separate record from 20 March along the coast of Pinar del Río was reported by Witter (2025), who noted the bird "flying around the cruise ship, probably joining in Cozumel".

[35] *Phonipara canora*/**Cuban Grassquit:** Recorded on two occasions (O'Callaghan, 2024; Bickal, 2025) at widely separated sites in Queensland, Australia, these birds are believed to be escapees from aviaries. Although details are unspecified, it is known that breeders in Australia have successfully bred this species in captivity.

[36] *Aratinga jandaya*/**Jandaya Parakeet:** A pair, evidently escaped from captivity, was observed between June and July 2025 in the Vista Alegre neighborhood, Santiago de Cuba (Coronado, 2025).

[37] *Coereba flaveola caboti*/**Bananaquit (Quintana Roo):** Group name changed from "caboti" to "Quintana Roo" according to Clements, 2025

[38] *Amazonetta cubensis*/**Cuban Amazoneta:** New species of duck from the Late Pleistocene of Cuba (Zelenkov, 2025).

[39] **Order: GRUIFORMES Family: Nesotrochidae:** New family – a new name for the New World cave rails *Nesotrochis* spp. (Stervander et al. 2025).

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

No. 1 (2017)

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

No. 2 (2018-2019)

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

No. 3 (2020)

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

No. 4 (2021)

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

No. 5 (2022)

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

No. 6 (2023)

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

No. 7 (2024)

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

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

No. 8 (2025)

68. **Caribbean Elaenia** (*Elaenia martinica spp. (prob. caymanensis*)
69. **Bananaquit (Cozumel I.)** (*Coereba flaveola caboti*)

No. 9 (2026)

70. **Egyptian Goose** (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*)
71. **Jandaya Parakeet** (*Aratinga jandaya*)
72. **Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus extimus*)
73. **Bronzed Cowbird** (*Molothrus aeneus*)

1.57.Table 6: Cuban Birds, Numbers and Percentages

West Indian data follows Gerbracht and Levesque (draft), 2025.

Categories	Total Numbers	%	*vs*
Taxonomy			
• Orders	26	*100%*	total
• Families	72	*100%*	total
• Genus	227	*100%*	total
• Species (main list) ○Cuban species in relation to the West Indian species (WI), following Gerbracht and Levesque, draft	410 725 (WI)	*100%* *56%*	total *vs* total West Indies species (including recent extinctions)
Threatened			
• Species at risk of extinction (NT)	32	*8%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Threatened species, VU, EN and CR	26	*6%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Extinct (in recent times)	2	*0.5%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Listed as threatened in local assessment following González et al. 2012	16	-	-
• TOTAL number in any IUCN Category	58	*14%*	*vs* total Cuban species
Endemism			
• Endemic Family	1	*2%*	*vs* total of Cuban families
• Endemic Genus	8	*3%*	*vs* total of Cuban genus
• Cuban Endemics (including extinct Cuban Macaw)	28+1†=29	*7%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Endemic Subspecies	28	*100%*	total
• Other West Indian Endemics ○ Near Endemics	19 9	*5%* *47%*	*vs* total Cuban species *vs* other West Indian Endemics
• Cuban Endemics in relation to the West Indies	29 (CU) *vs* 182 (WI)	*16%*	*vs* total West Indies Endemics
Abundance, Breeding and Resident			
• Common and Fairly Common (Co and FC)	185	*46%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Breeding Species (Br)	160	*39%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Year Round (YR), (Partial Migrants included*)	148	*39%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Partial Migrants (PM)	48	*14%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Winter Residents (WR), including PM^W	134	*32%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Summer Residents (SR), including PM^S	13	*3%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Regular Visitor (RV)	4	*0.5%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Transients (T), (exclusive)	35	*8%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Vagrants (V), (exclusive)	84	*21%*	*vs* total Cuban species

Categories	Total Numbers	%	*vs*
• Total Migratory Component*	277	*68%*	*WR+SR+RV+T+V+PM/Total number of Cuban birds*
Distribution			
• Pan Cuban (PC)	164	*40%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Quasi Cuban (QC)	36	*9%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Regional (Rg)	4	*1%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Local (L)	46	*11%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Open Water habitant (OW)	19	*4%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Puntual (P)	141		
Introduced			
• Introduced Species (established species)	15	*4%*	*vs* total Cuban species
• Exotic species not established, introduced, probably escaped from captivity or vagrants from introduced populations (not considered part of the Cuban avifauna)	40	-	-
Unconfirmed forms (species and subspecies)	19 sp. +3ssp.	-	-

*Cuban birds cannot be placed in a "black and white" context when we speak about a Migrant or a Year-Round component. There are forms (species and subspecies) showing both conditions. Some of them, like Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) formerly considered a Winter Resident in Cuba, remain Year-Round in small numbers, while others like Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) have a local Year-Round population (*A. s. fringilloides*) and another migratory population (*A. s. velox*). That is why I decided to consider a category as "Migratory Component", hoping to achieve a better understanding of these phenomena. Partial Migrants (formerly considered in a Cuban local ornithological context as "Bimodal Residents", see p. 16) are those that are part migratory and part Year-Round; consequently, they should be counted twice to calculate each component. In any case, the conditions are perhaps more difficult to understand than expected.

1.58. References

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1.59.Photos

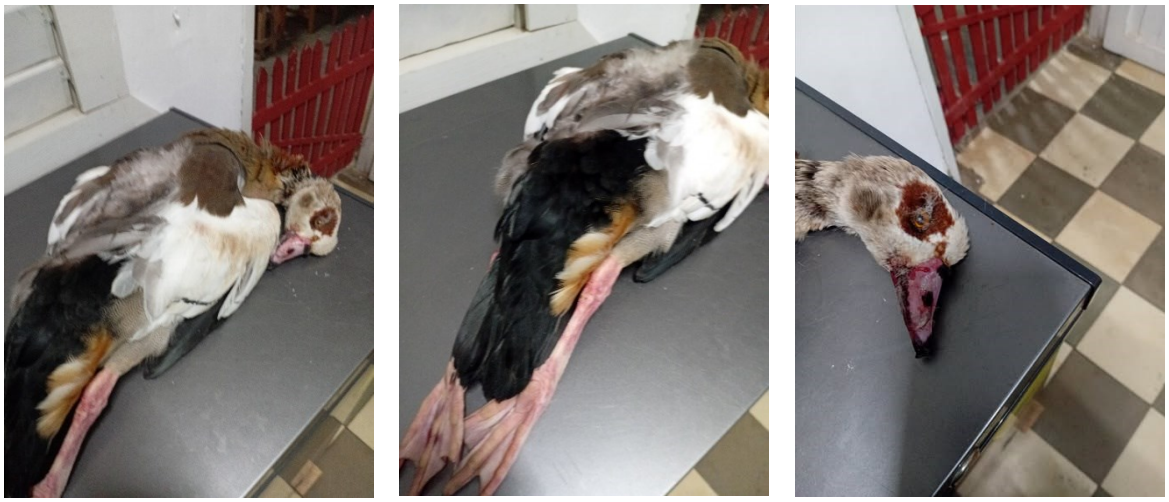

Fig. 2. First record of Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) for Cuba, reference photos of the record, obtained from the public Facebook group "Cazadores de Pinar del Río" (see Comments section), photos posted by: Alexander Morales Zamora
https://www.facebook.com/groups/715392850503861/user/100063274712348/

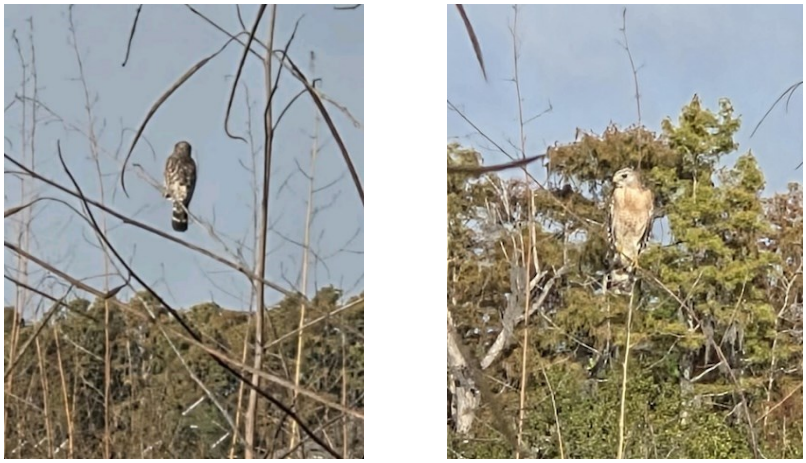

Fig. 3. First record of Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus extimus*) for Cuba, reference photos of the record, obtained by Serguei Alexander López Pérez (see Comments section). eBird.
https://ebird.org/checklist/S285593870 images: https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/646259724
https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/646259709

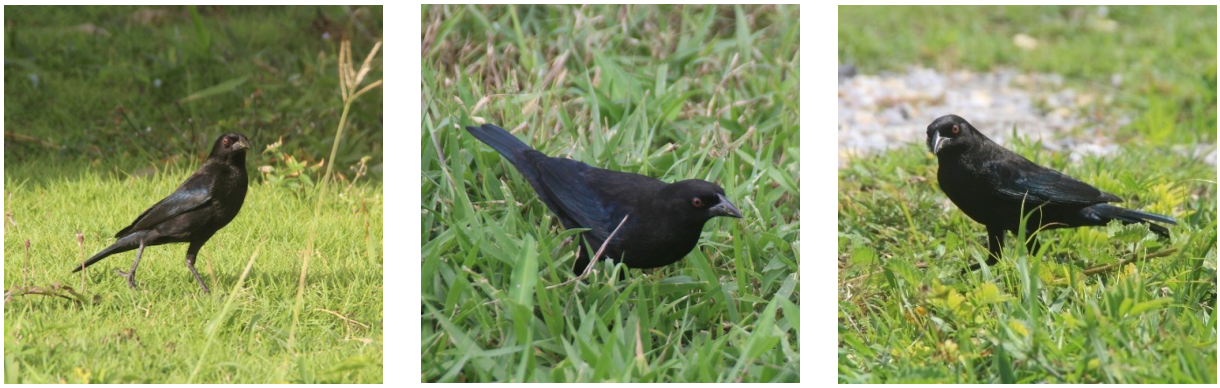

Fig. 4. First record of Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*) for Cuba (see Comments section), reference photos: Dayron Breto, eBird: https://ebird.org/checklist/S289149360;
https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/647167455 https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/647167456
https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/647167457