

WESTERN FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS TRIP TO CUBA

18-30 March 2013

With Luis Diaz and Jon Dunn as leaders

Participants: Bill Barnaby, Alisa Barrett, Brenda Barrett, Bruce Barrett, Maya Decker, Dori Myers, Frances Oliver, Grace Oliver, Ollie Oliver, Sally Quinby, Jim Rowoth, and Liz West.

First Column = number of days recorded

Second Column = maximum number recorded on one day

N = nest

H = heard only

TRIP SUMMARY

Our trip began with a mid-morning meeting at the Miami airport and after a prolonged check-in procedure (several hours), we were eventually off on our short flight (about an hour) on Marazul Charters to Havana. After clearing immigration we were met by our team. This included Maria whom would spend the entire tour with us as our escort. She was energetic, helpful, and charming and eventually got pretty accomplished on learning Cuba's birds too. Later at the Hotel Nacional we met up with Gary Markowski, head of the Cuban National Trust and the organizer of many birdwatching tours to Cuba, including all of WFO's. Gary would stay with us the next couple of days.

The next morning we visited the home of Orlando Garrido, the dean of Cuba's ornithologists' and he proceeded to show us mounted specimens and told us much about the birds we would be seeing, or at least hoped to see. One we would not see was the Cuban Kite, a critically endangered species and limited to a small area of easternmost Cuba, where it was recently re-discovered. More than half a century ago Orlando was also an accomplished tennis pro, and his trophies filled several cases. Later we headed to old Havana and toured that section of the city. The Cubans have been actively restoring this part of the city, much of it now resembling the old Spanish colonial city, some of it dating back to the 17th century, perhaps even earlier. Of course, we did some birding on our first day. At the Hotel Nacional two Lesser Black-backed Gulls and numerous Sandwich Terns were noted and Cuban Blackbirds and Red-legged Thrushes (*rubripes* subspecies with a buffy belly) were on the grounds along with Common Ground-Doves and the ubiquitous Palm Warbler (all of the nominate western subspecies). At the old harbor, we noted some ten Cuban Martins, an endemic nesting species to Cuba. The males closely resemble Purple Martins apart from their slightly smaller size. The females are paler bellied. The tiny Antillean Palm-Swifts were numerous. While walking around the old part of Havana we noted a small flock of Tawny-shouldered Blackbirds along with a Shiny Cowbird and from atop one of the hotels we noted an immature Bonaparte's

Gull flying in the harbor, perhaps the rarest bird we encountered on the trip (casual to Cuba). We visited Hemmingway's room in one of the hotels where he spent a considerable period of time writing. Later at lunch and over live music, a regular feature of most of our meals, Ailsa cut a dashing presence with the professional Cuban dancer. We were all impressed!

The next morning we departed with our Cuban leader, Luis Díaz, the director of herpetology at the national museum in Havana. Luis has written the authoritative work on Cuban amphibians (with Antonio Cádiz) and is hard at work on the volume of reptiles. On our trip Luis showed us some eight species of anoles, and these weren't just the small ones that we were used to seeing in the United States. Some were huge and spectacularly colored too. Luis also found two Cuban Racers, one of which he caught (at Cayo Coco). Our destination was San Diego de los Baños. Along the way around some ponds, Bruce spotted a Solitary Sandpiper and we had our only Northern Harrier (adult male) of the trip. Three Ospreys (North American subspecies, *carolinensis*) were noted too. Arriving at the hotel in San Diego de los Baños for a rest stop we noted immediately that both Gray Kingbirds and Black-whiskered Vireos had arrived from South America. Both species were numerous and vocalizing. Other species noted here included our first Cuban Emerald and a pair of Loggerhead Kingbirds (nominative Cuban subspecies; there has been talk of splitting this species into two or more). After the break we headed on to the nearby guava orchard where we located a mixed flock of grassquits, the Yellow-faced Grassquit (nominative West Indian subspecies), and the more colorful and endemic Cuban Grassquit, a declining species, in part because of the pet bird trade. We had good views of both, the male Cuban Grassquits being especially striking. An immature Broad-winged Hawk soaring overhead was likely the endemic *cubanensis* (on geographic probability). Later on the long abandoned (1959) estate of Hacienda Cortina, we found a number of new species. These included Cuban Trogon (at least six, Cuba's national bird), Cuban Tody, West Indian and Cuban Green Woodpeckers, at least eight Cuban Pewees, including a nest, La Sagra's Flycatcher and our only Olive-capped Warblers (found only on Cuba and the northern Bahamas). Probably our best sighting was the pair of Fernandina's Flickers (and a nest hole) that our local guide had found earlier. This striking species is both an endemic (to Cuba) and is endangered. Unlike our flickers it walks on the ground, like two South American species of *Colaptes* rather than hops. Here we studied our first Western Spindalis of the endemic *pretrei* subspecies. Also well studied were a Least Grebe and a Louisiana Waterthrush. Reptiles included several Western Green Anoles and a spectacular Western Giant Anole. We saw another later in the day.

After lunch we headed to Cueva de los Portales, a beautiful area of forest and limestone karst and caves where Ché Guevara hid out during the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962. Here we had outstanding views and an audible concert of several Cuban Solitaires, a localized Cuban endemic. As it clouded over a flock of swallows circled over. These included Cave Swallows (West Indian subspecies) and Cuban Martins. Luis pointed out two Cliff Anoles just above Ché's cave. Several dark pigeons that flew over were likely Scaly-naped, but they never landed for a firm identification and we never did see that species, at least for sure. Late in the day we headed to our hotel in Viñales where we had

an outstanding view of the valley below. Bruce spotted a Cuban Treefrog on the outside wall of a room.

Luis took us to a fine reserve to the west of Viñales named Mara Villas de Viñales. At the entrance of the trail was a thicket of fruit laden bushes and these were full of birds. The morning light was at our back and we had excellent views of many birds including Cuban Solitaire, Yellow-headed Warbler, Red-legged Honeycreeper (believed to have been introduced into Cuba over a century ago), Cuban Grassquit (a pair), our first Cuban Bullfinches (will become an endemic species if the subspecies from the Caymans is split as a separate species), Western Spindalis, and Cuban Oriole (now split as a separate species along with the populations on Andros in the Bahamas, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico). North American species noted included Indigo Bunting and our only Yellow-throated Vireo (seen by Luis and perhaps others), and we heard our only White-eyed Vireo. A Broad-winged Hawk circled overhead. Here too we saw our first Great Lizard Cuckoos. All too soon we had to east again. We stopped near Havana and noted Snail Kites around a reservoir named La Coronela along with two female Ring-necked Ducks, and at Nina Bonita there were some 65 Lesser Scaup, along with numerous Brown Pelicans and Forster's Terns, the latter species listed as rare in Cuba. After dropping Gary off near Havana we continued east and then south to Playa Larga, our home for the next three nights, and conveniently located near the vast and famous Zapata Swamp. Frank Medina, a bird expert that lives here joined us.

On our first day we spent much of the day at Bermejas where we were joined by a local birder named Orlando Ramirez. Orlando has established a blind at the base of one of the trails and has baited it with seed. We started here and right on the trail were a fine selection of doves. These included a number of Zenaida Doves, and more interestingly three species of quail-doves: Key West, Gray-fronted, and Blue-headed, the latter two being endemic to Cuba. We had prolonged views of all of these, some literally just a few feet away. Nearby along the road we located a feeding flock of Cuban Parakeets and also had several more Fernandina's Flickers along with several Great Lizard Cuckoos. To the east at La Cuchilla we found many Limpkins, along with both another Fernandina's Flicker and the endemic subspecies of Northern ("Yellow-shafted") Flicker, *chrysocaulossus*. We then walked a forest trail at Bermejas where we located both Cuban Pygmy-Owl and Bare-legged Owl. Both species are Cuban endemics, and the latter species will have a genus change from the former *Gymnoglaux* to *Margarobyas* (54th Supplement to the AOU Check-list to be published in the Auk this July). Along the trail we also noted our first Cuban Vireos, their appearance being somewhat suggestive of Hutton's Vireo from western North America. Orlando saved his best for last though. He took us down a side road where eventually we found a perched male Bee Hummingbird, long celebrated as the World's smallest bird. We had outstanding views of it and watched it for nearly a half hour in the scope at close range. With a full gorget, it was in alternate plumage, and it is the only hummingbird to my knowledge that goes into a basic-like plumage during the non-breeding season (back still blue, but no throat gorget). It was for some, and certainly for me, the bird of the trip.

Later we visited Playa Giron where they have a museum to the Bay of Pigs invasion in the spring of 1961. The events of those few days are well chronicled in the display, long considered as one of the CIA's worst miscalculations, indeed a fiasco, and one that led directly a year and half later to the Cuban Missile Crisis. After a delicious lunch at an all-exclusive resort and a swim (for some) we birded Sopillar where Luis eventually found a roosting Stygian Owl (endemic *siguapa* subspecies) that remained perched for scope studies.

We started the next morning before dawn where we heard the distinctive vocalizations of Cuban Nightjar, but were unable to draw one in for viewing. As the sky was rapidly lightening, it looked like we would have to try for this species again that night, but Luis charged into the densely wooded swamp where one was calling, and performed his magic again (from the previous day) and found a roosting bird, some 20 feet up in a tree. Here it remained for extended scope studies. Some of us also had brief light views of a Ruddy Quail-Dove. Later we hiked out a long trail in the hopes of getting Zapata Wren, but we were disappointed. We did see a pair of the distinctive and endemic Zapata Sparrows of the nominate race and Liz got very good photos of one. We also heard a King Rail and Luis pointed out a very distinctive Twig Anole. On our way to lunch at the crocodile farm we saw and more importantly heard our first Cuban Crows, giving their loud and bizarre calls. After lunch and a break back at Playa Larga, we visited Las Salinas de Bides, an extensive area of mangroves and salt water wetlands. Here we noted a number of Cuban Black-Hawks and had some 30 American Flamingoes along with a variety of shorebirds that included both Semipalmated (in largely basic plumage) and Western (now in alternate plumage) Sandpipers, a "Western" Willet, a Wilson's Snipe, six Red Knots, and six rare (for Cuba) Dunlins. Two female Green-winged Teal were also notable.

The next morning we decided to check another part of the Zapata Swamp to the west, one where our chances of seeing Zapata Wren were much better. After all, four birds had been seen only a day or two earlier. We all opted to throw in our \$15.00 for the boat trip. On the way out from Playa Larga, we worked the swamp and eventually found a Red-shouldered Blackbird, another endemic. Later, despite our high hopes for Zapata Wren, apart from one distant song, heard by a few with good ears, we struck out. We did see another Zapata Sparrow and enjoyed a pair of Cuban Orioles at the point of embarkation. Remember that there are no guarantees, sadly. All too soon it was time to head east for Camagüey. We dropped Frank off en route. Stopping for a rest stop and refreshment (piña coladas) later at Rio Azul, we noted two gorgeous Blue-headed Green Anoles, and a Head-banded Cliff Anole

The next day we birded La Belen, not too far in distance but much of the journey was on a bumpy dirt road. As we drove through the agricultural country we stopped for some Eastern Meadowlarks (endemic *hypocreppis* subspecies) which were singing. Their songs remind me more of Western Meadowlark, and William Suárez, our previous leader on the last three WFO trips, has suggested that they in fact may be more closely related to that species. They certainly don't belong with Eastern Meadowlark, so perhaps are best considered their own endemic species. Arturo Kirkconnell has told me that there is likely an additional endemic meadowlark species in the mountains of easternmost Cuba that

sings quite differently from other meadowlarks in Cuba and is found in a different habitat (more wooded, I believe). Apart from numerous Crested Caracaras, we also noted crows, both Cuban, and Palm. La Belen was excellent for birds and perhaps the main highlight was excellent comparisons of both Loggerhead and Giant Kingbirds. The latter species is best considered an endemic, although there are a few 19th century specimen records for the southern Bahama Islands - Great Inagua and the Caicos Islands. I suspect that these are all vagrant records rather than representing any former resident populations on those islands. The population in Cuba of Giant Kingbirds in the middle 19th century was much larger then, as much of the lowland forests still remained. They are partial to mature ciba trees, most of which were cut by the early 20th century. Fortunately at La Belen, the forest is protected and Giant Kingbirds can still be found. Other species noted were Cuban Parrots, Cuban Parakeets, Red-legged Honeycreeper, three Cuban Pygmy-Owls, our only Baltimore Oriole of the trip, seen well only by Luis, and a small number of Plain Pigeons. The latter species eventually perched so we could get scope views, albeit somewhat distantly. This Greater Antillean endemic, once abundant throughout its range is now termed rare and threatened everywhere. Cuban birds (along with those from the adjacent Isle of Pines, and from Hispaniola) belong to the nominate subspecies.

We departed Camagüey the next morning after watching small numbers of Cuban Martins and Cave Swallow above the old cathedral. Our destination was Cayo Coco, an islet off the north coast. En route, a flock of Glossy Ibis was noted by a few. We arrived at Cayo Coco at lunch after having done a bit of birding along the connecting causeway where we noted numerous Red-breasted Mergansers, a flock of some 500 American Flamingoes, and a flock of 300 Black Skimmers. Our hotel was a luxury all-inclusive resort right on the coast. After dining and a rest, Paulino, our local birding guide took us out birding. At the lodge next door we had fine views of another endangered species, this time the West Indian Whistling-Duck. A Northern Flicker (endemic *chrysocaulossus* subspecies) was nesting in a palm cavity nearby. On a nearby beach we noted two Piping Plovers, an “Eastern” Willet (nominate subspecies) and numerous Short-billed Dowitchers. Later at Cueva del Habeli, Paulino took us to his water drip where we had a variety of North American birds including Gray Catbird, Ovenbird, Cape May and Black-throated Blue Warblers and our only Painted Bunting (female plumage) of the trip. Also lured in were two Key West Quail-Doves. Birding along the road we noted our first Oriente Warblers, another Cuban endemic, and Cuban Bullfinch. The cave itself is actually a night club that opens late in the evening, for major drinking (we saw the cases of beer being taken down the staircase) and partying. We missed that but noted two species of bats and Luis captured a Cave Frog for our detailed study.

The next morning we visited Cayo Peredón Grande, east of Cayo Coco. Here in the scrubby brush near the north coast we got very good looks at both Cuban Gnatcatcher (an endemic) and the very (for Cuba) localized Thick-billed Vireo. Oriente Warblers were about as were a few Yellow-faced Grassquits. On the return we noted a stakeout adult Lesser Black-backed Gull and studied several Osprey of the distinctive white headed *ridgwayi* subspecies. Largely resident, it is found in the Bahamas, the Cuban cays, the Yucatan and Belize. There has been some discussion about splitting at the species level Old World Ospreys, but any talk of splits, should start first with these distinctive

appearing birds. We also noted several Yellow Warblers of the *gundlachi* subspecies of the West Indian “Golden” group. Closer to our resort, Bruce and Ailsa located a Zapata Sparrow of the subspecies *varoni*. This individual was less yellow ventrally and was somewhat more strongly marked overall. During break time Bruce birded in the area of our resort and found a large flock of Neotropical migrants, mixed in with various resident Cuban passerines. Later in the afternoon we birded some wetlands and noted a variety of shorebirds, including Stilt Sandpiper, and got Clapper Rails to come into view. Late in the day we birded Cayo Guillermo where we looked hard for Bahama Mockingbird. We did hear a few and got brief and distant views of one bird. Several Atalas, a colorful butterfly, were noted. We also had a Mangrove Skipper on the grounds of the resort.

On the following morning we started on the southern portion of Cayo Coco. Our main target was the rare Gundlach’s Hawk. Paulino had found it nesting in previous years, but had not yet found the nest this year. We started in a wooded clearing and Paulino played a tape, but no response. He went off searching other areas, but we remained. We did see a nice variety of other species including White-crowned Pigeon, Zenaida Dove, Loggerhead Kingbird (10 birds, including a nest), a very cooperative Cuban Tody, Cuban Gnatcatcher, Oriente Warbler (5), Western Spindalis (10), Cuban Bullfinch, and Cuban Oriole (5). After more than an hour Paulino returned and indicated that he had seen a Gundlach’s Hawk. It had flown in to his tape recorded call. Hiking the ¼ mile or so to that location he tried again, but alas this time there was no response. We stayed at the spot while Paulino wandered about. It was a Loggerhead Kingbird and its response that led him to a spot where he found the nest of the Gundlach’s Hawk and with an adult bird incubating. Our first views were just of the tail, but later at another spot we were able to see the head - couldn’t see much more than a black cap, a red eye and rufous cheeks and throat with fine dark streaking. At the very same time Luis found and caught a large Cuban Racer for our detailed study. Later after checking out of the resort and driving back south across the causeway, Paulino took us to a spot where after a bit of coaxing we all had fine views of a Mangrove Cuckoo. After dropping Paulino off we stopped at an agricultural complex with ponds and noted several Glossy Ibis. Then it was on to Santa Clara where we spent the night at Las Caneyes and enjoyed a fine meal, a personal musical concert of Cuban music from Trio Cache (well shall we say Dos Cache?), probably the best music we heard in Cuba, and a fashion show.

On our final day we started by birding the grounds of Las Caneyes. We had heard that a Gundlach’s Hawk was likely nesting here and sure enough an adult bird responded to our presence by flying around and calling. In shape and appearance, as well as by call, the bird reminded me very much of a Cooper’s Hawk, and rumors have it that DNA analysis has also shown a very close semblance to Cooper’s Hawk. One has to wonder about the species limits in that Gundlach’s is treated as a separate species (from Cooper’s), but the three resident Greater Antillean populations of Sharp-shinned Hawk (*fringilloides* on Cuba) are treated as only subspecies. Other birds noted included Black-whiskered Vireo, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Cape May Warbler, and Yellow-faced Grassquit. After breakfast and checking out we visited the monument to Ché Guevara, the most heavily guarded facility we encountered. The museum covered the life of Ché from his upbringing in Argentina to his traveling the South American continent (the movie,

“Motorcycle Diaries” covers that period) and his revolutionary days in Cuba, the Congo, and finally Bolivia. It was Ché’s military victory here at the end of December 1958 that caused the dictator Bautista to close up shop and flee Cuba. The revolutionary period for Ché came to an abrupt end on 9 October 1967, when he and his fellow rebels were summarily executed, a day after capture. Decades later the remains of Ché and his comrades were returned to Cuba and are interred here in the memorial. Whatever can be said about this very controversial figure, his image can be found everywhere in Cuba, especially on t-shirts and on berets. His presence is far more visible than Fidel’s. We arrived back at the Hotel Nacional in the afternoon and caught up on our checklists while looking out to sea. Of note was another Lesser Black-backed Gull that flew by. Later we walked a short distance and took a long elevator ride to a penthouse restaurant. We enjoyed a delicious final last dinner while viewing the Havana landscape as dusk and then darkness settled in. We departed the next morning for Miami from Jose Marti airport at 11:15 a.m.

My thanks to all for coming and for being so enthusiastic. I want to thank the entire leadership team from Cuba and to Gary Markowski for setting up these very successful tours. Also thanks to Frances for religiously taking e-bird lists from absolutely every location, to Liz for sharing images of Zapata Sparrow (we hope in the weeks and months ahead to post many images of Cuba’s birds from our trip on the WFO web site), to Bruce who compiled a list of species that we missed that other groups had encountered at this time of the year, and to his (and Brenda’s) daughter, Ailsa, who as a non-birder, couldn’t have been more accommodating and enthusiastic. Bruce has commented since that she has shown real interest in actually becoming a birder! Poor thing! At the end of the trip Bill shared me his copy of Cuban Confidential by Louise Bardach. It is a fine read and has a balanced history of both the Castro dictatorship and the Cuban people and of the Miami Cubans and their leadership. It also has much to say about American leadership in regards to Cuba and the Miami Cuban community. Sadly, much of it doesn’t reflect too well on our policies in regards to both groups. It was immensely informative and I can’t recommend it more strongly.

Most importantly, thanks for continuing to support WFO. There will be another WFO Cuban tour in the spring of 2015, tentatively to be led from WFO’s end by Kimball L. Garrett (WFO’s tour guide for our Cuba tour in 2008).

Jon L. Dunn
25 May 2013

BIRD LIST

West Indian Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	1	2	
Muscovy Duck introduction)	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	1	3 (established	
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	3	32	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	3	40	
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca carolinensis</i>	1	2	
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	1	2	
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	1	65	
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	2	30	
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	1	25	
Helmeted Guineafowl introduction)	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	4	6 (established	
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	2	1	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	1	20	
American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	4	500	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	8	25	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasillianus</i>	4	100	
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	4	15	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	1	1	
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	1	70	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	8	40	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea Herodias</i>	8	9	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>	9	6	
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	9	30	
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	8	15	
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	6	8	
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	4	8	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>	11	250	
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	8	5	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	5	15	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	1	1	
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	8	50	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2	10	
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	2	10	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Catartes aura</i>	12	500	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	5	3	
	<i>Pandion haliaetus ridgwayi</i>	1	3	
Snail Kite	<i>Rosthramus sociabilis</i>	2	4	
Gundlach's Hawk	<i>Accipiter gundlachii</i>	2	1	N
Cuban Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i>	4	15	
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	2	1	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamicensis solitudinis</i>	4	5	
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonicus</i>	1	1	
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris caribaeus</i>	1	3	
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans ramsdeni</i>	1	1	H
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	3	4	

Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata cachinnans</i>	4	12
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	3	100
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	1	20
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	3	50
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	2	15
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	1	2
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	9	4
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	4	30
Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	2	2
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	3	15
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	2	25
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i>	2	1
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata semipalmata</i>	1	1
	<i>Tringa semipalmata inornata</i>	1	1
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	2	2
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	4	7
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	1	6
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	1	3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	1	2
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	1	8
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	2	15
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina hudsonia</i>	1	6
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	1	6
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	3	25
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	1	1
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	6	40
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	1	1
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i>	3	25
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>	3	2
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica aranea</i>	1	1
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	2	7
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	2	30
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	7	30
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	1	10
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	1	300
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	9	300
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	4	4
Plain Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas inornata inornata</i>	1	9
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	9	40
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	8	6
Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita zenaida</i>	6	7
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	13	25
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina insularis</i>	11	20
Key West Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysie</i>	2	4
Gray-fronted Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	1	2
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana martinica</i>	2	2

Blue-headed Quail-Dove	<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	1	2	
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	1	1	
Great Lizard Cuckoo	<i>Saurothera merlini merlini</i>	5	9	
	<i>Saurothera merlini santamariae</i>	3	2	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	10	40	
Bare-legged Owl	<i>Margarobyas lawrencii</i>	1	1	N
Cuban Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium siju</i>	4	3	
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius siguapa</i>	1	1	
Cuban Nightjar	<i>Antrostomus cubanensis</i>	1	2	
Antillean Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia iradi</i>	9	100	
Bee Hummingbird	<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>	1	1	
Cuban Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>	11	60	
Cuban Trogon	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>	6	15	
Cuban Tody	<i>Todus multicolor</i>	8	5	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	6	3	
West Indian Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i>	9	8	N
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	5	4	
Cuban Green Woodpecker	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>	5	6	N
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus chrysocaulosus</i>	3	2	N
Fernandina's Flicker	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	2	3	N
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	7	10	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius sparverioides</i>	11	12	
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius columbarius</i>	2	3	
Cuban Parakeet	<i>Aratinga euops</i>	2	15	
Cuban Parrot	<i>Amazona leucocephala leucocephala</i>	3	10	
Cuban Pewee	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	10	8	N
La Sagra's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus sagrae sagrae</i>	9	8	
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	9	25	N
Loggerhead Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus</i>	9	10	N
Giant Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	1	6	
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	1	1	H
Thick-billed Vireo	<i>Vireo crassirostris cubensis</i>	2	5	
Cuban Vireo	<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>	7	10	
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	1	1	
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus barbatulus</i>	9	20	
Palm Crow	<i>Corvus palmarum minutus</i>	1	12	
Cuban Crow	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>	2	25	
Cuban Martin	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	4	10	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	2	18	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	4	10	
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva fulva</i>	4	25	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>	7	300	
Zapata Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	1	1	H
Cuban Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila lembeyi</i>	2	3	
Cuban Solitaire	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>	2	3	
Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus rubripes</i>	10	10	

Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	8	5
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	11	30
Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachii gundlachii</i>	1	3
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	4	5
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	2	2
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	1	2
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	3	3
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	5	5
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	10	8
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	10	8
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	3	5
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	9	8
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	4	1
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechial gundlachi</i>	4	2
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	7	5
Palm Warbler (“Western”)	<i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i>	10	25
Olive-capped Warbler	<i>Setophaga pityofila</i>	1	2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata coronata</i>	2	1
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica dominica</i>	7	2
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	6	10
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	4	3
Yellow-headed Warbler	<i>Teretistris fermaninae</i>	4	10
Oriente Warbler	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>	3	7
Western Spindalis	<i>Spindalis zena pretrei</i>	5	10
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	5	4
Cuban Grassquit	<i>Tiaris canorus</i>	2	6
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus</i>	8	8
Cuban Bullfinch	<i>Melopyrrha nigra nigra</i>	5	7
Zapata Sparrow	<i>Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata</i>	2	2
	<i>Torreornis inexpectata varoni</i>	2	3
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	3	12
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	1	1
Red-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i>	1	1
Tawny-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius humeralis humeralis</i>	7	200
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Strnella magna hypocreppis</i>	7	5
Cuban Blackbird	<i>Dives atrovioacea</i>	9	20
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger gundlachi</i>	11	30
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	5	100
Cuban Oriole	<i>Icterus melanopsis</i>	6	5
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	1	1
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	9	30

Mammals

Eastern Cottontail *Sylvilagus floridanus*

Long-eared Bat	<i>Macrotus waterhousei</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>

Reptiles and Amphibians (not in taxonomic order)

Cuban Slider	<i>Trachemys decussate</i>	1	7
American Gecko	<i>Tarentola americana americana</i>	1	1
Cuban Giant Anole	<i>Anoles equestois calceus</i>	1	1
Western Giant Anole	<i>Anolis leteogularis</i>	1	3
Western Green Anole	<i>Anolis porcatus</i>	2	4
Brown Anole	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	2	6
Cliff Anole	<i>Anolis bartschi</i>	1	2
Twig Anole	<i>Anolis angusticeps labrossytus</i>	1	1
Blue-banded Green Anole	<i>Anolis allisoni</i>	1	4
Head-banded Cliff Anole	<i>Anolis Lucius</i>	1	2
Cuban Racer	<i>Cubophis canthorrigerus</i>	2	1
Cuban Treefrog	<i>Osteopilus septentromalis</i>	2	3
Cave Frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus thomasi</i>	1	1

Butterflies and Skippers (partial list)

Bahamian Swallowtail	<i>Heraclides andramon</i>	1	1
Atala	<i>Eumaeus atala</i>	1	6
Mangrove Skipper	<i>Phocides pigmalion</i>	1	1