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The Species of Middle American Birds

By Eugene Eisenmann

New York
APRIL, 1955
The Species of Middle American Birds
A list of all species recorded from Mexico to Panama, with suggested English names, outlines of range, and a distributional bibliography.

By Eugene Eisenmann

With the collaboration in the selection of English names of Emmet R. Blake and Edward L. Chalif
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INTRODUCTION

Improved travel facilities have greatly stimulated interest in the bird life of Middle America—the region from Mexico to Panama. Before long the Inter-American Highway will make possible automobile traffic from the United States to beyond the Canal Zone; even today it is only a few hours flight to the cities of Mexico and Panama. A large proportion of the several thousand forms currently recognized from Middle America are but slightly varying races of species found through much of the region, and in many cases well into South America. Amateurs and ornithological writers have long felt the need for a list of English names by which each species could be designated throughout its range, without regard to locality or the subspecies involved. Actually no list of Middle American species, even by their technical names, has been available since the outdated tabular lists that appeared fifty years ago in Biologia Centrali-Americana: Aves.

The great multi-volumed reference works, Birds of North and Middle America and Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, contain much of the basic data from which a distributional list may be prepared, but they fail to provide English names for species as such. Instead, contrary to modern practice, each subspecies is given a separate common name, without any consistent policy of indicating conspecific relationships. Frequently the names adopted in these works disagree; often they are perfunctory translations of the technical designations without regard to appropriateness; and occasionally the same name is applied to two distinct species. Those wishing to use an English name for the species unit, rather than for each subspecies, have been forced to make their own selections. Selection of a suitable name for a polytypic species requires examination of specimens, or at least literature, covering the range of the species. As the individual writer usually lacks the time or the facilities to make an adequate check for this purpose, he is often likely to choose or invent a name for the species, which, though seemingly appropriate for the subspecies he knows best, may be grossly misleading for the species as a whole. Such individual selections, even when otherwise satisfactory, create a multiplicity of names which handicaps popular ornithology. The use of differing names tends to limit the value of published observations, for others may fail to recognize the species discussed. Now that popular bird guides for the area
are beginning to appear, it seems desirable to lay a foundation, before it is too late, for some measure of uniformity.

This paper provides a convenient list of the fourteen hundred species presently known to have been recorded in Middle America, giving the technical name, a suggested English name, and a brief outline of range. The English names were chosen, in almost all instances, from those already in the literature. Great weight was given to the maintenance of well-settled usage, but as relatively few truly neotropical birds have established English names, very substantial consideration was accorded to the factors of appropriateness to the entire species and utility to the amateur.

The English names here recommended (save for a few variations resulting chiefly from taxonomic or orthographic considerations) have been adopted for their respective areas by the only current handbook covering a Middle American country, Blake's *Birds of Mexico* (1953), by Eisenmann's *Annotated List of Birds of Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone* (1952), and by Chalif's projected *Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America*, which will cover the birds of Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The birds treated in these works comprise nearly all species having a wide range in Middle America.

**Method of Selecting English Names**

1. For species reaching Middle America chiefly as migrants from the area north of Mexico the current preferences of the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature have been followed. As no official list of such English species names has yet been issued and there may be changes of view before the publication of the next A.O.U. *Check-List*, in a few instances there is also listed an alternate name regarded by many students as superior. Occasionally, to distinguish the northern species from a closely allied species also found in Middle America, an A.O.U. name has been slightly modified, by adding some such simple prefix as "American", "Northern", "Common", or the like.

2. For neotropical or essentially Middle American species (even though ranging slightly into southwestern United States) the basic idea was to select from the literature an appropriate name, already used for the species as a whole or for one of its subspecies, having if possible some associative value. Names suggesting a characteristic of the species in regard to appearance, behavior, or habitat were favored over patronymics, because such names are often aids in identifying or remembering a species. Geographic names were generally avoided.
(except for representative or very local species), as they tend to be misleading or to suggest subspecific relationship.

When more than one appropriate name for a species appeared in the literature, preference was given (other factors being about equal) to the name used in the A.O.U. Check-List, in Ridgway’s *Birds of North and Middle America*, or in Hellmayr’s *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, in that order. Though the overwhelming majority of names were drawn from these three works, some were taken also from the writings of Beebe, Bond, Brabourne and Chubb, Gould, Griscom, Penard, Skutch, and van Rossem, and particularly the *Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico* (Part I) and Sutton’s *Mexican Birds*. Very few names are wholly new. The availability of the vast neotropical collection of the American Museum of Natural History, to which its custodians kindly offered free access, made possible checking of proposed names against most races of each species. Helpful ideas and comments were received from D. Amadon, R. S. Arbib, Jr., R. A. Paynter, Jr., F. A. Pitelka, A. F. Skutch, R. W. Storer, G. M. Sutton, J. Van Tyne, and particularly Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Wetmore. John L. Bull read the entire manuscript and supplied many useful suggestions, both with respect to names and other matters.

After preparation of a preliminary list, containing alternate English names for many species, it was sent to Emmet R. Blake and Edward L. Chalif (each then working independently on a Middle American bird book) for indication of their respective preferences and suggestions. It was gratifying to find that in almost all cases our preferences were the same. In the relatively few instances where initially we did not concur, agreement was ultimately reached (often after much discussion) on names felt by all three to be acceptable.

It is inevitable that not all our selections will please everyone. In fact they do not all please our little committee. We felt it desirable, for the sake of uniformity, to defer to the views of the A.O.U. Check-List Committee in many instances where we would have favored another name. Certain names of doubtful usefulness we accepted because they had appeared in the literature and we could not find any really good name not conflicting with that of another species. Generally speaking, we preferred a reasonably associative name previously employed in the literature to the invention of a wholly new, though possibly better, name.

Regarding orthography, the recommendations of Cheesman and Oehser (Auk, 54: 333–340, 1937) have been followed in the main. Compound *group names* are generally written as one word, being hyphenated only when a single word seemed clumsy or likely to
obscure relationship, meaning, or pronunciation. If hyphenated, the second word of a group name is capitalized only when designating a subdivision of birds to which the group actually belongs or is allied (cf. Common Tody-Flycatcher and Gray Silky-flycatcher, the former is, the latter is not, a member of Tyrannidae, the Tyrant Flycatchers). At the suggestion of R. S. Arbib, in hyphenated specific names, doubling of the past participle is avoided for simplicity and euphony (e.g., Bar-tailed and Stripe-crowned are used, rather than Barred-tailed and Striped-crowned).

**Technical Names**

The technical nomenclature is essentially that of the Hellmayr volumes of the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, supplemented and modified chiefly by Peters' *Check-List of Birds of the World*, the Friedmann volumes of *Birds of North and Middle America*, Zimmer's *Studies of Peruvian Birds*, and the recent Supplements (1944–1954) to the *A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds*. Since one major purpose of this list is to provide English names for birds that, on the basis of present knowledge, *may* be regarded as species, some forms or groups of forms are here listed as species that many ornithologists (including members of our own committee) consider to be subspecies. Where there is such current disagreement as to the specific rank or relationship of a Middle American bird, this is indicated in a footnote, and if the appropriateness of the suggested English name would be affected by a different taxonomic opinion an alternate name is supplied.

**Ranges**

Ranges are limited to the barest outline, for the main purpose is to indicate the countries of Middle America where each species is known to occur. The ranges are derived chiefly from the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, with numerous modifications based on other published papers, and in many instances from unpublished data—usually labelled specimens in the American Museum of Natural History or information from qualified ornithologists. More detailed distributional data can, of course, be found in the works already mentioned and in various local papers listed in the annexed bibliography. The following ornithologists have generously given me information as to ranges of certain species: H. Friedmann, F. C. Lincoln (North American migrants); M. Alvarez del Toro, E. R. Blake, L. I. Davis, G. M. Sutton (Mexico); R. A. Paynter, Jr. (Yucatan Peninsula); K. C. Parkes (British Honduras); M. J. Carr, J. C. Dickinson, Jr. (Honduras); L. Griscom (Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama); A. R. Phillips (Mexico,
Guatemala); T. R. Howell (Nicaragua); A. F. Skutch, M. A. Carriker, Jr. (Costa Rica); R. C. Murphy (sea-birds off Panama); C. H. Rogers (Costa Rica, Panama); A. Wetmore (Panama); J. Bond (West Indies, Panama). They should not be held responsible, however, for any errors in the present paper.

Abbreviations: Geographical abbreviations have been freely employed. The constantly iterated “Mid. Am.” (Middle America) indicates—unless expressly qualified—that the species occurs in all the Middle American countries: Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The same abbreviation preceded by “Trop.” (Tropical) imports breeding in some part of the tropical lowlands of each of these countries, though in many cases the species may also range into the mountains, while in others distribution may be very local. “Highlands” indicates that in Middle America the species usually breeds above 2,500–3,000 feet. “Mts.” means that the usual breeding range is above 5,000 feet. The breeding range runs to the first semicolon; or, if there is no such mark, to the end.

Many of the gaps in the ranges of individual species doubtless indicate merely gaps in present knowledge or at least in published data. This is certainly true of sea-birds, of northern migrants generally, and of a number of resident species in British Honduras and Nicaragua (for which no published check-list exists), and in Honduras (for which the published check-list is very incomplete). Calling attention to the apparent gaps may help elicit the true situation. While it is unlikely that many breeding species wholly new to the Middle American avifauna will be added (except perhaps in the Darien region of eastern Panama adjacent to South America), in detailed distributional knowledge the ornithology of Middle America is still at the pioneer stage.

Comments on Middle American Bird Distribution

The very brevity of the range outlines emphasizes certain facts of faunal interest. Thus the exclusion of El Salvador from the range of a lowland species generally indicates that it is a bird of humid forest, absent from the semi-arid Pacific slope over which El Salvador extends. Similarly the absence from British Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua of certain widely distributed montane species may be explained by the small area and low altitude of the mountains in those countries.

Generally speaking, plateaus or mountain ranges separate the tropical lowlands of the Atlantic (Gulf and Caribbean) from those of the Pacific slope. The true tropical climate in Middle America has an almost uniform year-round temperature (governed chiefly by altitude),
with two seasons—a rainy season and a dry. The dry season, controlled by the northeast trade winds, comes during the northern winter.

The fact is sometimes overlooked that much of Mexico is within the Temperate Zone geographically, and that the high interior plateaus and mountains carry the climate, vegetation, and fauna of that zone far south of the Tropic of Cancer. Many northern species, including such well-known birds as Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*), Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), Common Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) and Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passeri*na), range as breeders as far as Nicaragua, which is also the southern limit of pine trees. A few species of northern affinities, like Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*), American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) and Volcano Junco (*Junco vulcani*), breed south to the mountains of western Panama.

The montane avifauna of tropical Middle America is characterized not only by certain northern species, but by some endemics, and by a number of so-called subtropical forms with close relatives in the mountains of western South America. As the Middle American highlands are interrupted by lowland gaps (notably the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southern Nicaragua and central Panama), this montane fauna is not continuous; yet, as Chapman long ago pointed out, the same species frequently occur from Mexico to Ecuador.

The Caribbean lowlands have a relatively short dry season, relieved by showers, so that the area naturally supports, from Veracruz in Mexico to western Colombia, a perpetually green forest.* The rather recent derivation of the rain forest avifauna from South America is indicated not only by the identity of the species, but also by the increase in variety as one approaches that continent. Major exceptions on the Caribbean slope to the humid climate are the northern part of the Yucatan Peninsula and certain interior valleys in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, the bird-life of which resembles that of the drier Pacific slope.

As the intervening mountains drain the northeast trade winds of their moisture, there prevails over most of the Pacific lowlands a longer, more severe, dry season. This results, depending on local conditions, in a variety of semi-arid environments, ranging from deciduous forest to grassland and desert scrub. The avifauna includes (in addition to the more widely distributed birds) a number of endemic species, some of which range into southwestern United States. This endemic avifauna

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*Man is increasingly destroying this forest; but in Middle America south of Mexico most of the population is on the Pacific slope, and it is on that slope that the forests are most reduced.
ends in northwestern Costa Rica with the appearance on the Pacific coast south of the Gulf of Nicoya of heavy forest, which (locally interrupted by savannas) continues into western Panama. Much of the Pacific coast of Panama is relatively open, with forest on the hillsides and near permanent water. Typical rain forest appears in Darien province, which has but a brief dry season and adjoins the wettest section of South America (northwestern Colombia), with a rather similar and enormously varied bird life. As is to be expected from the geographic situation, in Panama a number of Central American forms meet their South American representatives, raising interesting problems from the viewpoint of speciation.

But present conditions cannot wholly account for present bird distribution. For example, there are absent from the Pacific coast of Panama, where much of the environment seems suitable, a number of species of semi-arid country that breed not only from Mexico to northern Costa Rica but also in South America; e.g., Rufescent Tinamou (Crypturellus cinnamomeus), Double-striped Thick-knee (Burhinus bistriatus), Common Ground Dove (Columbigallina passerina), Grayish Saltator (Saltator coerulescens). The gap in some cases extends from Honduras to South America; viz., Vermilion Flycatcher (Pyrocephalus rubinus), Green Jay (Cyanocorax yncas). To achieve such ranges, it seems likely that at one time these species occupied the intervening area, which thereafter became unsuitable because of climatic or topographic changes. Similarly, the presence in northern Yucatan Peninsula of many species otherwise restricted in Mexico to the Pacific coast suggests a former semi-arid connection through country that today supports humid forest. The surprising number of endemics (lowland as well as mountain species) in southern Costa Rica and the adjacent Chiriqui province of western Panama must indicate that at one time the Costa Rica-Chiriqui area was much more isolated than today.

The occurrence as breeders in Nicaragua of a few birds, otherwise unknown in Middle America, having their nearest relatives in northern South America; e.g., Pearl Kite (Gampsonyx swainsoni), Nicaraguan Seed-Finch (Oryzoborus nuttingi), is even more puzzling. The explanation may possibly lie in the fact that Nicaragua, occupying the southeastern part of a hump-like projection into the Caribbean, doubtless intercepts storm-driven South American strays, which, in rare instances, may have become established and, through isolation, occasionally have developed a local form.

Regarding North American migrants, it is striking that very few passerine species breeding only in the West winter farther south than
Nicaragua, and most do not seem to go regularly beyond Guatemala. On the other hand, almost all eastern species migrating as far as Guatemala also reach Panama, and many winter to South America. The reason for this pattern in winter ranges is not apparent. But our actual information of winter habitats, migration dates and routes in Middle America is extremely sparse.

In fact so little is recorded of the ecological preferences, local distribution, and behavior of most birds in Middle America that any conscientious observer can add greatly to knowledge.

It is hoped that the following list of some 1,424 species may stimulate study of the living birds, and help to accelerate the day when the A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds will include the avifauna of Middle America—ornithologically the richest part of our North American continent.*

*The number of species here listed in each order and family is indicated in the table of contents, supra.
Order TINAMIFORMES
Family TINAMIDAE  TINAMOUS

Tinamus major  
Great Tinamou  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n. S. Am.

Nothocercus bonapartei  
Highland Tinamou  
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Crypturellus soui  
Little Tinamou  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Crypturellus boucardi  
Slaty-breasted Tinamou  

Crypturellus cinnamomeus  
Rufescent Tinamou  
Trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica; also n.e. Colombia and Venez.

Order GAVIIDFORMES
Family GAVIIDAE  LOONS

Gavia stellata  
Red-throated Loon  
Circumpolar regions; winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Gavia arctica  
Arctic or Black-throated Loon  
Circumpolar regions; winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Gavia immer  
Common Loon  
N. N. Am., Greenland, Iceland and islands n. of Europe; in Am. winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Order COLYMBIFORMES
Family COLYMBIDAE  GREBES

Colymbus\(^1\) dominicus  
Least Grebe  
S.e. Texas, Mid. Am., Greater Antilles, Bahamas, and trop. S. Am.

Colymbus caspicus  
Eared or Black-necked Grebe  
Old World, w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters in Am. to Guate-
mala; also Colombia.

\(^1\) It has been proposed that *Podiceps* be adopted for this genus, which would result in changing the family name to Podicipididae and the ordinal name to Podicipidiformes.
Aechmophorus occidentalis  
Western Grebe  
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Podilymbus podiceps  
Pied-billed Grebe  
N. Am., Mid. Am., West Indies and S. Am.

Podilymbus gigas  
Atitlan Grebe  
Guatemala (Lake Atitlan).

Order PROCELLARIIIFORMES

Family DIOMEDEIDAE ALBATROSSES

Diomedea exulans  
Wandering Albatross  
Antarctic is.; ranges in s. oceans; once Panama Bay.

Diomedea irrorata  
Galapagos Albatross  
Galapagos Is.; ranges n. to Panama and s. to Peru.

Diomedea albatrus  
Short-tailed Albatross  
Is. cent. and w. N. Pacific; formerly ranged to Pac. coast N. Am. and Mexico (off Baja California); now nearly extinct.

Diomedea nigripes  
Black-footed Albatross  
Is. cent. and w. N. Pacific; ranges to Pac. coast N. Am. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Diomedea immutabilis  
Laysan Albatross  
Is. cent. N. Pacific; ranges to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Diomedea chrysostoma  
Gray-headed Albatross  
Is. w. S. Pacific; ranges over s. oceans; once Pac. coast Panama.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS

Fulmarus glacialis  
Northern Fulmar  
Circumpolar; winters casually s. to Mexico (Pac. coast).

Fulmarus2 antarcticus  
Antarctic Fulmar  
Antarctic; ranges to Peru and once to Mexico (Mazatlan).

Puffinus creatopus  
Pink-footed Shearwater  
Mas Atierra Is., Chile; ranges to Alaska, Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Puffinus pacificus  
Wedge-tailed Shearwater  
Is. of cent. and w. Pacific and of Indian Oceans, and off Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.); recorded off Pac. coast Mexico and Panama.

Puffinus griseus  
Sooty Shearwater  
Is. S. Pacific; ranges off both coasts N. Am., Pac. coast Mexico, Costa Rica (sight, A. P. Smith) and Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

2 Sometimes placed in a separate genus Priocella; also called Silver-gray Fulmar.
Puffinus tenuirostris

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER
Is. off Australia; ranges to Pac. coast N. Am., casually to Mexico and Panama.

Puffinus nativitatis

CHRISTMAS ISLAND SHEARWATER
Is. trop. (chiefly cent.) Pac.; taken once between Clipperton I. and Mexican coast.

Puffinus puffinus

COMMON SHEARWATER
Is. cooler waters of the Old World, in America breeds in Mexico (Is. in Gulf of Calif. and off Baja Calif.).

Puffinus auricularis

REVILLA GIGEDO SHEARWATER
Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Puffinus lherminieri

DUSKY-BACKED SHEARWATER
Is. in pan-tropical waters, in America West Indies, Tobago and Galapagos; ranges to s.e. U. S., in Caribbean Sea, and Pac. coast of n. S. Am.; sight reports off Panama (Pac. coast, R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma neglecta

VARIABLE PETREL
Is. warmer waters of Indian and Pac., incl. Juan Fernandez Is. off Chile; taken once off Revilla Gigedo Is., Mexico (fide R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma phaeopygia

DARK-RUMPED PETREL
Hawaiian and Galapagos Is.; ranges in America off Pac. coast n. S. Am. to vicinity of Clipperton I. off Pac. coast of Mexico, sight reports off Pac. coast Panama (R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma externa

WHITE-NECKED PETREL
Kermadec and Juan Fernandez Is.; ranges in America off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to vicinity of Clipperton I. off Mexico.

Pterodroma cookii

BLUE-FOOTED PETREL
Is. S. Pacific; ranges in America off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to Mexico (off Baja Calif.); recorded Aleutians.

Family HYDROBATIDAE STORM-PETRELS

Oceanites oceanicus

WILSON'S PETREL
Antarctic Is.; ranges in America commonly into N. Atl. and casually N. Pac., taken Veracruz, Mexico.

Oceanites gracilis

WHITE-VENTED PETREL
Probably breeds Peru and Galapagos Is.; ranges off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

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3 This, the standard name in Australia where the species breeds, is also used by Murphy in "Oceanic Birds of South America," and is therefore favored over "Slender-billed" Shearwater.

4 The A.O.U. is followed in treating P. opisthomelas, the Black-vented Shearwater, as a race of P. puffinus. R. C. Murphy would also treat auricularis as a subspecies.
Pelagodroma marina  White-faced Petrel
Coasts of Australia, New Zealand and is. in S. Atl., trop. e. N. Atl. and w. S. Pac.; ranges in America to Cocos I., Costa Rica and Galapagos.

Oceanodroma tethys  Wedge-rumped Petrel
Galapagos and Peruvian Is.; ranges off Pac. coast Mexico, Costa Rica (Cocos I.) and Panama.

Oceanodroma castro  Band-rumped Petrel
Is. in pan-tropical waters of e. and cent. Atl. (Madeira, Azores to Ascension and St. Helena) and cent. and e. Pac. (Hawaiian and Galapagos Is.); in Mid. Am. recorded off Pac. coast Costa Rica (Cocos I., possibly breeding).

Oceanodroma leucorhoa  Leach’s Petrel
Is. N. Atl. and e. N. Pac., Mexico (taxonomy of forms disputed) (Is. in Gulf of Calif., off Baja Calif. and Guadalupe I.); migrates to S. Atl., Caribbean Sea and e. S. Pac. to Galapagos; recorded once off Pac. coast Guatemala.  

Oceanodroma macrodactyla  Guadalupe Petrel
Mexico (Guadalupe I.); possibly extinct.

Oceanodroma markhami  Sooty Petrel
Ranges off Peru and Chile; taken near Clipperton I. off Pac. coast Mexico and Costa Rica (Cocos I.).

Oceanodroma homochroa  Ashy Petrel
Is. off Calif. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Oceanodroma melania  Black Petrel
Mexico (Is. off Baja Calif. and in Gulf of Calif.); ranges to Pac. coast Panama and S. Am.

Halocypena microsoma  Least Petrel
Mexico (Is. off Baja Calif. and in Gulf of Calif.); ranges to Pac. coast Panama and S. Am.

Order PELECANIFORMES
Family PHAETHONTIDAE  TROPICBIRDS

Phaethon aethereus  Red-billed Tropicbird
Is. in trop. Atl. (including West Indies), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Pac. coast), Panama (Swan Key, Caribbean coast); recorded also Pac. coast El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya).

The form socorroensis, treated by Peters as a race of the Asiatic O. monorhis.
Phaethon lepturus  
**WHITE-TAILED TROPICBIRD**  
Is. in trop. Atl. (including West Indies), cent. Pac. and Indian Oceans; in Mid. Am. recorded off Caribbean Guatemala (Puerto Barrios).

Phaethon rubricauda  
**RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD**  
Is. in trop. cent. Pac. and Indian Oceans; in Mid. Am. casual off Pac. coast Mexico (Baja Calif. and Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Family **PELECANIDAE**  
**PELICANS**

Pelecanus erythrorhynchus  
**AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN**  
N. cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.\(^6\)

Pelecanus occidentalis  
**BROWN PELICAN**  
S.w. Canada, w. and s. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **SULIDAE**  
**GANNETS AND BOOBIES**

Morus\(^7\) bassanus  
**NORTHERN GANNET**  
Local, is. off N. Atl. coasts; winters to Gulf of Mexico (Veracruz).

Sula nebouxii  
**BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY**  
Local, trop. is. Pac.: Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Sula dactylatra  
**BLUE-FACED OR MASKED BOOBY**  
Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Baja Calif.); recorded from Guatemala (Pac. sight, A. J. van Rossem), Nicaragua and Panama (both coasts).

Sula sula  
**RED-FOOTED BOOBY**  
Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Tres Marias and Revilla Gigedo Is.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.); recorded off coast of Mexico (Pac.), Nicaragua (Caribbean), Panama (Caribbean; sight off Pearl Is., B. B. Sturgis).

Sula leucogaster  
**BROWN BOOBY**  
Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Gulf of Calif., Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras, and both coasts of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama; ranging off Guatemala (Caribbean, sight, L. Griscom), and El Salvador (sight, O. Salvin).

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\(^6\) There seems to be no evidence that this species occurs farther south.

\(^7\) Some authors merge this genus in *Sula*.  

[13]
Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE** CORMORANTS

**Phalacrocorax auritus**  
Double-crested Cormorant  
N. Am., Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras.

**Phalacrocorax olivaceus**  
Olivaceous or Neotropic Cormorant  
Louisiana, Texas, Bahamas, Cuba, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

**Phalacrocorax penicillatus**  
Brandt’s Cormorant  
Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (Gulf of Calif. and Baja Calif.).

**Phalacrocorax pelagicus**  
Pelagic Cormorant  
Pac. coast N. Am. to n. Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

**Phalacrocorax bougainvillii**  
Guanay Cormorant  
Is. off Pac. coast, Peru and Chile; ranges n. to Panama (sight off Darien, once, R. C. Murphy).

Family **ANHINGIDAE** ANHINGAS

**Anhinga anhinga**  
Anhinga  
S. U. S., Cuba, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **FREGATIDAE** FRIGATEBIRDS

**Fregata magnificens**  
Magnificent Frigatebird  
Coastal is. of trop. Atl. and e. Pac., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; ranging along both coasts of Mid. Am.

**Fregata minor**  
Great Frigatebird\(^8\)  
Is. of Pac., Indian and S. Atl. oceans, Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.); casually ranging off Pac. coast Mexico.

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family **ARDEIDAE** HERONS

**Ardea herodias**  
Great Blue Heron  
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Galapagos Is.; regular throughout the year in Mid. Am., though breeding uncertain; winters to n. S. Am.

**Ardea occidentalis**\(^9\)  
Great White Heron  
S. Florida and Greater Antilles; Mexico (Yucatan Pen.).

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\(^8\) This is the established name in the literature of Australia, where the species is common, and where “Lesser” Frigatebird is used for *F. ariel.*

\(^9\) Perhaps a color phase of *A. herodias.*
Ardea cocoi  
White-necked Heron  
S. Am.; e. Panama (sight, once, A. Wetmore).

Pilherodius pileatus  
Capped Heron  
Panama and S. Am.

Butorides virescens  
Green Heron  
N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am.; winters to n. S. Am.

Butorides striatus  
Striated Heron  
Old World tropics, e. Panama and S. Am.

Florida caerulea  
Little Blue Heron  
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Dichromanassa rufescens  
Reddish Egret  
S. U. S., Bahamas, Greater Antilles and Mexico (both coasts); winters to Pac. coast Guatemala and El Salvador.

Casmerodius' albus  
Common or Large Egret  
Old World, U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Leucophoyx' thula  
Snowy Egret  
U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Bubulcus' ibis  
Cattle Egret  
Warmer parts of Old World, recently breeding in n. S. Am. and Florida; present (possibly breeding) in e. U. S. and Panama (sight, E. Eisenmann, F. O. Chapelle, repeatedly and in numbers).

Hydranassa tricolor  
Tricolored Heron  
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Agamia agami  
Chestnut-bellied Heron  
Local: trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) and S. Am.

Nycticorax nycticorax  
Black-crowned Night-Heron  
Old World, N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Nyctanassa violacea  
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron  
U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tigrisoma lineatum  
Banded Tiger-Heron  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.; Mexico (Chiapas, once).

Heterocnus mexicanus  
Bare-throated Tiger-Heron  
Trop. Mid. Am.

Ixobrychus exilis  
Least Bittern  
N. Am., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; the northern race exilis winters through Mid. Am.

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10 If considered conspecific with B. virescens, Green Heron may be used for the entire complex.

1 Placed by some authors in the genus Egretta.

2 Placed by some authors in the genus Ardeola.
Botaurus lentiginosus  
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am.

Botaurus pinnatus  
S. Am.; recorded from e. Nicaragua and s.e. Mexico (Quintana Roo, *fide* R. A. Paynter).

Family COCHLEARIIDAE  
BOAT-BILLED HERONS

Cochlearius cochlearius  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family CICONIIDAE  
STORKS

Mycteria americana  
Wood Ibis or Wood Stork  
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Jabiru mycteria  
Jabiru  
Rare: trop. Mid. Am. (not reported from Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE  
IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

Theristicus caudatus  
Buff-necked Ibis  
S. Am.; recorded from e. Panama (once).

Mesembrinibis cayennensis  
Green Ibis  
Panama and S. Am.

Eudocimus albus  
White Ibis  
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Eudocimus ruber  
Scarlet Ibis  
Trop. S. Am.; accidental in Honduras and West Indies.

Plegadis falcinellus  
Glossy Ibis  
Old World; s.e. U. S., Greater Antilles; e. Mexico (?); recorded from e. Panama once, n. Colombia.

Plegadis mexicana  
White-faced Ibis  
W. U. S. to Mexico, also s. S. Am.; winter records in Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Ajaia ajaja  
Roseate Spoonbill  
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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3 Some authors believe this group is best merged in Ardeidae.

4 If a race of *P. falcinellus*, the entire complex would be called Glossy Ibis. Hellmayr and Conover say the proper name of this form is *P. chihi*.
Family **PHOENICOPTERIDAE** FLAMINGOS

*Phoenicopterus ruber*^5^ **American Flamingo**
Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Venezuela, Guianas, Galapagos Is.

(Order ANSERIFORMES)

Family **ANATIDAE** DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS

*Cygnus columbianus* **Whistling Swan**
Arctic N. Am.; winters casually to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

*Cygnus buccinator* **Trumpeter Swan**
Local: n.w. N. Am.; one record from Mexico (Tamaulipas).

*Chen caerulescens*^6^ **Blue Goose**
Arctic N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

*Chen hyperborea*^6^ **Snow Goose**
Arctic N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

*Chen rossii* **Ross's Goose**
Arctic n.w. Canada; winters casually to Mexico (Chihuahua).

*Anser albifrons* **White-fronted Goose**
Arctic regions; in America winters to Mexico.

*Branta bernicla*^7^ **Brant**
Arctic regions; winters to Mexico (Baja California).

*Branta canadensis* **Canada Goose**
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

*Branta hutchinsii*^8^ **Cackling Goose**
Arctic America and n.e. Siberia; in America winters to Mexico.

*Dendrocygna viduata* **White-faced Tree-Duck**

*Dendrocygna bicolor* **Fulvous Tree-Duck**
Trop. Asia, Madagascar and E. Africa, s.w. U. S., Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras (*fide* M. J. Carr), also S. Am.; casual in e. Panama.

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^5 If the Old World *P. antiquorum* is deemed a race of this species, the name Greater Flamingo may be used.

^6 These birds may be color phases of the same species. If so, the scientific name would be *C. caerulescens*, the English name Snow Goose.

^7 Birds recorded from Mexico are the western form, sometimes regarded as a species and called Black Brant, *B. nigricans*, which Zimmer and Delacour say should be called *orientalis*.

^8 Generally regarded as conspecific with the Canada Goose, *B. canadensis*. 
Dendrocygna autumnalis  Black-bellied Tree-Duck

Sarkidiornis sylvicola  South American Comb-Duck
Trop. S. Am.; recorded from e. Panama once.

Cairina moschata  Muscovy
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Anas carolinensis  Green-winged Teal
N. N. Am.; winters to West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras and Honduras; casual in Colombia.

Anas acuta  Common Pintail
Holarctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador) to Colombia.

Anas platyrhynchos  Common Mallard
Holarctic regions; in America winters regularly to Mexico; recorded from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Anas wyvilliana  Hawaiian Duck
Hawaiian Is.; once at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Anas diazi  Mexican Duck
S.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Anas fulvigula  Mottled Duck
S. U. S. and e. Mexico.

Anas strepera  Gadwall
Holarctic regions; winters to Mexico.

Anas cyanoptera  Cinnamon Teal
W. N. Am. to n. Mexico, also S. Am.; northern birds winter regularly at least to Mexico, with scattered records from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Anas discors  Blue-winged Teal
N. Am. and possibly Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Spatula clypeata  Northern Shoveler
Holarctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) to n. S. Am.

Mareca penelope  European Widgeon
Europe and n. Asia; in America winters to U. S.; once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

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9 May be a race of the Old World Comb-Duck, S. melanotos; if so the name Comb Duck will suffice.

10 If deemed a race of the Old World A. crecca, the species can be called Green-winged Teal.

1 These genera should perhaps be merged in Anas (Delacour and Mayr, Wilson Bull., 57:17, 1945).
Mareca americana  
**Baldpate or American Widgeon**  
N. N. Am.; winters sparingly through Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras, El Salvador) to Colombia.

Aix sponsa  
**Wood Duck**  
N. Am., Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Aythya valisineria  
**Canvasback**  
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Aythya americana  
**Redhead**  
N.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Aythya collaris  
**Ring-necked Duck**  
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras; Panama (sight, R. T. and K. T. Scholes).

Aythya marila  
**Greater Scaup**  
Holarctic regions; in America winters to West Indies and n.w. Mexico.

Aythya affinis  
**Lesser Scaup**  
N.w. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Melanitta deglandi\(^2\)  
**White-winged Scoter**  
N. w. N. Am.; winters in America to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Melanitta perspicillata  
**Surf Scoter**  
N. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Melanitta nigra  
**Black Scoter**  
N. Holarctic; winters in America to Mexico (Baja Calif., seen C. L. Hubbs).

Bucephala clangula  
**Common Goldeneye**  
Holarctic regions; in America winters to w. Mexico.

Bucephala albeola  
**Bufflehead**  
N.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Lophodytes cucullatus  
**Hooded Merganser**  
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Mergus merganser  
**Common Merganser or Goosander**  
Holarctic regions; winters in America to Mexico.

Mergus serrator  
**Red-breasted Merganser**  
Holarctic regions; winters in America to Mexico.

Oxyura dominica  
**Masked Duck**  
Local: Texas, Greater Antilles, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

Oxyura jamaicensis  
**Ruddy Duck**  
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala; recorded Costa Rica.

\(^2\) By some considered a race of the Old World *M. fusca.*
Order FALCONIFORMES

Family CATHARTIDAE  AMERICAN VULTURES

Sarcoramphus papa  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Coragyps atratus  
S. U. S., Mid. Am., S. Am.

Cathartes burrovianus\
S. Am.; recorded from Mexico (Tamaulipas, Veracruz), Panama (Pac. slope, common, may breed).

Cathartes aura  
N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am., S. Am.

Gymnogyps californianus  
California and formerly Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Family ACCIPITRIDAE  HAWKS

Elanus leucurus  
Calif., s. U. S., Mexico (Baja Calif. and Gulf Coast), also S. Am.; winters to Guatemala and Brit. Honduras.

Gampsonyx swainsonii  
W. Nicaragua and n. S. Am.

Elanoides forficatus  
S. U. S., Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador), and S. Am.

Leptodon cayanensis\
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Chondrohierax uncinatus  
Trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., Grenada

Harpagus bidentatus  
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

Ictinia mississippiensis  
S. U. S.; winters at least to Mexico and Guatemala; recorded Paraguay.

Ictinia plumbea  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Rostrhamus sociabilis  
Local in marshes: Fla., Cuba, Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

\* C. urubitinga of many authorities.

\* Peters and Hellmayr and Conover place this genus in Falconidae; Friedmann is here followed.

\* Odontiorchis palliatus of many authorities.
Accipiter gentilis  Northern Goshawk
Holarctic regions, in America to mts. of n.w. Mexico.

Accipiter bicolor  Bicolored Hawk
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Accipiter cooperii  Cooper’s Hawk
N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala; recorded Costa Rica.

Accipiter superciliosus  Tiny Hawk
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Accipiter striatus  Sharp-shinned Hawk
N. Am., Greater Antilles, and highlands of Mexico; winters in
Mid. Am. to w. Panama (not reported Brit. Honduras and
Honduras).

Accipiter chionogaster  White-breasted Hawk
Pine woods s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salva-
dor and Nicaragua, also mts. of n. S. Am.

Heterospizias meridionalis  Savanna Hawk
Panama and S. Am.

Buteo albicaudatus  White-tailed Hawk
Local, s.w. U. S., Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) and
S. Am.

Buteo regalis  Ferruginous Hawk
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Buteo jamaicensis  Red-tailed Hawk
N. Am., West Indies, and highlands of Mid. Am. to w. Panama;
northern birds migrate to Nicaragua, perhaps occasionally to
Panama.

Buteo albonotatus  Zone-tailed Hawk
S.w. U. S., local in Mid. Am. (breeding status uncertain in Costa
Rica and Panama; not reported Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.

Buteo lineatus  Red-shouldered Hawk
N. Am. to Mexico.

Buteo swainsoni  Swainson’s Hawk
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not
reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua) to S. Am.

Buteo platypterus  Broad-winged Hawk
N. Am., West Indies; migrates and winters through Mid. Am.
and S. Am.

Buteo magnirostris  Roadside Hawk
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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6 This bird has been treated as a race of A. erythronemius, the Rufous-thighed
Hawk, of s. S. Am.; and may be a race of A. striatus, according to Storer.
Buteo brachyurus  
Short-tailed Hawk  
Local: Florida, Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador, Honduras), and S. Am.

Buteo nitidus  
Gray Hawk  
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Parabuteo unicinctus  
Bay-winged Hawk  
S.w. U.S., Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and S. Am.

Leucopternis albicollis  
White Hawk  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Leucopternis semiplumbea  
Semiplumbeous Hawk  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Leucopternis plumbea  
Plumbeous Hawk  
E. Panama to n.w. Peru.

Leucopternis princeps  
Barred Hawk  
Costa Rica, Panama to Ecuador.

Busarellus nigricollis  
Black-collared Hawk  

Buteogallus anthracinus  
Common Black Hawk  

Hypomorphnus urubitinga  
Great Black Hawk  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Harpyhaliaetus solitarius  
Solitary Eagle  
Rare, (chiefly highlands?) Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Morphnus guianensis  
Crested Eagle  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Harpia harpyja  
Harpy Eagle  

Spizastur melanoleucus  
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle  
Trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras, El Salvador) and S. Am.

7 Regarded by Hellmayr and Conover as a race of L. schistacea, the Slate-colored Hawk, of eastern South America.

8 Hellmayr and Conover use Urubitinga; the genus may yet be merged in Buteogallus, according to Amadon.

9 A separate genus Urubitornis is by some authors erected for this species; while others make it a race of H. coronatus of s. S. Am.

10 If M. taeniatus, the Banded Crested Eagle (known from Panama to Guiana, Brazil and Bolivia), be a good species, rather than a color phase of M. guianensis, then the latter may be distinguished by the name Common Crested Eagle.

1 "Eagle-Hawk" is also used for this and the next genus; but “Hawk-Eagle” seems preferable to conform with the older usage and that in the Old World for the same group.
Spizaetus ornatus  
Ornate Hawk-Eagle  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Spizaetus tyrannus  
Black Hawk-Eagle  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Aquila chrysaetos  
Golden Eagle  
Mts. (chiefly) of Eurasia and N. Am. to Mexico.

Halieaeetus leucocephalus  
Bald Eagle  
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.; recorded Veracruz).

Circus cyaneus  
Marsh Hawk or White-rumped Harrier  
Eurasia and N. Am. to Mexico (Baja Calif.); winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Geranospiza nigra  
Blackish Crane-Hawk  
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Family PANDIONIDAE  Ospreys

Pandion haliaetus  
Osprey  
Old World, N. Am., Cuba, Bahamas, Mexico (Pac. Coast and Yucatan Pen.), and Brit. Honduras; winters, and frequently summers, through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family FALCONIDAE  Falcons

Herpetotheres cachinnanans  
Laughing Falcon  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrastur semitorquatus  
Collared Forest-Falcon  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrastur mirandollii  
Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Micrastur ruficollis  
Barred Forest-Falcon  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Daptrius americanus  
Red-throated Caracara  

Milvago chimachima  
Yellow-headed Caracara  
Panama (Pac. slope grasslands) and S. Am.

Polyborus cheriway  
Crested Caracara  
S. U. S., Cuba, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Polyborus lutosus  
Guadalupe Caracara  
Mexico (Guadalupe I.); now extinct.

2 If but one species in this genus is recognized, the specific name caerulescens must be used and the "Blackish" in the English name omitted.

3 Hellmayr and Conover use Caracara for the genus (but cf. Amadon, Auk 71: 203–4, 1954), and suggest that cheriway may be conspecific with plancus of S. Am.
Falco mexicanus  
**PRAIRIE FALCON**
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to s. Mexico.

Falco peregrinus  
**PEREGRINE FALCON**
Old World, N. Am., Mexico (Baja Calif.), s. Chile and Argentina; the N. Am. race, *anatum*, has been recorded in winter or on migration through Mid. Am. (except Nicaragua) and in S. Am.

Falco deiroleucus  
**ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON**
Local: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.; Mexico (Veracruz, once).

Falco albigularis*  
**BAT FALCON**
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Falco femoralis  
**APLOMADO FALCON**
Local: s.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, w. Panama and S. Am.

Falco columbarius  
**PIGEON HAWK OR MERLIN**
Eurasia and N. Am.; in America winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) and S. Am.

Falco sparverius  
**AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK OR AMERICAN KESTREL**
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, also S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

**Order GALLIFORMES**

**Family CRACIDAE GUANS AND CURASSOWS**

Crax rubra  
**GREAT CURASSOW**
Trop. Mid. Am. to Ecuador.

Penelope purpurascens  
**CRESTED GUAN**

Ortalis wagleri  
**RUFIOUS-BELLIED CHACHALACA**
W. Mexico.

Ortalis vetula  
**PLAIN CHACHALACA**
S.e. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua.

Ortalis garrula  
**CHESTNUT-WINGED CHACHALACA**
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Penelope nigra  
**BLACK CHACHALACA**
Mts. s. Mexico (e. Oaxaca, Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Chamaepetes unicolor  
**BLACK GUAN**
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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* Hellmayr and Conover consider *F. rufigularis* the correct name. Friedmann is here followed.
Oreophasis derbianus  
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Family PHASIANIDAE PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS

Dendrortyx barbatus  
Bearded Wood-Partridge  
Mexico (mts. Veracruz).

Dendrortyx macroura  
Long-tailed Wood-Partridge  
Mexico (mts. Jalisco and Veracruz to Oaxaca).

Dendrortyx leucophrys  
Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge  
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Oreortyx picta  
Mountain Quail  
Mts. w. U. S. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Callipepla squamata  
Scaled Quail  
Arid. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Jalisco and Morelos).

Lophortyx californica  
California Quail  
Pac. U. S. and n.w. Mexico

Lophortyx gambelii  
Gambel’s or Desert Quail  
Deserts s.w. U. S. to n.w. Mexico.

Lophortyx douglasii  
Elegant Quail  
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Jalisco).

Philortyx fasciatus  
Banded Quail  
Highlands south central Mexico.

Colinus virginianus  
Common Bobwhite  
N. Am., Cuba, Mexico and Guatemala.

Colinus nigrogularis  
Black-throated Bobwhite  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, and Caribbean slope of Guatemala, Honduras (Segovia River) and (?) Nicaragua.

Colinus leucopogon^1  
Spot-bellied Bobwhite  
Highlands and Pacific slope Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Colinus cristatus  
Crested Bobwhite  
Panama and n. S. Am.

Odontophorus gujanensis  
Marbled Wood-Quail  
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Odontophorus erythrops  
Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail  
Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Odontophorus leucolaemus  
White-throated Wood-Quail  
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

^1 Considered forms of the Crested Bobwhite (C. cristatus) by some authorities.
Odontophorus guttatus  
Spotted Wood-Quail  
Trop. s. Mexico and highlands of Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Dactylortyx thoracicus  
Singing Quail  
Highlands (chiefly) s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cyrtonyx montezumae  
Harlequin Quail  
Highlands s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Cyrtonyx ocellatus  
Ocellated Quail  
Mts. s.w. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Rhynchortyx cinctus  
Tawny-faced Quail  
Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and n.w. S. Am.

Family MELEAGRIDIDAE  TURKES

Meleagris gallopavo  
Common Turkey  
E. and s.w. U. S. and Mexico (chiefly mts.)

Agriocharis ocellata  
Ocellated Turkey  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras and Guatemala (Peten).

Order GRUIFORMES

Family GRUIDAE  CRANES

Grus americana  
Whooping Crane  
Local: w. Canada; wintering to Gulf coast Mexico.

Grus canadensis  
Sandhill Crane  
N.e. Siberia, w. and s.e. N. Am., Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Family ARAMIDAE  LIMPKINS

Aramus guarauna  
Limpkin  
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family RALLIDAE  RAILS

Rallus elegans  
King Rail  
E. N. Am. and Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Rallus longirostris  
Clapper Rail  
U. S., West Indies, Mexico (both coasts and interior marshes), Brit. Honduras, and n. S. Am.

* The rails of western U.S. and the Pacific coast and interior marshes of Mexico are by some considered races of *R. elegans*. Perhaps they should be treated as a third species *R. obsoletus*, Western Rail.
Rallus limicola

N. Am. to cent. Mexico, also S. Am.; winters to Guatemala.

Pardirallus maculatus

Spotted Rail

Cuba, Mexico (Chiapas), Brit. Honduras and S. Am.

Amaurolimnas concolor

Uniform Crake

Local: trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Aramides cajanea

Gray-necked Wood-Rail

Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Aramides axillaris

Rufous-necked Wood-Rail

Local: trop. Mid. Am. (unrecorded Guatemala and El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Porzana carolina

Sora

N. Am. to Mexico (Baja Calif.); recorded in winter from Mexico, Brit. Hond., Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Porzana flaviventer

Yellow-breasted Crake

Local: Greater Antilles, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and e. S. Am.

Laterallus jamaicensis

Black Rail or Crake

Local: U. S., Mexico (Baja Calif.), Jamaica, Peru, Chile; winters to Guatemala.

Laterallus exilis

Gray-breasted Crake

Local: Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua and n. S. Am.

Laterallus albigularis

White-throated Crake

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Laterallus ruber

Ruddy Crake


Coturnicops noveboracensis

Yellow Rail

Local: N. Am., Mexico (Lerma, Mexico).

Gallinula chloropus

Common Gallinule

Old World, N. Am., West Indies, local Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Porphyrrula martinica

Purple Gallinule

S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Fulica americana

American Coot

N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

* By some deemed conspecific with the wide-ranging L. melanophaius of S. Am.
Family HELIORNITHIDAE SUNGREBES

Heliornis fulica
Local: trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Family EURYPYGIDAE SUNBITTERNs

Eurypyga helias
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family JACANIDAE JACANAS

Jacana spinosa
American Jacana
Texas, Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE OYSTERCATCHERS

Haematopus palliatus
American Oystercatcher
Local: N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Haematopus bachmani
Black Oystercatcher
Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Family CHARADRIIDAE PLOVERS

Belonopterus chilensis
Southern Lapwing
S. Am.; a few Panama records.

Hoploxypterus cayanus
Pied Plover
Trop. S. Am.; doubtfully reported from Honduras (Aloor River).

Squatarola squatarola
Black-bellied Plover
Arctic; migrates and winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Pluvialis dominica
American Golden Plover
Arctic N. Am.; in Am. winters in S. Am., recorded on migration from Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama (sight, T. A. Imhof).

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7 Sometimes called American Finfoot.
8 In this order, particularly in the families Charadriidae, Scolopacidae and Laridae, many non-breeding individuals, especially immatures, summer within their winter range.
9 Birds from central Panama through S. Am. perhaps constitute a distinct species, *J. jacana*, the Wattled Jacana; if so, *J. spinosa* may be called Middle American Jacana. Both *spinosa* and a race of the *jacana* group (*hypomelaena*, formerly called *nigra*) have been taken in w. Panama.
10 Many authorities deem these races of the Common Oystercatcher, *H. ostralegus*, of the Old World.
1 Some authorities deem *cayennensis* the proper specific name.
Charadrius semipalmatus\textsuperscript{2} \hfill SEMIPALMÁTED PLOVER  
Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Charadrius melodus \hfill PIPING PLOVER  
E. N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico and West Indies.

Charadrius alexandrinus \hfill SNOWY PLOVER  
Old World, Pac. and Gulf coasts of U. S., West Indies, Mexico (Baja Calif. and Tamaulipas?), Peru, Chile; winters in Mexico.

Charadrius collaris \hfill COLLARED PLOVER  

Charadrius vociferus \hfill KILLDEER  
N. Am., Mexico, West Indies, Peru and n. Chile; winters through Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Charadrius wilsonia \hfill THICK-BILLED PLOVER  

Eupoda montana \hfill MOUNTAIN PLOVER  
Arid plains of w. U. S.; winters to Mexico.

Family \textbf{SCOLOPACIDAE} \hfill SNIPES, SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

Bartramia longicauda \hfill UPLAND PLOVER OR SANDPIPER  
N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am., winters in s. S. Am.

Numenius borealis \hfill ESKIMO CURLEW  
Arctic Am.; winters in S. Am.; recorded Mexico and Guatemala; possibly extinct.

Numenius phaeopus\textsuperscript{3} \hfill WHIMBREL  
Arctic regions; in America winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Numenius americanus \hfill LONG-BILLED CURLEW  
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala; reported from Honduras (sight, \textit{fide} W. Stone).

Limosa haemastica \hfill HUDSONIAN GODWIT  
Canada; migrates through U. S. and West Indies to s. S. Am.; once Mexico (Salina Cruz sight, L. I. Davis, R. A. Herbert).

Limosa fedoa \hfill MARBLED GODWIT  

\textsuperscript{2} Perhaps a race of the Old World \textit{C. hiaticula}; if so, call Ringed Plover.

\textsuperscript{3} The Middle American birds are the North American \textit{hudsonicus}, long regarded as a species and called Hudsonian Curlew.

[29]
Totanus flavipes  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
Canada; winters s. U. S. through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Totanus melanoleucus  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Canada and Alaska; winters s. U. S. through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Tringa solitaria  
Solitary Sandpiper  
N. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Actitis macularia  
Spotted Sandpiper  
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus  
Willet  
Local: N. Am., n.e. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Heteroscelus incanus  
Wandering Tattler  
Alaska; winters chiefly on islands of w. Pacific, also w. Mexico, Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Colombia (Malpelo I.), Galapagos Is.

Aphriza virgata  
Surfbird  
Alaska; winters to Pacific coast S. Am., recorded Mexico, Guatemala, Panama (sight repeatedly, E. Eisenmann, T. A. Imhof, F. O. Chapelle).

Arenaria interpres  
Ruddy Turnstone  
Arctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Arenaria melanocephala  
Black Turnstone  
Alaska; winters to Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora).

Limnodromus griseus  
Common Dowitcher  
Canada and Alaska; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Limnodromus scolopaceus  
Long-billed Dowitcher  
N. and w. Alaska; migrates chiefly through w. N. Am. to Mexico and Guatemala.

Capella gallinago  
Common Snipe  
Holarctic regions to n. Mexico; the N. Am. form, delicata, winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Calidris canutus  
Red Knot  
Arctic regions; in America winters chiefly on both coasts of s. S. Am.; recorded Mexico, Guatemala (sight, A. W. Anthony), Honduras, Costa Rica (Pac. coast).

Crocethia alba  
Sanderling  
Arctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Ereunetes pusillus  
Semipalmated Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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* Tringa melanoleuca of some authorities, who also place T. flavipes in Tringa.
* Gallinago of some authorities; the American form delicata has been known as Wilson’s Snipe.
Ereunetes mauri  
Western Sandpiper  
Alaska; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Erolia minutilla  
Least Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Erolia fuscicollis  
White-rumped Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Guatemala) to s. S. Am.

Erolia bairdii  
Baird's Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama; winters in s. S. Am.

Erolia melanotos  
Pectoral Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; winters in s. S. Am., migrates through Mid. Am.

Erolia alpina  
Dunlin  
Arctic regions; the N. Am. race pacifica7 winters to Mexico; one record from Nicaragua.

Micropalama himantopus  
Stilt Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; winters s. S. Am., recorded in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama (sight, R. S. Arbib, F. Loetscher.).

Tryngites subruficollis  
Buff-breasted Sandpiper  
Arctic N. Am.; winters s. S. Am., recorded Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE STILTS AND AVOCETS

Himantopus mexicanus8  
Black-necked Stilt  
U. S., West Indies, locally Mexico and S. Am.; ranges (perhaps breeds) through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Recurvirostra americana  
American Avocet  
W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Family PHALAROPIDAE PHALAROPIES

Phalaropus fulicarius  
Red Phalarope  
Arctic regions; in America winters at sea s. to Chile, migrates off Pacific coast of Mexico.

Steganopus tricolor  
Wilson's Phalarope  
W. N. Am.; winters in s. S. Am., recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama (sight, R. S. Arbib, F. Loetscher).

7 Often called Red-backed Sandpiper.

8 By some all Stilts are considered races of the Old World H. himantopus; if so call simply Stilt.
Lobipes lobatus
Arctic regions; in America winters at sea s. to Peru; recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica.

Family **BURHINIDAE** THICK-KNEES

Burhinus bistriatus
Double-striped Thick-knee
Arid trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica, also in S. Am. and Hispaniola; (?) Panama (a captive bird).

Family **STERCORARIIDAE** SKUAS AND JAEGERS

Catharacta skua
Great Skua
Arctic, Antarctic, and Sub-Antarctic; chilensis ranges to N. Pac.: Panama (sight, A. Wetmore).

Stercorarius pomarinus
Pomarine Jaeger
Arctic; in America winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico and Panama (Caribbean, fide C. H. Rogers; sight, Pac. coast R. C. Murphy).

Stercorarius parasiticus
Parasitic Jaeger
Arctic; winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico and Panama (both coasts sight, L. Griscom, R. C. Murphy).

Stercorarius longicaudus
Long-tailed Jaeger
Arctic; winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico (?), and Panama (Caribbean coast, sight, L. Griscom).

Family **LARIDAE** GULLS AND TERNS

Larus modestus
Gray Gull
Deserts n. Chile and Peru; ranges along Pac. coast S. Am. n. (at least occasionally) to Panama (seen Panama Bay near Canal entrance, R. C. Murphy).

Larus heermanni
Heermann's Gull
Pac. coast Mexico; ranges to Br. Col. and winters to Pac. Guatemala.

Larus delawarensis
Ring-billed Gull
Interior n. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Pac. coast); reported El Salvador (sight, A. Van Rossem).

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*C. chilensis*, the Chilean Skua, breeding at the southern tip of S. Am., may be a species distinct from the northern *C. skua*, and there may be several southern species (R. C. Murphy, Oceanic Birds of South America, 2: 1006–1010, 1936).
Larus argentatus\(^9\)
Herring Gull
Europe, n. Asia, n. N. Am.; winters to Mid. Am., on Pac. coast to El Salvador, on Caribbean coast to Panama (not reported Nicaragua and Costa Rica).

Larus californicus
California Gull
Interior N. Am.; winters to Mexico (chiefly Pac. coast).

Larus occidentalis\(^10\)
Western Gull
Pac. coast U. S. and Mexico.

Larus glaucescens
Glaucous-winged Gull
Pac. coast n. N. Am. and n.e. Asia; in America winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Larus atricilla
Laughing Gull
E. and s. U. S., West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Sinaloa), Brit. Honduras; winters both coasts Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Larus pipixcan
Franklin’s Gull
Interior N. Am.; winters chiefly n.w. S. Am.; recorded Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama (both coasts).

Larus ridibundus
Black-headed or Brown-headed Gull
Old World; casual off Atl. coast U. S.; accidental in Mexico (Veracruz).

Larus philadelphia\(^1\)
Bonaparte’s Gull
Interior N. Am.; winters to West Indies and Mexico (both coasts).

Rissa tridactyla
Black-legged Kittiwake
Arctic; in America winters off Atl. coast of U. S. and Pac. coast to Mexico.

Creagrus furcatus
Swallow-tailed Gull
Galapagos Is. and Malpelo I. (off Pac. coast Colombia); casually to Panama (?) (vaguely reported by H. S. Swarth to occur occasionally off Pac. coast).

Xema sabini
Sabine’s Gull
Arctic; in America winters off Pac. coast n.w. S. Am.; recorded Mexico (Baja Calif.), Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

Chlidonias niger
Black Tern
Europe, Asia and N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; in America winters in Panama and S. Am.

\(^9\) Nelson’s Gull (\(L.\ nelsoni\)), supposedly a hybrid of this species with the Glaucous Gull (\(L.\ hyperboreus\)), has been taken once off Baja Calif.

\(^10\) Some authors would lump this group in \(L.\ marinus\), the Great Black-backed Gull of the North Atlantic.

\(^1\) Published reports that Col. Grayson collected the Eurasian Little Gull (\(L.\ minutus\)) near Mazatlan on the Pac. coast of Mexico on March 27, 1868 are erroneous; the specimen was \(L.\ philadelphia\) (\(\text{fide}\ F.\ Pitelka and L.\ C.\ Stone\)).
Gelochelidon nilotica  
**GULL-BILLED TERN**  
Local: Old World, s. U. S., West Indies, Mexico, also eastern S. Am.; in America winters Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, West Indies, and S. Am.

Hydroprogne caspia  
**CASPIAN TERN**  
Local: Old World and N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Sterna hirundo  
**COMMON TERN**  
Old World, N. Am.; in America winters to S. Am. recorded through Mid. Am. on migration or in winter.

Sterna forsteri  
**FORSTER’S TERN**  
Local: Interior N. Am. and Atl. coast U. S.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Sterna dougallii  
**ROSEATE TERN**  
Local: Old World, Atl. and Gulf coasts N. Am., West Indies, Brit. Honduras; in America winters from L. and Bahamas to e. S. Am.; accidental Mexico (Ventosa Bay).

Sterna anaethetus  
**BRIDLED TERN**  
Local: Pan-tropical islands, West Indies, Brit. Honduras; recorded Pac. coast Mexico, Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom), Costa Rica, Panama.

Sterna fuscata  
**SOOTY TERN**  
Local: Pan-tropical islands, Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pan., Revilla Gigedo Is.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Clipperton I., Galapagos Is.; recorded Pac. coast Mexico (Baja Calif.), Costa Rica (off Cocos I.), Panama.

Sterna albifrons  
**LEAST TERN**  
Old World, U. S., West Indies, Mexico (both coasts), Brit. Honduras; in America winters to Guatemala, casually to Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom), and e. S. Am.

Thalasseus maximus  
**ROYAL TERN**  
S. U. S., West Indies, Mexico, West Africa; in America winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Thalasseus elegans  
**ELEGANT TERN**  
W. Mexico; ranges n. to Calif. and winters off Pac. coast of S. Am. s. to Chile; recorded Pac. coast Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom).

Thalasseus sandvicensis  
**SANDWICH OR YELLOW-NIBBLED TERN**  
Local: Old World, s. U. S., Bahamas, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras; in America winters to Mexico (Gulf coast), Guatemala, Honduras, Panama (both coasts), West Indies, S. Am.

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\(^2\) Some authors use the name tschegrava.

\(^3\) Perhaps properly called *T. comatus*.

[34]
Anous stolidus  
**Brown Noddy**  
Local: Pan-tropical islands, Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen. and Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.), n.w. Colombia (Octavia Rocks off Pac. coast), Galapagos Is.; recorded Guatemala, Honduras, Panama (Pac. coast, sight, B. B. Sturgis).

Anous minutus  
**White-capped Noddy**  
Local: small trop. islands in Pac. and S. Atl. and Caribbean, Clipperton Is. off Pac. coast of Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.); ranges in Pac. s. to Colombia.

Gygis alba  
**White Tern**
Local: small oceanic islands in trop. Pac., Indian and S. Atl., Clipperton I., Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.), Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Galapagos Is.

Family **Rynchopidae**  
**Skimmers**

*Rynchops nigra*  
**Black Skimmer**  
U. S., Mexico, Guatemala, S. Am.; recorded also El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama (sight, both coasts, L. Griscom, E. Eisenmann, J. L. Bull), West Indies.

Family **Alcidae**  
**AUKS, MURRES AND ALLIES**

*Endomychura hypoleuca*  
**Xantus's Murrelet**  
Calif. and Mexico (islands off Baja Calif.); ranges off Pac. coast of Mexico.

*Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
**Ancient Murrelet**  
Coasts and islands of Alaska and n.e. Asia; wintering casually to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*  
**Cassin's Auklet**  
Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (islands off Baja Calif.).

*Cerorhinca monocerata*  
**Rhinoceros Auklet**  
Coasts of N. Pac.; in America winters to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

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4 "Fairy" Tern, sometimes used, is confusing with *Sterna nereis*, to which that name is applied in Australia where both occur.

5 *Brachyramphus hypoleucus* of some authorities. The form *craveri*, breeding on islands in the Gulf of Calif., is sometimes regarded as a separate species, called Craveri's Murrelet.
Order COLUMBIFORMES
Family COLUMBIDAE   PIGEONS

Columba livia  **Rock Dove or Domestic Pigeon**
Old World; domesticated in the New World, semiferal about many Mexican towns.

Columba leucocephala  **White-crowned Pigeon**
Florida Keys, West Indies, islands off Caribbean coast of Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua and w. Panama; casual mainland of Mexico.

Columba flavirostris  **Red-billed Pigeon**

Columba cayennensis  **Pale-vented Pigeon**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Columba fasciata  **Band-tailed Pigeon**
Mts. w. N. Am., Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Columba speciosa  **Scaled Pigeon**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Columba nigrirostris  **Short-billed Pigeon**

Columba subvinacea  **Ruddy Pigeon**
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Columba chiriquensis  **Chiriqui Pigeon**
Known only from one spec. Panama (Chiriqui).

Ectopistes migratoria  **Passenger Pigeon**
Extinct: N. Am.; recorded in Mexico and (?) Guatemala.

Zenaidura macroura  **Mourning Dove**
N. Am., West Indies, in Mid. Am. breeding locally Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, w. Panama; winters through Mid. Am.

Zenaidura graysoni  **Socorro Dove**
Mexico (Socorro I. in the Revilla Gigedos).

Zenaida aurita  **Zenaida Dove**
Florida Keys, West Indies, and Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands).

Zenaida asiatica  **White-winged Dove**
Greater Antilles, Bahamas, s.w. U. S., and locally Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to w. S. Am.; northern birds winter at least to El Salvador.

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6 Birds from Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am. are sometimes regarded as a separate species *C. albilinea*, White-naped Pigeon.

7 *E. canadensis* of some authors.
Scardafella inca

Columbigallina passerina
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. to Costa Rica, also S. Am.

Columbigallina minuta
S.e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Columbigallina talpacoti
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Claravis pretiosa
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Claravis mondetoura
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and n. S. Am.

Leptotila verreauxi
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Leptotila jamaicensis
Jamaica, Grand Cayman I., St. Andrew’s I., Mexico (Yucatan Pen.).

Leptotila plumbeiceps
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama and w. Colombia.

Leptotila cassini
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and Colombia.

Geotrygon veraguensis
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Geotrygon lawrencii
Local: highlands trop. Mexico (Veracruz), Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Geotrygon goldmani
Mts. e. Panama and adjacent Colombia.

Geotrygon costaricensis
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama (Pacific slope).

Geotrygon violacea
Local: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Geotrygon montana
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am. and West Indies.

8 Considered a subspecies of the S. Am. S. squammata by some.
9“White-fronted” Dove, sometimes used, is misleading for most races.
Geotrygon albifacies* 
White-faced Quail-Dove  
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Geotrygon chiriquensis*  
Rufous-breasted Quail-Dove  
Mts. Costa Rica and W. Panama.

Order PSITTACIFORMES
Family PSITTACIDAE  PARROTS

Ara ararauna  
Blue-and-yellow Macaw  
E. Panama and S. Am.

Ara militaris  
Military Macaw  
Mexico (chiefly mts. and semi-arid areas) and w. S. Am.

Ara ambiguа  
Great Green Macaw  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Ara macao  
Scarlet Macaw  

Ara chloroptera  
Red-blue-and-green Macaw  
E. Panama and S. Am.

Ara severа  
Chestnut-fronted Macaw  
E. Panama and S. Am.

Aratingа holochlорa  
Green Parakeet  
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Aratingа finschi  
Crimson-fronted Parakeet  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Aratingа astеc  
Olive-throated Parakeet  
Gulf and Caribbean slope of trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Aratingа caniculaгis  
Orange-fronted Parakeet  

Aratingа pertinаx  
Brown-throated Parakeet  
W. Panama (Pac. slope), n. S. Am. and West Indies.

Rhynchopsittа pachyrhynсha  
Thick-billed Parrot  
Mts. n.w. Mexico; wandering n. to Arizona and to e. Mexico.

Rhynchopsittа tеrrisi  
Maroon-fronted Parrot  
Mts. n.e. Mexico (Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas).

10 Races of G. linearis of e. S. Am., according to some authors; if so, White-faced Quail-Dove may still be used.

1 Birds of the Pacific slope from Oaxaca southward are sometimes considered a separate species A. strenua, Pacific Parakeet, as are those from e. Guatemala southward A. rubritorquis, Red-throated Parakeet.

2 The Panama bird A. ocularis, Veragua Parakeet, has been considered a separate species.
Pyrrhura hoffmanni  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Bolborhynchus lineola  
Mts. s. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Forpus cyanopygius  
N.w. Mexico.

Forpus passerinus  
N. and e. S. Am.; one doubtful Panama record.

Forpus conspicillatus  
E. Panama and w. Colombia.

Brotogeris jugularis  

Touit costaricensis$^{a}$  
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Touit dilectissima$^{a}$  
Mts. e. Panama and n. S. Am.

Pionopsitta haematotis  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Pionopsitta pyrilia  
E. Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Pionus menstruus  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pionus senilis  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Amazona xantholora  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.) and Brit. Honduras.

Amazona albibrons  
Chiefly arid trop. areas Mid. Am. to w. Costa Rica.

Amazona viridigenalis  
N.e. Mexico.

Amazona finschi  
W. Mexico.

Amazona autumnalis  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Amazona ochrocephala$^{4}$  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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$^{a}$ If \textit{T. costaricensis} be treated as a race of \textit{T. dilectissima}, as is done by some, then the name Red-winged Parrotlet may be used for the species.

$^{4}$ The wholly yellow-headed birds from most of Mexico, \textit{A. oratrix}, have often been regarded as specifically separable from \textit{A. auropalliata}, “Yellow-naped” Parrot, of Oaxaca and Chiapas to n.w. Costa Rica. Birds from Panama southward belong to the true \textit{ochrocephala} group, which, if the species be subdivided, could be called “Yellow-crowned” Parrot.

[39]
Amazona farinosa  
Mealy Parrot  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Order CUCULIFORMES  
Family CUCULIDAE  
CUCKOOS

Coccyzus erythropthalmus  
Black-billed Cuckoo  
N. Am.; on migration recorded through Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador); winters chiefly in n.w. S. Am.

Coccyzus americanus  
Yellow-billed Cuckoo  
N. Am. and n. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras); winters in S. Am.

Coccyzus minor  
Mangrove Cuckoo  

Coccyzus lansbergi  
Gray-capped Cuckoo  
N.w. S. Am.; one doubtful Panama record.

Piaya cayana  
Squirrel Cuckoo  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Piaya minuta  
Little Cuckoo  
Central Panama to S. Am.

Crotophaga major  
Greater Ani  
Central Panama to S. Am.

Crotophaga ani  
Smooth-billed Ani  
Florida, West Indies, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen.), Honduras (Caribbean is.), Nicaragua (Caribbean is.), s.w. Costa Rica (Pac. slope, rare), Panama, and S. Am.

Crotophaga sulcirostris  
Groove-billed Ani  
Texas, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Tapera naevia  
Striped Cuckoo  

Morococcyx erythropygus  
Lesser5 Ground-Cuckoo  

Dromococcyx phasianellus  
Pheasant Cuckoo  

Geococcyx californianus  
Greater Roadrunner  
S.w. U. S. to cent. Mexico.

Geococcyx velox5a  
Lesser Roadrunner  

5 Van Rossem criticized as misleading Ridgway's name "Rufous-rumped" Cuckoo.  
5a According to Stresemann viaticus may have priority (Condor, 1954: 90).
Neomorphus geoffroyi  
Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Order STRIGIFORMES  
Family **TYTONIDAE**  BARN OWLS

**Tyto alba**  
Barn Owl  
Practically cosmopolitan, N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), S. Am.

Family **STRIGIDAE**  OWLS

**Otus flammeolus**  
Flammulated Owl  
Mts. w. N. Am., Mexico and Guatemala.

**Otus asio**  
Common Screech-Owl  
N. Am. to Central Plateau of Mexico.

**Otus vinaceus**  
Vinaceous Screech-Owl  
Pacific coast of Mexico (s.w. Sonora to Guerrero).

**Otus trichopsis**  
Spotted Screech-Owl  
Mts. Arizona, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

**Otus barbarus**  
Bearded Screech-Owl  
Mts. n. Guatemala.

**Otus guatemalae**  
Vermiculated Screech-Owl  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

**Otus cooperi**  
Pacific Screech-Owl  
Arid Pacific slope s. Mexico (Chiapas) to n.w. Costa Rica.

**Otus choliba**  
Tropical Screech-Owl  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Otus clarkii**  
Bare-shanked Screech-Owl  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

**Lophostrix cristata**  
Crested Owl  
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

**Bubo virginianus**  
Great Horned Owl  

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6 By some considered a race of the Old World *O. scops*, Common Scops-Owl.  
7 By some treated as conspecific with *O. asio*.  
8 Some consider birds from Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am. to be a separate species, *O. vermiculatus*. On that view the birds from Mexico to Nicaragua may be called Middle American Screech-Owl.  
9 Van Rossem suggests this is conspecific with *O. choliba*.  
10 There is another *Otus* called "Bare-legged". *Clarkii* was formerly called *nudipes*.  

[ 41 ]
Pulsatrix perspicillata  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Glaucidium gnoma  
Northern Pygmy-Owl
W. N. Am. and mts. Mexico and Guatemala.

Glaucidium minutissimum  
Least Pygmy-Owl
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Nicaragua and El Salvador), and S. Am.

Glaucidium jardini  
Andean Pygmy-Owl
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Glaucidium brasilianum  
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrathene whitneyi  
Elf Owl
Deserts s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Speotyto cunicularia  
Burrowing Owl
Local: U. S., Bahamas, Hispaniola, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua), and S. Am.

Ciccaba virgata  
Mottled Owl

Ciccaba nigrolineata  
Black-and-white Owl
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Strix occidentalis  
Spotted Owl
W. N. Am. and mts. w. and n. Mexico from Sonora and Nuevo Leon s. to Michoacan.

Strix varia  
Barred Owl
E. and s. N. Am. and mts. cent. Mexico from Durango to Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Strix fulvescens  
Fulvous Owl
Mts. s. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Rhinoptrynus clamator  
Striped Owl
Local: trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and S. Am.

Asio otus  
Long-eared Owl
Eurasia, N. Am., n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to central Mexico.

Asio stygius  
Stygian Owl
Local: Greater Antilles, mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, S. Am.

Asio flammeus  
Short-eared Owl
N. Eurasia, N. Am., Greater Antilles, S. Am.; northern birds winter to Mexico and Guatemala.

1 By some considered a race of S. varia.
Aegolius acadicus  
N. Am. and mts. of Mexico to Veracruz and Oaxaca.

Aegolius ridgwayi  
UNSPOTTED SAW-WHET OWL
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Family NYCTIBIIDAE  POTOOS

Nyctibius grandis  
Great Potoo
Cent. Panama s. to S. Am.

Nyctibius griseus  
Common Potoo
Greater Antilles, trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE  NIGHTJARS

Lurocalis semitorquatus  
SEMI-COLLARED NIGHTHAWK
Local: Nicaragua, Panama and S. Am.

Chordeiles acutipennis  
LESSER NIGHTHAWK
S.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras (Bay Is.?), Nicaragua, S. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters s. to S. Am. Apparently present year-round in Panama, possibly breeding.

Chordeiles minor  
COMMON NIGHTHAWK
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico (s. to Veracruz, Chiapas); migrates through Mid. Am.; winters in S. Am.

Nyctidromus albicollis  
PAURAQUE
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii  
COMMON POORWILL
W. N. Am. and w. Mexico.

Otophanes mcleodii  
EARED POORWILL
Mexico (Chihuahua, Jalisco and Guerrero).

Otophanes yucatanicus  
YUCATAN POORWILL
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.) and Guatemala (Peten).

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus  
OCELLATED POORWILL
Nicaragua (one spec.), and S. Am.

Caprimulgus carolinensis  
CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW
S.e. U. S.; winters to Greater Antilles, through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), and Colombia.

Caprimulgus rufus  
RUFIOUS NIGHTJAR
Costa Rica, Panama, St. Lucia, and S. Am.
Caprimulgus salvini\textsuperscript{2}  
Tawny-collared Nightjar  

Caprimulgus ridgwayi  
Buff-collared Nightjar  
W. Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

Caprimulgus vociferus  
Whip-poor-will  
E. N. Am. and in mts. of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras; northern birds winter through Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Caprimulgus saturatus  
Dusky Nightjar  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Caprimulgus cayennensis  
White-tailed Nightjar  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus  
Spot-tailed Nightjar  
Recorded Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz and Chiapas) and S. Am.

Order \textit{APODIFORMES}

Family \textit{APODIDAE}  
SWIFTS

\textit{Streptoprocne zonaris}  
White-collared Swift  
Highlands Greater Antilles, Mid. Am., and S. Am.

\textit{Streptoprocne semicollaris}  
White-naped Swift  
Mts. w. and cent. Mexico; seen Chiapas (M. Alvarez del Toro).

\textit{Chaetura chapmani}  
Dark-breasted Swift  
N. S. Am.; recorded in Panama.

\textit{Chaetura pelagica}  
Chimney Swift  
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Honduras and El Salvador); winters in S. Am.

\textit{Chaetura vauxi}  
Vaux’s Swift  
N. w. N. Am. s. to cent. Calif.; winters to Louisiana, Mexico and Guatemala.

\textit{Chaetura richmondi}\textsuperscript{3}  
Dusky-backed Swift  

\textit{Chaetura gaumeri}\textsuperscript{3}  
Yucatan Swift  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel l.).

\textit{Chaetura cinereiventris}  
Gray-rumped Swift  
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama, S. Am., Lesser Antilles (Grenada).

\textit{Chaetura spinicauda}\textsuperscript{4}  
Band-rumped Swift  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

\textsuperscript{2} Considered by Peters conspecific with \textit{C. serico-caudatis}, of uncertain origin.

\textsuperscript{3} Treated by many as races of \textit{C. vauxii}, Vaux’s Swift (Sutton, Wilson Bull. 53: 231–233, 1941), but the distance from the breeding range of that form raises doubt.

\textsuperscript{4} Includes \textit{C. fumosa} of Costa Rica and Panama.
Chaetura andrei  
S. Am.; recorded once from Panama.

Cypseloides rutilus  
Mts. w. and s. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Cypseloides cherriei  
Recorded from Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela.

Cypseloides cryptus  
Recorded from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Cypseloides niger  
W. N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, West Indies.

Aeronautes saxatalis  
Mts. w. N. Am., Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador

Panyptila sancti-hieronymi  

Panyptila cayennensis  
Mexico (Veracruz), Caribbean slope, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and S. Am.

Family TROCHILIDAE  HUMMINGBIRDS

Doryfera ludovicae  
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Androdon aequatorialis  
E. Panama and Pac. slope Colombia and Ecuador.

Glaucis aenea  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica (both slopes) and Pac. slope w. Panama (Chiriqui), w. Colombia, n.w. Ecuador.

Glaucis hirsuta  
Cent. and e. Panama through most of trop. S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles (Grenada).

Threnetes ruckeri  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Phaethornis guy  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

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5 Peters puts this in Chaetura, and some authors in a separate genus Chaeturella; Zimmer is here followed.

6 Stresemann suggests that this may be a race of *P. cayennensis*.

7 Perhaps a race of *G. hirsuta*, as Peters treats it.
Phaethornis superciliosus\(^8\)  | Long-tailed Hermit  
| Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Phaethornis anthophilus  | Pale-bellied Hermit  
| Panama (Pearl Is.), Colombia and w. Venezuela.  

Phaethornis longuemareus  | Little Hermit  
| Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.  

Eutoxeres aquila  | White-tipped Sicklebill  
| Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.  

Phaeochroa cuvierii  | Scaly-breasted Hummingbird  

Campylopterus curvipennis\(^9\)  | Wedge-tailed Sabrewing  
| Trop. e. Mexico and Guatemala.  

Campylopterus rufus  | Rufous Sabrewing  
| Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.  

Campylopterus hemileucurus  | Violet Sabrewing  
| Highlands s. Mexico through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.  

Florisuga mellivora  | White-necked Jacobin  
| Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.  

Colibri delphinae  | Brown Violet-ear  
| Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Colibri thalassinus\(^10\)  | Green Violet-ear  
| Highlands Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Nicaragua) and S. Am.  

Anthracothorax prevosti  | Green-breasted Mango  
| Trop. Mid. Am. (except Panama) to n. Costa Rica, n.w. Venezuela, Old Providence and St. Andrew’s Is. in Caribbean.  

Anthracothorax veraguensis\(^1\)  | Veraguan Mango  
| W. Panama (Pac. slope Chiriqui and Veraguas).  

Anthracothorax nigricollis  | Black-throated Mango  
| Cent. Panama to S. Am.  

Klais guimeti  | Violet-headed Hummingbird  
| Highlands Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.  

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\(^8\) Zimmer considers the Middle American and most South American forms to be races of \(P. malaris\) (of Cayenne), and not of \(P. superciliosus\). The English name given is intended to apply to the Middle American birds, regardless of their technical name.  

\(^9\) The form from s. Veracruz, \(C. excellens\), Long-tailed Sabrewing, may be a distinct species.  

\(^10\) Includes the \(C. cyanotus\) group of Costa Rica to S. Am., regarded by some as a separate species, Mountain Violet-ear.  

\(^1\) Possibly a race of \(A. prevostii\).
Abeillia abeillei  
**EMERALD-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD**  
Mts. s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and n. Nicaragua.

Lophornis delattrei  
**RUFIOUS-CRESTED COQUETTE**  
Mexico (s.w. Guerrero), s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Paphosia² helenae  
**BLACK-CRESTED COQUETTE**  

Paphosia adorabilis  
**WHITE-CRESTED COQUETTE**  
Cent. and s.w. Costa Rica to s.w. Panama.

Popelairia conversii  
**GREEN THORNTAIL**  
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Chlorostilbon canivetii²  
**FORK-TAILED EMERALD**  

Cyanthus sordidus  
**DUSKY HUMMINGBIRD**  
S.w. Mexico.

Cyanthus latirostris  
**BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD**  
S.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Thalurania colombica¹  
**BLUE-CROWNED WOODNYMPH**  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), in Mexico reported only from Jalisco; also Colombia.

Thalurania fannyi¹  
**GREEN-CROWNED WOODNYMPH**  
E. Panama and w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Panterpe insignis  
**FIERY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD**  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Damophila⁵ julie  
**VIOLET-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD**  
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Lepidopyga coeruleogularis  
**SAPPHIRE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD**  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. Colombia.

Hylocharis xantusii  
**BLACK-FRONTED HUMMINGBIRD**  
Mexico (s. Baja Calif.).

² This genus (and sometimes also *Popelairia*) is often merged in the genus *Lophornis*.

³ Birds from s.w. Costa Rica and Panama are often regarded as a separate species, *C. assimilis*, Garden Emerald. If so treated, the South American population must also be separated from *C. canivetii*. Zimmer lumps all these forms with *C. mellisugus* of Cayenne; if this view is followed Common Emerald is the best name, as typical *mellisugus* has the tail truncate, not forked.

⁴ Considered by Peters, Zimmer and Blake to be races of *T. furcata*, Common Woodnymph, of e. S. Am. Some authors lump only the glittering-crowned forms (including *fannyi*), of Mid. Am. and n.w. Colombia and Ecuador, in *T. colombica*, which may be called Crowned Woodnymph.

⁵ *Juliamyia juliae* of some authors.
Hylocharis leucotis  White-eared Hummingbird
Highlands and mts. s. Arizona, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, 
Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hylocharis eliciae  Blue-throated Goldentail
Trop. Mid. Am.

Hylocharis grayi  Blue-keeled Sapphire
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.

Goldmania violiceps  Violet-capped Hummingbird
E. Panama.

Goethalsia bella  Rufous-cheeked Hummingbird
E. Panama (Darien).

Amazilia candida  White-bellied Emerald

Amazilia luciae  Honduras Emerald
Honduras.

Amazilia amabilis⁶  Blue-chested Hummingbird
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Amazilia boucardi  Mangrove Hummingbird
Costa Rica (Pac. coast).

Amazilia cyancephala  Red-billed Azurecrown
Mts. s.e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Hon-
duras, Nicaragua.

Amazilia microrhyncha  Small-billed Azurecrown
Honduras ?. Known only from the type.

Amazilia cyanifrons  Blue-fronted Hummingbird
Costa Rica (one spec.), Colombia.

Amazilia beryllina  Berylline Hummingbird
Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Amazilia cyanura  Blue-tailed Hummingbird
Pac. slope s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Hon-
duras, Nicaragua; once in Costa Rica.

Amazilia saucerrottei  Blue-vented Hummingbird
W. and s. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, also Colombia and Vene-
zuela.

Amazilia edward⁷  Snowy-breasted Hummingbird
Costa Rica and Panama.

⁶ Includes A. decorata, Charming Hummingbird, Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and 
w. Panama, regarded by some as a distinct species.

⁷ Includes niveoventer of Costa Rica and w. Panama, by some held to be a species 
distinct from A. edward. The edward group has been called White-bellied Humming-
bird.

[48]
Amazilia rutila  
Cinnamon Hummingbird  
Mid. Am. from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to cent. Costa Rica.

Amazilia yucatanensis  
Fawn-breasted Hummingbird  
S. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala and Brit. Honduras.

Amazilia tzacatl  
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

Amazilia violiceps  
Violet-crowned Hummingbird  
W. and s. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Chiapas); accidental in Arizona.

Amazilia viridifrons  
Green-fronted Hummingbird  
S. Mexico (Guerrero to Chiapas).

Eupherusa eximia  
Striped-tailed Hummingbird  
Highlands Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from s. Mexico to w. Panama.

Eupherusa nigriventris  
Black-bellied Hummingbird  
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Elvira chionura  
White-tailed Emerald  
Highlands s.w. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Elvira cupreiceps  
Coppery-headed Emerald  
Caribbean slope Costa Rica.

Microchera albo-coronata  
Snowcap  
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Chalybura buffonii  
White-vented Plumeleteer  
Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Chalybura melanorrhoeas  
Dusky Plumeleteer  
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and extreme n.w. Panama.

Chalybura urochrysia  
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer  
Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Lampornis clemenciae  
Blue-throated Hummingbird  
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Lampornis amethystinus  
Amethyst-throated Hummingbird  
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Lampornis viridi-pallens  
Green-throated Mountain-gem  
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Lampornis hemileucus  
White-bellied Mountain-gem  
Highlands Caribbean slope Costa Rica and w. Panama.

* Peters regards viridifrons as the immature plumage of violiceps. An earlier name of violiceps may be verticalis (Stresemann, Condor, 1954; 91).

* Includes E. poliocerca, White-tailed Hummingbird, of s.w. Mexico, which may be entitled to specific status.

* This may be a race of C. urochrysia.
Lampornis calolaema\(^1\) **Purple-throated Mountain-gem** Highlands w. Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama (e. to Veraguas).

Lampornis castaneoventris\(^1\) **White-throated Mountain-gem** Highlands w. Panama (w. Chiriqui).

Lampornis cinereicauda\(^1\) **Gray-tailed Mountain-gem** Mts. Costa Rica and (?) w. Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui, *fide* Ridgway, but Peters *dubitante*).

Lamprolaima rhami **Garnet-throated Hummingbird** Highlands s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras.

Heliodoxa jacula **Green-crowned Brilliant** Highlands Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Eugenes fulgens\(^2\) **Magnificent Hummingbird** Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Haplophaedia aureliae **Greenish Puffleg** Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and w. S. Am.

Heliothrix barroti\(^3\) **Purple-crowned Fairy** Trop. Mid. Am. (except Mexico and El Salvador) to Colombia and Ecuador.

Heliomaster constanti **Plain-capped Starthroat** Pac. coast trop. Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Heliomaster longirostris **Long-billed Starthroat** Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and S. Am.

Philodice bryantae **Magenta-throated Woodstar** Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Doricha enicura **Slender Sheartail** Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Doricha eliza **Mexican Sheartail** S. e. Mexico (Veracruz and Yucatan Pen.).

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\(^1\) The relationship among these forms (sometimes segregated in a genus *Oreopyra*) is uncertain. Berlioz suggests that all three are partly localized color phases of one species. Most authors treat *calolaema* as a subspecies of *castaneoventris*; yet both occur together in w. Chiriqui. Hartert and Blake suggest that the subspecies of *castaneoventris* is *cinereicauda*. On that view, occasional Costa Rican birds of *castaneoventris* type might be explained as hybrids between *calolaema* and *cinereicauda*, or as mutants of the latter. If two or more of these forms is included in *castaneoventris*, it may be best to call the complex Chestnut-bellied Mountain-gem.

\(^2\) Includes *E. spectabilis* of Costa Rica and Panama, called the Admirable Hummingbird. The northern form has been called Rivoli’s Hummingbird.

\(^3\) Zimmer considers this a race of the green-crowned South American *H. aurita*, Black-eared Fairy, which may be used for the entire complex.
Tilmatura dupontii  
SPARKLING-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD  
Highlands (chiefly) s. and cent. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Calothrax lucifer  
LUCIFER HUMMINGBIRD  
S.w. U. S. and highlands of s. cent. and s. Mexico.

Calothrax pulcher  
BEAUTIFUL HUMMINGBIRD  
S. Mexico (Guerrero to Chiapas).

Archilochus colubris  
RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am.

Archilochus alexandri  
BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD  
W. N. Am. to n. Mexico; winters through Mexico.

Calypte anna  
ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD  
Calif. and n. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to w. Mexico.

Calypte costae  
COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD  
W. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora); winters to n.w. Mexico (Simaloa).

Stellula calliope  
CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD  
Mts. w. N. Am. and w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Guerrero); winters in Mexico.

Atthis heliosa  
BUMBLEBEE HUMMINGBIRD  
Mts. Mexico (Simaloa, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas to Oaxaca and Veracruz); accidental in Arizona.

Atthis ellioti^  
WINE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD  
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and Honduras.

Acestrura heliodor  
GORGETED WOODSTAR  
Highlands e. Panama (Cana, Darien one spec. fide J. Bond) and n.w. S. Am.

Selasphorus platycercus  
BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD  
Mts. w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Selasphorus rufus  
RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD  
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Selasphorus sasin  
ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD  
Calif.; winters to n.w. and cent. Mexico.

Selasphorus flammula  
ROSE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD  
High mts. Costa Rica.

Selasphorus torridus®  
HELIOTROPE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD  
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui).

Selasphorus simoni®  
CERISE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD  
Highlands of Costa Rica.

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^ Frequently considered conspecific with *A. heliosa*.

® By some believed to be a color phase of *S. flammula*. If this be so, the species may be known as the Volcano Hummingbird.

® Possibly a race of *S. ardens*. 

[51]
Selasphorus ardens
Highlands w. Panama.

Selasphorus scintilla
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Order TROGONIFORMES
Family TROGONIDAE TROGONS

Pharomachrus mocinno
Mts. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), from Mexico (Oaxaca, Chiapas) to w. Panama.

Pharomachrus auriceps7
Mts. e. Panama (Darien), w. and n. S. Am.

Euptilotis neoxenus
Mts. central Mexico (Chihuahua to Michoacan).

Trogon massena
Trop. Mid. Am., Colombia and Ecuador.

Trogon clathratus
Caribbean coast Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Trogon melanurus
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Trogon viridis8
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Trogon citreolus

Trogon mexicanus
Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras.

Trogon elegans9

Trogon collaris
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Trogon aurantiiventris
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Trogon rufus
S.e. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

7 By some deemed a race of the Amazonian P. pavoninus, Pavonine Trogon.
8 T. strigilatus of some authorities; includes bairdi, Baird’s Trogon, of s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.
9 Includes T. ambiguus, the Coppery-tailed Trogon of Mexico; Cent. American birds lack any coppery tail color.
Trogon violaceus  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Order CORACIIFORMES  
Family ALCEDINIDAE  KINGFISHERS  

Ceryle³⁰  torquata  
Mid. Am., Lesser Antilles, and S. Am.  

Ceryle alcyon  
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.  

Chloroceryle amazona  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Chloroceryle americana  
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Chloroceryle inda  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Chloroceryle aenea  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Family MOMOTIDAE  MOTMOTS  

Hylomanes momotula  
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. Colombia.  

Aspatha gularis  
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.  

Electron platyrhynchum  
E. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Electron carinatum  
Caribbean slope Mid. Am. from s. Mexico to n. Costa Rica.  

Eumomota superciliosa  

Baryphthengus ruficapillus  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Momotus mexicanus  
W. Mexico (Sonora to Chiapas) and Guatemala (arid interior).  

Momotus momota¹  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

¹ This and the next species are often placed in a separate genus, Megaceryle.  
² Birds from the Pacific slope of cent. and e. Panama to n. Venezuela are by some regarded as a distinct species, M. subrufescens, the Tawny-bellied Motmot. Birds from Mexico to w. Panama belong to the M. lessoni group.
Order PICIFORMES

Family GALBULIDAE  JACAMARS

Brachygalba salmoni  DUSKY-BACKED JACAMAR
  E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Galbula ruficauda²  RUFOUS-TAILED JACAMAR
  Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama, and S. Am.

Jacamerops aurea  GREAT JACAMAR
  Carribean slope Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and S. Am.

Family BUCCONIDAE  PUFFBIRDS

Notarchus macrorhynchos  WHITE-NECKED PUFFBIRD
  Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Notarchus pectoralis  BLACK-BREASTED PUFFBIRD
  Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Notarchus tectus  PIED PUFFBIRD
  Costa Rica, Panama, to S. Am.

Nystalus radiatus  BARRED PUFFBIRD
  Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Malacoptila panamensis  WHITE-WISKERED PUFFBIRD
  Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Micromonacha lanceolata  LANCEOLATED MONKLET
  Rare: Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Nonnula frontalis³  GRAY-CHEEKED NUNLET
  Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Monasa morpheeus  WHITE-FRONTED NUNBIRD
  Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Family CAPITONIDAE  BARBETS

Capito maculicoronatus  SPOT-CROWNED BARBET
  Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Eubucco bourcierii  RED-HEADED BARBET
  Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Semnornis frantzii  PRONG-BILLED BARBET
  Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

² Includes melanogenia, the Middle American form ranging to w. Ecuador, formerly regarded as a separate species, Black-chinned Jacamar.

³ Considered by de Schauensee conspecific with N. ruficapilla, ranging to Peru.
Family **RAMPHASTIDAE**  TOUCANS

**Aulacorhynchus prasinus**  **Emerald Toucanet**  Highlands s. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

**Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis**  **Blue-throated Toucanet**  Highlands of Costa Rica and Panama.

**Pteroglossus torquatus**  **Collared Araçari**  Trop. Mid. Am., Colombia and Venezuela.

**Pteroglossus frantzii**  **Fiery-billed Araçari**  Pacific slope Costa Rica and w. Panama.

**Selenidera spectabilis**  **Yellow-eared Toucanet**  Highlands of Costa Rica, Panama and n. w. Colombia.

**Ramphastos sulfuratus**  **Keel-billed Toucan**  Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

**Ramphastos swainsonii**  **Chestnut-mandibled Toucan**  Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

**Ramphastos ambiguus**  **Black-mandibled Toucan**  E. Panama and n. S. Am.

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Family **PICIDAE**  WOODPECKERS

**Picumnus olivaceus**  **Olivaceous Piculet**  E. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

**Colaptes cafer**  **Red-shafted Flicker**  W. N. Am. and highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, n. Nicaragua.

**Colaptes chrysoides**  **Gilded Flicker**  Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif., Sonora and n. Sinaloa).

**Chrysoptilus punctigula**  **Spot-breasted Woodpecker**  E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

**Piculus auricularis**  **Gray-crowned Woodpecker**  W. Mexico (Sonora to Guerrero).

**Piculus aeruginosus**  **Bronze-winged Woodpecker**  Trop. n.e. Mexico (s. Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas to Veracruz and Puebla).

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* Often considered conspecific with *A. prasinus*, as well as certain S. Am. forms; on that view call the complex Emerald Toucanet.

® Peters treats it as a race of *P. torquatus*.

® All North American Flickers may be races of *C. auratus*; if so, call Common Flicker.
Piculus rubiginosus  
GOLDEN-Olive Woodpecker  
Trop. Mid. Am. (in much of its range chiefly in highlands), and S. Am.

Piculus simplex  
RUFOUS-WINGED Woodpecker  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Piculus callopterus⁷  
STRIPE-CHEEKED Woodpecker  
Cent. and e. Panama.

Piculus chryschloros  
GOLDEN-Green Woodpecker  
E. Panama (Darien) to S. Am.

Celeus castaneus  
CHESTNUT-COLORED Woodpecker  
Trop. s.e. Mexico and Caribbean slope of Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama.

Celeus immaculatus  
IMMACULATE Woodpecker  
Panama (?). Unique spec. believed by describer to be of Panama “make”.

Celeus loricatus  
CINNAMON Woodpecker  
S.e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Dryocopus lineatus  
LINEATED Woodpecker  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Asyndesmus lewis  
LEWIS’S Woodpecker  
W. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and n. Sonora).

Melanerpes formicivorus  
ACORN Woodpecker  
W. U. S. and highlands of Mid. Am. to w. Panama, also Colombia.

Centurus⁸ uropygialis⁹  
GILA OR DESERT Woodpecker  
S.w. U. S. (deserts) and w. Mexico (south to Jalisco).

Centurus hypopolius  
GRAY-BREASTED Woodpecker  
Arid s.w. and cent. Mexico (Mexico to Guerrero and Oaxaca).

Centurus aurifrons  
GOLDEN-FRONTED Woodpecker  
Texas and Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Centurus chrysogenys  
GOLDEN-CHEEKED Woodpecker  
W. Mexico.

Centurus rubricomus¹⁰  
RED-VENTED Woodpecker  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Honduras (Bonacca I.).

Centurus rubricapillus  
RED-CROWNED Woodpecker  
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

⁷ Peters treats this as a race of leucolaetnus, a west Amazonian species. Yet callopterus seems much more closely allied to P. simplex, which Peters keeps as a separate species.

⁸ Peters merges Centurus (including Tripsurus) in Melanerpes.

⁹ Peters and Blake treat this bird as conspecific with the Mexican hypopolius.

¹⁰ Regarded by Peters as conspecific with the next species. The old specific name, rubriventris, must be replaced by rubricomus if Centurus and Tripsurus are merged in one genus.
Centurus\textsuperscript{1} pucherani \hspace{1cm} BLACK-CHEEKED WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Centurus\textsuperscript{1} chrysauchen \hspace{1cm} GOLDEN-NAPED WOODPECKER
S.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.\textsuperscript{2}

Sphyrapicus varius \hspace{1cm} YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Panama.

Sphyrapicus ruber\textsuperscript{3} \hspace{1cm} RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER
Pac. coast of N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Sphyrapicus thyroides \hspace{1cm} WILLIAMSON’S SAPSUCKER
W. N. Am.; winters to w. Mexico.

Veniliornis fumigatus \hspace{1cm} SMOKY-BROWN WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Veniliornis kirkii \hspace{1cm} RED-RUMPED WOODPECKER
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Dendrocopos villosus \hspace{1cm} HAIRY WOODPECKER

Dendrocopos nuttallii \hspace{1cm} NUTTALL’S WOODPECKER
Calif. and Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

Dendrocopos scalaris \hspace{1cm} LADDER-BACKED WOODPECKER
Arid s.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, and Honduras.

Dendrocopos arizonae\textsuperscript{4} \hspace{1cm} BROWN-BACKED WOODPECKER
Mts. s.w. U. S. and w. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Michoacan).

Dendrocopos stricklandi \hspace{1cm} BROWN-BARRED WOODPECKER
Mts. cent. and s.e. Mexico (Michoacan to Veracruz).

Phloeoceastes guatemalensis \hspace{1cm} PALE-BILLED WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Phloeoceastes melanoleucos \hspace{1cm} CRIMSON-CRESTED WOODPECKER
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Phloeoceastes haematogaster\textsuperscript{5} \hspace{1cm} CRIMSON-BELLIED WOODPECKER
Panama and w. S. Am.

Campephilus imperialis \hspace{1cm} IMPERIAL WOODPECKER
Mexico (Sierra Madre Occidental, from Sonora and Chihuahua to Michoacan).

\textsuperscript{1} These species were formerly placed in a separate genus, \textit{Tripsurus}.

\textsuperscript{2} The Colombian \textit{T. pulcher} is by some deemed a race of \textit{chrysauchen}.

\textsuperscript{3} Often treated as conspecific with \textit{S. varius}.

\textsuperscript{4} J. Davis suggests that \textit{arizonae} is conspecific with \textit{D. stricklandi}. If so, Brown-backed Woodpecker may be used for both.

\textsuperscript{5} The Panama and lowland S. Am. form \textit{splendens} is by some considered a distinct species, Splendid Woodpecker.
Order PASSERIFORMES

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDAE  WOODCREEPERS

Dendrocincla fuliginosa® **PLAIN-BROWN WOODCREEPER**
S.e. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Dendrocincla anabatina **TAWNY-WINGED WOODCREEPER**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Dendrocincla homochroa **RUDDY WOODCREEPER**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and Venezuela.

Deconychura longicauda **LONG-TAILED WOODCREEPER**
Nicaragua, s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Sittasomus griseicapillus **OLIVACEOUS WOODCREEPER**
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Glyphorynchus spirurus **WEDGE-BILLED WOODCREEPER**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus **STRONG-BILLED WOODCREEPER**
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama, also S. Am.

Dendrocolaptes certhia **BARED WOODCREEPER**
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Dendrocolaptes picumnus **BLACK-BANDED WOODCREEPER**
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus picus® **STRAIGHT-BILLED WOODCREEPER**
Central Panama (Pacific coast) and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus **BUFF-THROATED WOODCREEPER**
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster **IVORY-BILLED WOODCREEPER**

Xiphorhynchus striatigularis **STRIPE-THROATED WOODCREEPER**
Mexico (Tamaulipas, one spec.).


^ The misnomer "Woodhewer," a translation of the technical name, has often been used.

® The unmodified name "Wedge-bill," sometimes used, creates unnecessary confusion with a genus of hummingbirds to which that group-name applies.

^ The name *meruloides* is often used for the Middle American forms, *fuliginosa* of e. S. Am. being regarded as a distinct species (see Todd, Ann. Carn. Mus. 31(2): 17, 1948).

^ The Panama form belongs to the *picirostris* group of arid n. S. Am., sometimes regarded as a separate species. This species is often placed in a separate genus *Dendroplex*.
Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus  Black-striped Woodcreeper  
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus erythropygii  Spotted Woodcreeper  

Lepidocolaptes leucogaster  White-striped Woodcreeper  
W. and cent. Mexico.

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii  Streak-headed Woodcreeper  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Lepidocolaptes affinis  Spot-crowned Woodcreeper  
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris  Red-billed Scythebill  
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Campylorhamphus pusillus  Brown-billed Scythebill  
Costa Rica and w. Panama, also Colombia and Ecuador.

Family FURNARIIDAE  
OVENBIRDS, SPINETAILS AND ALLIES

Synallaxis albescens  Pale-breasted Spinetail  
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Synallaxis brachyura  Slaty Spinetail  
E. Honduras, e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Synallaxis erythrothorax  Rufous-breasted Spinetail  
S. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cranioleuca erythrops  Red-faced Spinetail  
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Xenerpestes minlosi  Double-banded Softtail  
E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.

Margarornis bellulus  Beautiful Treerunner  
Mts. e. Panama (Darien).

Margarornis rubiginosus  Ruddy Treerunner  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Premnoplex brunnescens  Spotted Barbtail  
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

1 Birds from s.e. Nicaragua to w. Ecuador, the aequatorialis group, found chiefly in the lowlands, are sometimes deemed a separate species, Spot-throated Woodcreeper. Hellmayr treats all as races of the S. Am. triangularis.

2 Peters includes in this species the lacrymiger group of S. Am.

3 “Sicklebill”, sometimes used for this genus, is the name of a genus of hummingbirds Eutoxeres, supra.

4 It is uncertain whether this little-known genus should be included in Furnariidae.
Pseudocolaptes lawrencii
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

**Buffy Tuftedcheek**

Hyloctistes subulatus
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

**Striped Woodhaunter**

Syndactyla subalaris
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

**Lineated Foliage-gleaner**

Anabercithia variegaticeps
Highlands trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

**Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner**

Philydor erythrocercus
Panama and S. Am.

**Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner**

Philydor rufus
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**

Automolus rubiginosus
Highlands Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

**Ruddy Foliage-gleaner**

Automolus ochrolaemus
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

**Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner**

Thripadectes rufobrunneus
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

**Streak-breasted Treehunter**

Xenops rutilans
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Streaked Xenops**

Xenops minutus
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

**Plain Xenops**

Sclerurus albigularis
Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui), also S. Am.

**Gray-throated Leafscraper**

Sclerurus mexicanus
S. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

**Tawny-throated Leafscraper**

Sclerurus guatemalensis
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

**Scaly-throated Leafscraper**

6 Hellmayr treats all *Pseudocolaptes* as conspecific with the white-tufted *P. boissonneautii* of the S. Am. Andes (chiefly Temperate Zone); if so, Tuftedcheek could be used for all. Zimmer and de Schauensee regard the *lawrencii* group as a distinct species.

6 *Xenoctistes* of Hellmayr and *Xenicopsis* of Ridgway.

7 Sometimes regarded as conspecific with *striaticollis* of w. S. Am. Hellmayr uses the name *Xenicopsoides montanus*, including also birds of e. S. Am.

8 Birds from Panama and n.w. S. Am. are sometimes treated as a separate species, *P. fuscipennis*, Dusky-winged Foliage-gleaner.

9 Birds from e. Panama and n.w. S. Am. are sometimes regarded as a distinct species *A. nigricauda*, Black-tailed Foliage-gleaner.

10 The birds of Mid. Am. to w. Ecuador belong to the *pallidigularis* group, which Todd regards as specifically distinct from *ochrolaemus* of S. Am. east of the Andes (Ann. Carn. Mus. 31(4): 41, 1948).
Lochmias nematura **SHARP-TAILED STREAMCREEPER**
Highlands e. Panama (Darien), and S. Am.

Family **FORMICARIIDAE** **ANTBIRDS**

Cymbilaimus lineatus **FASCIATED ANTSRIKE**
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Taraba major** **GREAT ANTSRIKE**

**Thamnophilus doliatus** **BARRED ANTSRIKE**
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

**Thamnophilus bridgesi** **BLACK-HOODED ANTSRIKE**
S.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

**Thamnophilus nigriceps** **BLACK ANTSRIKE**
E. Panama (Darien), and Colombia.

**Thamnophilus punctatus** **SLATY ANTSRIKE**
Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Xenornis setifrons** **GRAY-FACED ANTBIRD**
E. Panama and n.w. Colombia.

**Thamnastes anabatinus** **RUSSET ANTSRIKE**
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and w. S. Am.

**Dysithamnus mentalis** **PLAIN ANTVIREO**
S. Mexico (Campeche), Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Dysithamnus striaticeps** **STREAK-CROWNED ANTVIREO**
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama (s of R. Sixaola, fide M. A. Carriker).

**Dysithamnus puncticeps** **SPOT-CROWNED ANTVIREO**
E. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

**Myrmotherula brachyura** **PYGMY ANTWREN**
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

**Myrmotherula surinamensis** **STREAKED ANTWREN**
Panama and S. Am.

**Myrmotherula fulviventris** **FULVOUS-BELLIED ANTWREN**
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

**Myrmotherula axillaris** **WHITE-FLANKED ANTWREN**
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

**Myrmotherula schisticolor** **SLATY ANTWREN**
Trop. Mid. Am. (from Chiapas south, except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus  Rufous-winged Antwren
   E. Panama (Darien), and S. Am.
Microrhopias quixensis¹  Dot-winged Antwren
   Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.
Formicivora grisea  Black-breasted Antwren
   Panama (Pearl Is.), and n. and e. S. Am.
Terenura callinota  Rufous-rumped Antwren
   Highlands w. Panama, n. and n.w. S. Am.
Cercomacra tyrannina  Dusky Antbird
   Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.
Cercomacra nigricans  Jet Antbird
   Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.
Gymnocichla nudiceps  Bare-crowned Antbird
   Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.
   Colombia.
Myrmeciza longipes  White-bellied Antbird
   Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.
Myrmeciza exsul²  Chestnut-backed Antbird
   Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.
Myrmeciza laemosticta  Dull-mantled Antbird
   Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Myrmeciza immaculata  Immaculate Antbird
   Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Formicarius analis  Black-faced Antthrush
   Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.
Formicarius nigricapillus  Black-headed Antthrush
   Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.
Formicarius rufitectus  Rufous-breasted Antthrush
   Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Gymnopithys leucaspis³  Bicolored Antbird
   Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Hylophylax naevioides  Spotted Antbird
   E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.
Phaenostictus mcleananni  Ocellated Antthrush
   S.e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

¹ Middle American birds belong to the boucardi group, which some authors regard as distinct from S. Am. quixensis.
² Birds from e. Panama and S. Am. M. maculifer, are by some deemed a separate species. If so, they may be called Wing-spotted Antbird.
³ Middle American birds belong to the bicolor group, sometimes regarded as a species distinct from leucaspis.
Myrmornis torquata^  \hspace{1cm} \text{Wing-banded Antthrush}  \\
S.e. Nicaragua, e. Panama and S. Am.  \\

Pittasoma michleri  \hspace{1cm} \text{Black-crowned Antpitta}  \\
Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.  \\

Grallaricula flavirostris  \hspace{1cm} \text{Ochre-breasted Antpitta}  \\
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.  \\

Grallaria guatimalensis  \hspace{1cm} \text{Scaled Antpitta}  \\
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n. S. Am.  \\

Grallaria fulviventris  \hspace{1cm} \text{Fulvous-bellied Antpitta}  \\
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.  \\

Grallaria perspicillata  \hspace{1cm} \text{Streak-chested Antpitta}  \\
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.  \\

Family **RHINOCRYPTIDAE** \hspace{1cm} TAPACULOS  \\

Scytalopus argentifrons^5  \hspace{1cm} \text{Silvery-fronted Tapaculo}  \\
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.  \\

Scytalopus panamensis  \hspace{1cm} \text{Pale-throated Tapaculo}  \\
Highlands e. Panama (Darien), Colombia and Ecuador.  \\

Family **PIPRIDAE** \hspace{1cm} MANAKINS  \\

Piprites griseiceps  \hspace{1cm} \text{Gray-headed Manakin}  \\
Nicaragua and Costa Rica (chiefly Caribbean slope).  \\

Pipra coronata  \hspace{1cm} \text{Blue-crowned Manakin}  \\
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  \\

Pipra mentalis  \hspace{1cm} \text{Red-capped Manakin}  \\
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.  \\

Pipra erythrocephala  \hspace{1cm} \text{Flame-headed Manakin}  \\
E. Panama and S. Am.  \\

Pipra pipra  \hspace{1cm} \text{White-crowned Manakin}  \\
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.  \\

Chloropipo holochlora  \hspace{1cm} \text{Green Manakin}  \\
E. Panama and n.w. S. Am.  \\

Chiroxiphia linearis  \hspace{1cm} \text{Long-tailed Manakin}  \\

Chiroxiphia lanceolata  \hspace{1cm} \text{Lance-tailed Manakin}  \\
Panama (chiefly Pacific slope), n. Colombia and Venezuela.  \\

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^ The Middle American form is *stictoptera*, often considered a separate species. Ridgway used the generic name *Rhopoterpe*.  
^ Includes *chiriquensis* of Panama (e. Chiriqui and Veraguas).
Corapipo leucorrhoa®  
White-ruffed Manakin  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Manacus aurantiacus®  
Orange-collared Manakin  
Pacific slope of Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Manacus cerritus®  
Almirante Manakin  
Caribbean slope of extreme n.w. Panama (Almirante Bay).

Manacus vitellinus  
Golden-collared Manakin  
Panama and Colombia.

Manacus candei  
White-collared Manakin  

Schiffornis® turdinus  
Thrush-like Manakin  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Sapayoa aenigma  
Broad-billed Manakin  
E. Panama, w. Colombia and n.w. Ecuador.

Family COTINGIDAE  
COTINGAS

Cotinga amabilis®  
Lovely Cotinga  

Cotinga ridgwayi  
Turquoise Cotinga  
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

Cotinga nattererii  
Blue Cotinga  
Cent. Panama to Colómbia and Ecuador.

Carpodectes nitidus  
Snowy Cotinga  
Caribbean slope Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Carpodectes antoniae®  
Yellow-billed Cotinga  
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Carpodectes hopkei®  
Black-tipped Cotinga  
E. Panama (?) (Darien, presumably this seen, T. Barbour), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Attila spadiceus  
Bright-rumped Attila  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Laniocera rufescens®  
Speckled Mourner  
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

— 6 Mid. Am. birds belong to the altera group, ranging to n.w. Colombia, perhaps specifically distinct from leucorrhoa. "White-throated" Manakin, sometimes used for this species, is the name generally applied to another species, C. gutturalis of S. Am.

7 If regarded as races of M. vitellinus, Golden-collared Manakin is appropriate for the entire complex.

8 Scothothis of Ridgway.

9 This and the next two forms may be conspecific, perhaps races of the Upper Amazonian C. maynana; if so, Blue Cotinga can be used.

10 Regarded by Hellmayr and Zimmer as races of C. nitidus, the Snowy Cotinga.

1 Placed by Ridgway in the family Pipridae.
Rhytipterna holerythra  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Lipaugus unirufus  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Pachyramphus versicolor  
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Pachyramphus rufus  
E. Panama and S. Am.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Pachyramphus polychopterus  
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pachyramphus albogriseus  
W. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Pachyramphus major  
Trop. Mid. Am. from Mexico to e. Nicaragua.

Platypsaris homochrous  
Cent. Panama to w. S. Am.

Platypsaris aglaiae  

Tityra semifasciata  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tityra inquisitor  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Querula purpurata  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Cephalopterus glabricollis  
Costa Rica and w. Panama (chiefly highlands).

Procnias tricarunculata  
Three-wattled Bellbird 
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama (chiefly highlands).

Family TYRANNIDAE  TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis phoebe  
E. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Sayornis nigricans  
W. N. Am. and highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.; northern birds winter occasionally to Costa Rica.

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2 Ridgway placed this species in the genus Lipaugus.
3 Ridgway placed this species in the genus Latkria.
4 Sometimes placed in a separate genus Erator.
5 By Hellmayr all Umbrellabirds are deemed races of the S. Am. C. ornatus.
Sayornis saya
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.

Colonia colonus
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Fluvicola pica
E. Panama and S. Am.

Pyrocephalus rubinus
S.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, also S. Am.; recorded Panama (once, photographed, E. Eisenmann).

Muscivora forficata

Muscivora tyrannus
Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tyrannus tyrannus
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from Honduras to S. Am.

Tyrannus vociferans
W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Tyrannus verticalis
W. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Tyrannus melancholicus
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tyrannus dominicensis
S.e. U. S., Bahamas, West Indies; winters to Panama and n. S. Am.; a few records Mexico (Cozumel I. and Cancun I. off Yucatan Pen.), Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

Tyrannus cubensis
West Indies; recorded once from Mexico (Mujeres I. off Yucatan Pen.).

Tyrannus crassirostris
W. Mexico to w. Guatemala.

Legatus leucophaius
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador, Honduras), and S. Am.

Sirystes® sibilator
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiodynastes luteiventris
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. to Costa Rica; winters s. to Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Myiodynastes maculatus
Trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador and Nicaragua), and S. Am.

6 This monotypic genus may belong in Cotingidae, as Ridgway believed.
Myiodynastes hemichrysus\(^7\) **Golden-bellied Flycatcher**  
Highlands of Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Megarynchus pitangua **Boat-billed Flycatcher**  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Coryphotriccus albovittatus\(^8\) **White-ringled Flycatcher**  
Costa Rica, Panama, w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Myiozetetes cayanensis **Rusty-margined Flycatcher**  
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiozetetes similis **Social\(^9\) Flycatcher**  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Myiozetetes granadensis **Gray-capped Flycatcher**  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pitangus sulphuratus **Great Kiskadee**  
S. Texas, Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro), also S. Am.

Pitangus lictor **Lesser Kiskadee**  
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiarchus crinitus **Great-crested Flycatcher**  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Myiarchus cinerascens **Ash-throated Flycatcher**  
W. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala and El Salvador, 
casually to n.w. Costa Rica.

Myiarchus nuttingi\(^10\) **Pale-throated Flycatcher**  

Myiarchus tyrannulus\(^1\) **Brown-crested Flycatcher**  
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica, also n. and e. S. Am. 
and Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus yucatanensis **Yucatan Flycatcher**  

Myiarchus ferox **Short-crested Flycatcher**  
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Myiarchus tuberculifer **Dusky-capped Flycatcher**  
Arizona, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

\(^7\) By Hellmayr treated as a race of the S. Am. *M. chrysocephalus*, Golden-crowned Flycatcher.

\(^8\) By Hellmayr treated as a race of *C. parvus*, of n.e. S. Am.

\(^9\) “Vermilion-crowned” is sometimes used.

\(^10\) Sometimes regarded as conspecific with *M. cinerascens*.

\(^1\) The A.O.U. Check-List Committee and van Rossem are here followed in the 
rather questionable lumping with the South American *M. tyrannulus* of the northern 
*M. magister* group from Arizona to Honduras and El Salvador (at least in winter), 
and the Central American *M. brachyurus*, from the Pacific slope of Chiapas to n.w. 
Costa Rica. If more than one species be recognized, Brown-crested Flycatcher applies 
to the *magister* group. *M. brachyurus* has been called Ometepe Flycatcher.

[67]
Nesotriccus ridgwayi
Costa Rica (Cocos I.).

Deltarhynchus flammulatus
Flammulated Flycatcher
S.w. and s. Mexico (Jalisco to Chiapas).

Nuttallornis borealis
Olive-sided Flycatcher
N. Am. and mts. n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.); migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras); winters chiefly S. Am., occasionally n. to Costa Rica.

Contopus virens
Eastern Wood-Pewee
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador); winters from Nicaragua but chiefly to n.w. S. Am.

Contopus richardsonii2
Western Wood-Pewee
W. N. Am. and highlands Mid. Am. (breeding s. of Guatemala uncertain); migrates through Mid. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. but chiefly in w. S. Am.

Contopus cinereus3
Tropical Pewee
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Contopus pertinax4
Greater Pewee
Highlands Arizona, and Mid. Am. s. to n. Nicaragua.

Contopus lugubris4
Dark Pewee
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Contopus ochraceus
Ochraceous Pewee
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui, one spec.).

Empidonax flaviventris
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
N.e. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Empidonax virescens
Acadian Flycatcher
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, El Salvador); winters in Panama and n. S. Am.

Empidonax traillii
Traill's Flycatcher
N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. (unreported Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.

Empidonax minimus
Least Flycatcher
N.e. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Empidonax hammondi
Hammond's Flycatcher
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

2 Perhaps conspecific with C. virens. If so, call the complex Wood Pewee. The genus Contopus was formerly known as Myiochanes.

3 The Middle American birds belong to the brachytarsus group.

4 Zimmer treats both as races of the South American C. fumigatus. If so, the entire complex may be called Greater Pewee.
Empidonax oberholseri\textsuperscript{5}  
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Empidonax wrightii\textsuperscript{5}  
W. U. S. to (?) n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.

Empidonax affinis\textsuperscript{6}  
Oak-pine forests of Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Empidonax difficilis  
Western Flycatcher  
W. N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

Empidonax flavescens  
Yellowish Flycatcher  
Highlands of Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to w. Panama.

Empidonax albigularis  
White-throated Flycatcher  
Highlands (chiefly) of Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Empidonax atriceps  
Black-capped Flycatcher  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Empidonax fulvifrons  
Buff-breasted Flycatcher  
S.w. U. S. and highlands of n. and w. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Aechmolophus mexicanus  
Pileated Flycatcher  
Mexico (highlands of Michoacan to Oaxaca).

Xenotriccus callizonus  
Belted Flycatcher  
S. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus  
Tufted Flycatcher  
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and w. S. Am.

Terenotriccus erythrurus  
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher  
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Aphanotriccus capitalis  
Tawny-chested Flycatcher  
E. Nicaragua and e. Costa Rica.

Aphanotriccus\textsuperscript{7} audax  
Black-billed Flycatcher  
E. Panama and n.w. Colombia.

Myiobius sulphureipygius\textsuperscript{8}  
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

\textsuperscript{5} The A.O.U. Committee is reluctantly followed in transferring to the bird formerly called \textit{E. griseus} the specific name \textit{wrightii}, and in renaming Wright's Flycatcher \textit{E. oberholseri} (Auk, 70: 360, 1953; Phillips, Auk, 56: 311–312, 1939). Moreover A. Phillips has found that no published records from Guatemala of Wright's Flycatcher are actually that species (Auk, 61: 294, 1944; Condor, 49: 121, 1947).

\textsuperscript{6} This includes \textit{E. "fulvipegus"}, \textit{E. trepidus} and \textit{E. pulverius} (see Moore, Auk, 57: 349–350, 364–365, 1940).

\textsuperscript{7} \textit{Praeado} of some authors.

\textsuperscript{8} Treated as conspecific with \textit{barbatus} of e. S. Am. by some authors.
Myiobius atricaudus  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Black-tailed Flycatcher

Myiophobus fasciatus  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Bran-colored Flycatcher

Onychorhynchus mexicanus\(^9\)  

Northern Royal-Flycatcher

Platyrinchus mystaceus\(^10\)  
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.  

White-throated Spadebill

Platyrinchus coronatus  
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Golden-crowned Spadebill

Cnipodectes subbrunneus  
E. Panama and S. Am.  

Brownish Flycatcher

Tolmomyias sulphurescens\(^1\)  
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.  

Yellow-olive Flycatcher

Tolmomyias assimilis\(^2\)  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.  

Yellow-margined Flycatcher

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus  
Panama and S. Am.  

Olivaceous Flatbill

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n.w. S. Am.  

Eye-ringed Flatbill

Todirostrum nigriceps\(^3\)  
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.  

Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum cinereum  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.  

Common Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum sylvia  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.  

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher

Oncostoma cinereigulare  
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.  

Northern Bentbill

Oncostoma olivaceum\(^4\)  
Cent. Panama to Colombia.  

Southern Bentbill

\(^9\) All Royal Flycatchers may be races of *coronatus* of e. S. Am.

\(^10\) Birds from Mexico to w. Costa Rica, *P. cancrominus*, are by some regarded as a species, Stub-tailed Spadebill.

\(^1\) Includes *flavo-olivaceus* and *cinereiceps*, (placed in *Rhynchocyclus* by Ridgway, who called the true members of that genus, *Craspіdopriоn*). Unlike true *Rhynchocyclus*, whose breeding behavior is like the Pipridae, *Tolmomyias* behaves normally (Skutch, *Ibis* 1953: 4, 33–34). As these genera may not be closely allied, it seems best to reserve the special group name “Flatbill” to the aberrant *Rhynchocyclus*. Ridgway’s name “Yellow-olive Flycatcher” is favored because “Sulphury Flycatcher” has been used for another species.

\(^2\) Called *T. flavotectus* by Hellmayr and *Rhynchocyclus marginatus* by Ridgway.

\(^3\) Considered conspecific with *chrysorhynchos* of e. S. Am. by Zimmer.

\(^4\) Both Bentbills are considered races of *cinereigulare* by Hellmayr.
Lophotriccus pileatus  Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant
  Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Atalotriccus pilaris  White-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant
  Panama and n. S. Am.
Perissotriccus atricapillus  Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant
  Costa Rica, Panama, n.w. Colombia and Ecuador.
Pseudotriccus pelzelni  Streak-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant
  Mts. e. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.
Phylloscartes flavovirens  Yellow-green Tyrannulet
  Panama (Canal Zone eastward).
Phylloscartes superciliaris  Rufous-browed Tyrannulet
  Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.
Capsiempis flaveola  Yellow Tyrannulet
  Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.
Serpophaga cinerea  Torrent Tyrannulet
  Rapid streams (chiefly highlands) Costa Rica, w. Panama and w. S. Am.
Elaenia flavogaster  Yellow-bellied Elaenia
Elaenia martinica  Caribbean Elaenia
  Lesser Antilles, other Caribbean islands, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen.), (?) Brit. Honduras (Half Moon Cay).
Elaenia chiriquensis  Lesser Elaenia
  S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.
Elaenia frantzii  Mountain Elaenia
Myiopagis gaimardii  Forest Elaenia
  Cent. Panama through S. Am.
Myiopagis viridicata  Greenish Elaenia
  Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

5 Zimmer and others merge Perissotriccus in Myiornis and treat this form as a race of the gray-headed ecaudatus of n. and e. S. Am., Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant.
7 Placed in the genus Mecocerculus by Hellmayr.
8 Includes chinchorrensis of Chinchorro Bank off the Yucatan Peninsula.
9 Considered by Hellmayr (but not Zimmer) conspecific with obscura of cent. S. Am., the Dusky Elaenia.
10 Myiopagis is merged in Elaenia by Hellmayr, but considered distinct by Zimmer. Ridgway considered gaimardii a member of Cotingidae and erected for it the genus Elainopsis.
Scrub Flycatcher

Sublegatus arenarum
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet

Phaeomyias murina
Semi-arid areas, Panama and S. Am.

Northern Beardless Tyrannulet

Camptostoma imberbe
S.W. U. S. and Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica.

S. Am.

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet

Camptostoma obsoletum
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet

Phyllomyias griseiceps
N. S. Am. to e. Panama (Darien).

Paltry Tyrannulet

Tyranniscus vilissimus

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet

Tyrannulus elatus
Panama and S. Am.

White-fronted Tyrannulet

Acrochordopus zeledoni
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n. S. Am.

Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet

Ornithion semiflavum
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Pac. slope of Costa Rica.

Brown-capped Tyrannulet

Ornithion brunneicapillum
Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Panama (Pac. slope also in e. half), and n. S. Am.

Slaty-capped Flycatcher

Leptopogon superciliaris
Highlands of Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Sepia-capped Flycatcher

Leptopogon amaurocephalus

Olive-striped Flycatcher

Mionectes olivaceus
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher

Pipromorpha oleaginea
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family OXYRUNCIDAE

Family SHARPBILLS

Oxyruncus cristatus
Mts. Costa Rica, w. and e. Panama, and locally in S. Am.

Sharpbill

1 Considered by Hellmayr (but not Zimmer) conspecific with modestus of s. S. Am.

2 Hellmayr’s group name “Tyrannulet” is preferable to “Flycatcher” because of the behavior and small size of the genus, though the A.O.U. Check-List Committee uses “Flycatcher”.

3 Ridgway placed the species of these genera in the family Cotingidae.

4 By some deemed conspecific with the gray-capped semiflavum; if so, Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet is the best name for the species. Microtriccus is used as the generic name by Ridgway, Hellmayr and others; Zimmer is here followed.
Family **ALAUDIDAE** LARKS

**Eremophila alpestris**
Horned Lark
Eurasia, N. Am. to Mexico (s. to Oaxaca); Colombia.

Family **HIRUNDINIDAE** SWALLOWS

**Progne subis**
Purple Martin
N. Am., Mexico, West Indies; the e. N. Am. race winters chiefly in Brazil, with a few records from e. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua.

**Progne chalybea**
Gray-breasted Martin
Texas, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

**Phaeoprogne tapera**
Brown-chested Martin
S. Am.; the southern race *fusca* regularly migrates n. to Panama during the Southern Hemisphere winter.

**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota**
Cliff Swallow
N. Am. and Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua); winters in S. Am.

**Petrochelidon fulva**
Cave Swallow
West Indies, Texas, e. Mexico (s. to Chiapas and Yucatan).

**Hirundo rustica**
Barn Swallow
Old World, N. Am. to cent. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters in S. Am., occasionally in Mid. Am.

**Stelgidopteryx ruficollis**
Rough-winged Swallow
N. Am., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; the northern races winter through Mid. Am.

**Neochelidon tibialis**
White-thighed Swallow
Cent. Panama through S. Am.

**Pygochelidon cyanoleuca**
Blue-and-white Swallow
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama, S. Am. The s. S. Am. form *patagonica* sometimes winters n. to cent. Panama, recorded from Nicaragua (*fide* T. R. Howell).

**Notiochelidon pileata**
Black-capped Swallow
Highlands Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.

**Riparia riparia**
Bank Swallow
Old World, N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), winters in S. Am.

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1. Includes *sinaloae* of w. Mexico (Sinaloa, Jalisco), which occurs also in Guatemala. Some authors regard this as a race of the West Indian *P. dominicensis*, which they hold to be specifically distinct and which might be called Snowy-bellied Martin.

2. Some authors merge this genus in *Progne*.

3. This form, the Patagonian Swallow, may be a distinct species. De Schauensee merges the genus *Pygochelidon* in *Atticora*.
Iridoprocne bicolor  
*Tree Swallow*
N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Iridoprocne abilinea  
*Mangrove Swallow*
Trop. Mid. Am. and w. S. Am.

Tachycineta thalassina  
*Violet-green Swallow*
W. N. Am. and Mexico (south to Oaxaca and Veracruz); winters to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras; recorded Costa Rica.

Family **CORVIDAE**  
*CROWS AND JAYS*

**Corvus corax**  
*Common Raven*
Eurasia, N. Am., Mexico (western and plateau regions), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

**Corvus cryptoleucus**  
*White-necked Raven*
Deserts s.w. U. S. and Mexico (to Guanajuato).

**Corvus brachyrhynchos**  
*Common Crow*
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico.

**Corvus imparatus**  
*Mexican Crow*
N. Mexico (south to San Luis Potosi and Colima).

**Nucifraga columbiana**  
*Clark’s Nutcracker*
W. N. Am. and mts. n.w. Mexico.

**Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus**  
*Pinyon Jay*
Mts. w. U. S. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif., once Chihuahua).

**Calocitta formosa**  
*Magpie Jay*
S.w. Mexico (Colima southward), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and n.w. Costa Rica.

**Psilorhinus morio**  
*Plain-tailed Brown Jay*
E. Mexico (Nuevo Leon to Tabasco).

**Psilorhinus mexicanus**  
*White-tipped Brown Jay*
E. and s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

**Cyanocorax affinis**  
*Black-chested Jay*
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

**Cyanocorax dickeyi**  
*Tufted Jay*
Mexico (mts. s.e. Sinaloa).

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8 Regarded by Hellmayr as conspecific with the Old World *C. corone*.
9 Hellmayr treats this as a race of the N. Am. Fish Crow, *C. ossifragus*.
10 Some authors divide the Magpie Jays into two species: *C. collei*, Black-throated Magpie-Jay of n.w. Mexico, and *C. formosa*, White-throated Magpie-Jay of s.w. Mexico to Costa Rica.
1 These are probably partly localized color phases. If so, the name is *P. morio*, Brown Jay.
Cyanocorax^2 yncas  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Green Jay}
Texas, Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, also high-
lands n. and w. S. Am.

Cissilopha san-blasiana  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Black-and-blue Jay}
S.w. Mexico (Nayarit to Guerrero).

Cissilopha yucatanica^2  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Yucatan Jay}
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Tabasco), Guatemala (Peten), and
Brit. Honduras.

Cissilopha beeechii  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Purplish-backed Jay}
N.w. Mexico (Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit).

Cissilopha melanocyanea  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Bushy-crested Jay}
Highlands Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Cyanolyca cucullata^4  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Azure-hooded Jay}
Highlands S. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and w.
Panama.

Cyanolyca mirabilis  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{White-throated Jay}
Mts. s.w. Mexico (Omitlteme, Guerrero).

Cyanolyca nana  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Dwarf Jay}
Mts. s.e. Mexico (Veracruz, Mexico and Oaxaca).

Cyanolyca pumilo  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Black-throated Jay}
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Brit. Honduras (\textit{fide} Salvin and
Godman), Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Cyanolyca argenticula  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Silvery-throated Jay}
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Aphelocoma coerulescens  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Scrub Jay}
Florida, w. U. S. and plateau of Mexico.

Aphelocoma ultramarina^5  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Gray-breasted Jay}
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Aphelocoma unicolor  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Unicolored Jay}
Mts. s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cyanocitta stelleri  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Steller’s Jay}
W. N. Am., highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El
Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Family \textbf{PARIDAE}  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{TITMICE}

Parus sclateri  \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Mexican or Gray-sided Chickadee}
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

\hspace{2cm} \footnote{2} Often placed in a separate genus \textit{Xanthoura}.
\hspace{2cm} \footnote{3} Perhaps conspecific with \textit{san-blasiana}; if so, use Black-and-blue Jay.
\hspace{2cm} \footnote{4} Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with the S. Am. \textit{pulchra}; Pitelka disagrees.
\hspace{2cm} \footnote{5} Hellmayr uses the name \textit{sordida} for this species.

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Parus gambeli  
   Mts. w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Parus atricristatus⁶  
   Texas and e. Mexico (to Veracruz).

Parus inornatus  
   W. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Parus wollebéri  
   Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Auriparus flaviceps  
   S.w. U. S. and n. and w. Mexico (s. to Jalisco).

Psaltiparus minimus  
   W. U. S. and highlands n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora).

Psaltiparus melanotis⁷  
   Highlands s.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Family SITTIDAE  
   NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis  
   White-breasted Nuthatch  
   N. Am. to mts. Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Sitta canadensis  
   Red-breasted Nuthatch  
   N. Am. and Mexico (Guadalupe I.).

Sitta pygmaea⁸  
   Pygmy Nuthatch  
   W. N. Am. to highlands cent. Mexico.

Family CERTHIIDAE  
   CREEPERS

Certha familiaris⁹  
   Brown Creeper  
   Eurasia, N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Family CHAMAEIDAE¹⁰  
   WRENTITS

Chamaea fasciata  
   Wrentit  
   Pac. U. S. to n.w. Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

Family CINCLIDAE  
   DIPPERS

Cinclus mexicanus  
   American Dipper  

⁶ Possibly a race of P. bicolor, the Tufted Titmouse of e. and s. U. S.
⁷ Considered by Hellmayr conspecific with minimus; if so, Bushtit suffices as the name of the complex.
⁸ Possibly conspecific with S. pusillus of s.e. U. S.
⁹ Hellmayr treats the American birds as a distinct species, C. americana.
¹⁰ Several recent authors merge this family with the Old World Timaliidae.
Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**  **WRENS**

Cistothorus platensis  **Sedge Wren**
   Local: E. N. Am., highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Telmatodytes* palustris  **Marsh Wren**
   N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Campylorhynchus* albo-brunneus  **White-headed Wren**
   Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Campylorhynchus megalopterus  **Gray-barred Wren**
   Mexico (s. Plateau region).

Campylorhynchus zonatus  **Band-backed Wren**
   Trop. Mid. Am. (s. Mexico to w. Panama) and n.w. S. Am.

Campylorhynchus rufinucha*  **Rufous-naped Wren**

Campylorhynchus chiapensis  **Giant Wren**
   Mexico (Chiapas).

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus  **Cactus Wren**
   Arid areas s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Campylorhynchus jocosus  **Spotted Wren**
   N. and w. Mexico.

Thryothorus ludovicianus  **Carolina Wren**
   E. and s. U. S. and n.e. Mexico.

Thryothorus leucotis  **Buff-breasted Wren**
   Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Thryothorus modestus  **Plain Wren**
   Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama

Thryothorus zeledoni*  **Cane-brake Wren**
   Caribbean Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

Thryothorus sinaloa  **Bar-vented Wren**
   W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Guerrero).

Thryothorus rufalus  **Rufous-and-white Wren**

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1 Hellmayr merges this genus in *Cistothorus*.
2 Hellmayr used *Heleodytes*, and calls most forms of the genus "Cactus Wren". Many are woodland birds, so we reserve that name for *brunneicapillus*.
2a Birds from Chiapas southward, the C. capistratus group, may be a separate species, called Rufous-backed Wren by L. I. Davis.

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Thryothorus thoracicus⁴
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Thryothorus leucopogon⁴
E. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Thryothorus nigricapillus⁵
E. Panama and n. w. S. Am.

Thryothorus castaneus⁶
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica to cent. Panama (also Pacific slope).

Thryothorus semibadius⁵
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

Thryothorus pleurostictus

Thryothorus atrogularis
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

Thryothorus spadix⁶
Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Thryothorus fasciato-ventris
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Thryothorus albinucha
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Guatemala (Peten), Nicaragua.

Thryothorus felix
W. Mexico (Sonora to Oaxaca, Tres Marias Is.).

Thryothorus maculipectus⁷

Thryothorus rutilus⁷
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad.

Thryomyanes bewickii
U. S. and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

⁴ Hellmayr treats these as one species, calling them thoracicus. If so, Stripe-throated Wren may be used for all, as leucopogon is plain-breasted.

⁵ Hellmayr treats these as one species, calling them nigricapillus. If so, Bay Wren may be used for all, for semibadius is not black-capped.

⁶ Hellmayr treats this as a race of atrogularis, Black-throated Wren.

⁷ Hellmayr treats these (as well as the selateri and paucimaculatus group of s. Colombia to Peru) as one species, using the name T. rutilus. The rutilus group is bright rufous below, with speckling usually restricted to the throat, the other groups lack rufous and tend to have the speckling everywhere except the throat. If Hellmayr’s broad species concept be adopted “Speckled Wren” should be used as the species name.
Socorro Wren
Mexico (Socorro I.).

Northern House-Wren
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (mts. Baja Calif.); winters to s. Mexico.

Clarion Island Wren
Mexico (Clarion I. in Revilla Gigedo group).

Southern House-Wren

Brown-throated Wren
Mts. Arizona to s. Mexico (Oaxaca).

Rufous-browed Wren
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Ochraceous Wren
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.

Timberline Wren
Mt. peaks Costa Rica and w. Panama.

White-breasted Wood-Wren
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (unrecorded Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua), and S. Am.

White-bellied Wren
E. and s.w. Mexico, Brit. Honduras and Guatemala.

Rock Wren
W. N. Am., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Canyon Wren
Highlands w. N. Am. through Mexico (to Chiapas).

Slender-billed Wren
Mexico (Veracruz).

Nightingale Wren
S. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Song Wren
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

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8 Includes the martinicensis group (to which beani, the Cozumel I. form belongs), by some regarded as a separate species, the Antillean House-Wren.
9 Hellmayr treats this group as races of the S. Am. solstitialis, and suggests that rufociliatus and brunneicollis may also be conspecific. If so, the technical name would be brunneicollis, and “Mountain Wren” may be used for all.
10 Hellmayr uses Leucolepis for this genus.
Family MIMIDAE  MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Toxostoma longirostre\(^1\)  Long-billed Thrasher
Texas and e. Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Puebla).

Toxostoma guttatum  Cozumel Thrasher
Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.).

Toxostoma ocellatum  Ocellated Thrasher
South-central Mexico (Hidalgo and Mexico to Oaxaca).

Toxostoma cinereum  Gray Thrasher
Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma bendirei  Bendire's Thrasher
Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Sonora); winters to Sinaloa.

Toxostoma curvirostre  Curve-billed Thrasher
Arid s.w. U. S. and Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Toxostoma redivivum  California Thrasher
Calif. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma lecontei  Leconte's or Desert Thrasher
Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma dorsale  Crissal Thrasher
S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. to Coahuila and Hidalgo).

Melanotis caerulescens  Blue Mockingbird
Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua, to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Melanotis hypoleucus\(^2\)  Blue-and-white Mockingbird
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Melanoptila glabrirostris  Black Catbird
Mexico (coast of Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands), Brit. Honduras, Guatemala (Peten), and Honduras.

Dumetella carolinensis  Common Catbird
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to cent. Panama.

Mimodes graysoni  Socorro Thrasher
Mexico (Socorro I. of Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Mimus polyglottos  Common Mockingbird
U. S., Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Mimus gilvus  Tropical Mockingbird

\(^1\) T. rufum, the Brown Thrasher of e. N. Am. is believed by L. Griscom likely to winter to e. Mexico (Modern Bird Study, p. 109), but there are no positive records.

\(^2\) Hellmayr and Blake treat this as a race of caerulescens; Wetmore disagrees.
Oreoscoptes montanus  
W. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico.

Donacobius atricapillus  
Black-capped Mockingthrush  
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Family TURDIDAE  THRUSHES

Turdus migratorius2a  
American Robin  
N. Am. and highlands of Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca); winters to Guatemala.

Turdus rufitorques  
Mts. s.e. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Turdus rufo-palliatius  
Rufous-backed Robin  
W. Mexico (Sonora to Oaxaca and Tres Marias Is.).

Turdus assimilis  
White-throated Robin  

Turdus grayi  
Clay-colored Robin  

Turdus fumigatus3  
Pale-vented Robin  
Caribbean Costa Rica, Panama (also Pac. slope in eastern part) and S. Am.

Turdus plebejus4  
Mountain Robin  
Mts. trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to w. Panama.

Turdus infuscatus  
Black Robin  
Mts. e. Mexico (Tamaulipas to Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Turdus nigrescens  
Sooty Robin  
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Ixoreus naevius  
Varied Thrush  
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Myadestes townsendi  
Townsend’s Solitaire  
Mts. w. N. Am. and n. Mexico (Chihuahua and Durango).

Myadestes obscurus  
Brown-backed Solitaire  
Mts. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Myadestes melanops5  
Black-faced Solitaire  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Myadestes coloratus6  
Varied Solitaire  
Mts. e. Panama (Darien).

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2a Includes confinis, San Lucas Robin, of Cape district of Baja California.
3 Hellmayr is followed in including the obsoletus group, Costa Rica to Ecuador.
4 Hellmayr lumps this group with the lowland S. Am. ignobilis, Black-billed Robin; Wetmore disagrees.
5 Hellmayr deems these races of ralloides, the Andean Solitaire of w. S. Am.
Myadestes unicolor  
Slate-colored Solitaire  
Mts. s.e. Mexico (San Luis Potosi south), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hylocichla⁶ mustelina  
Wood Thrush  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Hylocichla guttata  
Hermit Thrush  
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (mts. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Hylocichla ustulata  
Swainson’s or Olive-backed Thrush  
N. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; the eastern populations winter chiefly in S. Am., the western ustulata in Mid. Am. south to Costa Rica.

Hylocichla minima  
Gray-cheeked Thrush  
N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies and n. S. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico (Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama.

Hylocichla fuscescens  
Veery  
N. Am.; winters in S. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico (Yucatan, Veracruz), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.), Costa Rica, Panama.

Catharus dryas  
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush  
Highlands Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras and w. S. Am.

Catharus mexicanus  
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush  
Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Catharus fuscater  
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush  
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Catharus occidentalis  
Russet Nightingale-Thrush  
Mts. of Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Catharus frantzii⁷  
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush  
Mts. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Guerrero eastward) to w. Panama.

Catharus aurantiirostris⁸  
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush  
Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama and n. S. Am.

⁶ Some writers merge this genus in Catharus.
⁷ Treated by Hellmayr and Blake as conspecific with occidentalis; but cf. Griscom, Auk, 54: 198, 1937. If Hellmayr is followed, call the species Russet Nightingale-Thrush.
⁸ Includes the griseiceps group of s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia (see Zimmer, Auk, 61: 405, 1944), called Gray-headed Nightingale-Thrush.

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Catharus gracilirostris  Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush  
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Ridgwayia pinicola  Aztec Thrush  
High mts. Mexico (Chihuahua to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Sialia sialis  Common Bluebird  

Sialia mexicana  Western Bluebird  
W. N. Am. and highlands Mexico (s. to Michoacan, Puebla and Veracruz).

Sialia currucoides  Mountain Bluebird  
Mts. w. N. Am. to Mexico (Chihuahua); winters to n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Baja Calif.).

Family ZELEDONIIDAE  WREN-THRUSHES

Zeledonia coronata  Wren-Thrush  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Family SYLVIIDAE  OLD WORLD WARBLERS, KINGLETS AND GNATCATCHERS

Polioptila caerulea  Blue-gray Gnatcatcher  
U. S., Bahamas, Mexico, Guatemala (?); in winter to Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras (Bay Is.).

Polioptila albiloris  White-lored Gnatcatcher  
Arid areas s. Mexico (chiefly Pac. slope and Yucatan Pen.), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Polioptila plumbea  Tropical Gnatcatcher  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from s.e. Mexico (Quintana Roo) south to S. Am.

Polioptila nigriceps  Black-capped Gnatcatcher  
W. Mexico (Sonora to Jalisco).

Polioptila melanura  Black-tailed Gnatcatcher  
S.w. U. S. (chiefly desert) and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. to Durango).

Polioptila schistaceigula  Slate-throated Gnatcatcher  
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.

9 Perhaps better included in Turdidae.
10 This genus and the next two are occasionally placed in a separate family Polioptilidae.
1 Treated by Hellmayr as a race of P. plumbea, the Tropical Gnatcatcher; but Zimmer and Brodkorb consider it a distinct species.
Ramphocaenus rufiventris²
Long-billed Gnatwren
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Microbates cinereiventris
Half-collared Gnatwren
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Regulus satrapa³
Golden-crowned Kinglet
N. Am. through mts. of Mexico to Guatemala.

Regulus calendula
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
N. Am. and Mexico (Guadalupe I.); winters through Mexico to Guatemala.

Family MOTACILLIDAE  WAGTAILS AND PIPIETS

Motacilla alba
Pied Wagtail
N. Eurasia; casual in Aleutians and Alaska; accidental once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Anthus spinoletta
Water Pipit
Old World and n. N. Am.; winters through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador.

Anthus cervinus
Red-throated Pipit
N. Eurasia; accidental once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Anthus spragueii
Sprague’s Pipit
Great Plains N. Am.; winters to Mexico (s. to Puebla and Veracruz).

Anthus lutescens⁴
Yellowish Pipit
Panama and S. Am.

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE  WAXWINGS

Bombycilla cedrorum
Cedar Waxwing
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Family PTILOGONATIDAE⁵  SILKY-FLYCATCHERS

Ptilogonys cinereus
Gray Silky-flycatcher
Mts. Mexico (Chihuahua southwards) and Guatemala.

Ptilogonys caudatus
Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Phainopepla nitens
Phainopepla
S.w. U. S. to s. Mexico (to Puebla and Veracruz).

² Zimmer considers this conspecific with the S. Am. melanura. This genus and the next were formerly placed with the Antwrens of the family Formicariiidae.
³ Treated by Hellmayr as conspecific with the Old World R. regulus. The genus Regulus is placed by Wetmore in a separate family, Regulidae.
⁴ Zimmer considers that chii has priority as the specific name.
⁵ By some this family is merged in Bombycillidae.
Phainoptila melanoxantha  **Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher**
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Family **Laniidae**  **Shrikes**

*Lanius ludovicianus*  **Loggerhead Shrike**
N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Family **Sturnidae**  **Starlings**

*Sturnus vulgaris*  **Common Starling**

Family **Cyclarhidae**  **Peppershrikes**

*Cyclarhis gujanensis*  **Rufous-browed Peppershrike**
Trop. Mid. Am. (from s.e. Mexico southward), and S. Am.

Family **Vireolaniidae**  **Shrike-Vireos**

*Vireolanius melitophrys*  **Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo**
Mts. s. cent. Mexico (Michoacan to Veracruz) and Guatemala.

*Smaragdolanius pulchellus*  **Green Shrike-Vireo**
S.e. Mexico (Veracruz and Chiapas), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama.

*Smaragdolanius eximius*  **Yellow-browed Shrike-Vireo**
E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.

Family **Vireonidae**  **Vireos**

*Vireo atricapillus*  **Black-capped Vireo**
S.w. U. S.; winters to cent. Mexico.

*Vireo bairdi*  **Cozumel Vireo**
Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.).

*Vireo griseus*  **White-eyed Vireo**
E. U. S. and n.e. Mexico (to San Luis Potosi and Hidalgo); winters U. S. to Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras.

*Vireo perquisitor*  **Veracruz Vireo**
Mexico (Veracruz).

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6 By some these families are merged in Vireonidae.
7 Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with *pulchellus*.
8 Treated by Hellmayr as a race of *griseus*, the White-eyed Vireo.
Vireo pallens\(^9\) Mangrove Vireo
Vireo huttoni Hutton's Vireo
  W. N. Am., mts. Mexico and Guatemala.
Vireo carmioli Yellow-winged Vireo
  Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Vireo hypochryseus Golden Vireo
  W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Oaxaca, Tres Marias Is.).
Vireo vicinior Gray Vireo
  S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (s. to Durango).
Vireo nelsoni\(^10\) Dwarf Vireo
  S.w. Mexico (Michoacan).
Vireo bellii Bell's Vireo
  W. U. S. and n. Mexico (s. to Guanajuato); winters Mexico to Guatemala, El Salvador; recorded in Nicaragua.
Vireo flavifrons Yellow-throated Vireo
  E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.
Vireo solitarius Solitary Vireo
Vireo olivaceus\(^1\) Red-eyed Vireo
  N. Am. and n. Mexico (n.e. Coahuila); migrates through Mid. Am., winters in n. S. Am.
Vireo flavoviridis\(^2\) Yellow-green Vireo
  Texas and Mid. Am.; winters to n. S. Am.
Vireo magister Yucatan Vireo
  Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.).
Vireo altiloquus Black-whiskered Vireo
  Florida Keys, West Indies; winters to n. S. Am.; recorded from Caribbean Honduras and Panama.
Vireo philadelphicus Philadelphia Vireo
  E. N. Am.; winters in Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.
Vireo gilvus Warbling Vireo
  N. Am. to mts. n. and w. Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas to Guerrero); winters Mexico to Guatemala and El Salvador.

\(^9\) Includes the ochraceus group (Mexico to e. Nicaragua). All are deemed races of griseus by Hellmayr.
\(^1\) Hellmayr uses the name virescens.
\(^2\) Hellmayr and many others consider this, as well as the wide-ranging S. Am. chivi group, to be races of the Red-eyed Vireo, V. olivaceus.

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Vireo leucophrys⁵  
Brown-capped Vireo  
Mts. s.e. Mexico (s. Veracruz and Chiapas), Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Neochloe brevipennis  
Slaty Vireo  
Mts. Mexico (Veracruz and Guerrero).

Hylophilus aurantiifrons  
Golden-fronted Greenlet  
Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.

Hylophilus flavipes⁴  
Scrub Greenlet  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps  
Tawny-crowned Greenlet  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Hylophilus decurtatus  
Gray-headed Greenlet  
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Hylophilus minor⁵  
Lesser Greenlet  
Cent. Panama eastward to Colombia and Ecuador

Family COEREIDAE⁶  
HONEYCREEPERS

Diglossa baritula  
Cinnamon-bellied Flower-piercer  
Highlands trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Diglossa plumbea⁷  
Slaty Flower-piercer  
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Chlorophanes spiza  
Green Honeycreeper  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from Chiapas to S. Am.

Cyanerpes cyaneus  
Red-legged Honeycreeper  

Cyanerpes lucidus⁸  
Shining Honeycreeper  
Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. Colombia.

Dacnis cayana  
Blue Dacnis  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

⁵ Zimmer considers this group conspecific with the Warbling Vireo, V. gilvus.
⁴ The Costa Rica-Panama form is viridiflavus, perhaps a species distinct from the S. Am. flavipes. Ridgway used Pachysylvia for the genus Hylophilus.
⁶ Deemed by Hellmayr conspecific with decurtatus. If so, call both Lesser Greenlet, as minor is not gray-capped.
⁷ Beecher argues that this family be dropped and that, of the Middle American genera here listed, Coereba be transferred to Parulidae and the others to Thraupidae.
⁸ Treated by Hellmayr and Zimmer (together with the S. Am. sittoides group) as races of baritula. If so, the entire complex may be called Slaty Flower-piercer, for they all have slaty backs but plumbea lacks rufous underparts.

* If Hellmayr is correct in treating this as conspecific with the S. Am. Purple Honeycreeper, caeruleus, “Yellow-legged Honeycreeper” would be appropriate for the complex; but de Schauensee says races of both caeruleus and lucidus occur in the same area in n.w. Colombia, near the Panama boundary.
Dacnis viguieri  
ViRIDIAN Dacnis  
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Dacnis venusta  
SCARLET-THIGHED Dacnis  
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Coereba flaveola  
BANANAQUIT  
Bahamas, West Indies, trop. Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador and Honduras) and S. Am., casual in Fla.

Family PARULIDAE  WOOD-WARBLERS

Ateleodacnis⁹ leucogenys  
WHITE-EARED CONEBILL  
E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia and n.w. Venezuela.

Mniotilta varia  
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Protonotaria citrea  
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER  
S.e. U. S.; recorded from Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Honduras, and winters in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Limnothlypis swainsonii  
SWAINSON'S WARBLER  
S.e. U. S.; winters in West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras; recorded from e. Mexico, and off Honduras (Swan I.).

Helmitheros vermivorus  
WORM-EATING WARBLER  
E. U. S.; winters in Mid. Am. to e. Panama.

Vermivora chrysoptera⁹a  
GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER  
E. N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador or Brit. Honduras) to n. S. Am.

Vermivora pinus  
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER  
E. U. S.; winters s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and casually to Colombia.

Vermivora peregrina  
TENNESSEE WARBLER  
E. N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Vermivora celata  
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER  
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (Todos Santos Is. off Baja Calif.); winters U. S. to Mexico and Guatemala.

Vermivora ruficapilla  
NASHVILLE OR GRAY-CAPPED WARBLER  
N. N. Am.; winters Texas to Mexico and Guatemala.

Vermivora virginiae  
VIRGINIA'S WARBLER  
Mts. w. U. S.; winters in w. Mexico (s. to Guerrero).

Vermivora crissalis  
COLIMA WARBLER  
Mts. s.w. Texas and n.e. Mexico; winters Mexico (s. to Michoacan).

⁹ Zimmer merges this genus in Conirostrum. Hellmayr puts it in Coerebidae.

⁹a Brewster's Warbler (V. leucobronchialis), a hybrid between chrysoptera and pinus, has been taken in Costa Rica (Bonilla).
Vermivora luciae  
Lucy’s Warbler  
S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters in w. Mexico (to Jalisco).

Vermivora gutturalis  
Flame-throated Warbler  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Vermivora superciliosa  
Crescent-chested Warbler  
Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Parula¹ americana  
American Parula  
E. N. Am.; winters chiefly in West Indies, also e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador (once), Nicaragua, Costa Rica (once).

Parula pitiayumi  
Tropical Parula  
S. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Parula graysoni¹  
Socorro Parula  
Mexico (Socorro I., Revilla Gigedo group); casually Baja Calif.

Peucedramus taeniatus²  
Olive or Tawny-headed Warbler  
Mts. s.w. U. S., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Dendroica aestiva³  
Yellow Warbler  
N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Michoacan and Morelos), winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Dendroica petechia³  
Golden Warbler  
Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.), Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Galapagos Is., and Pacific coast of s. Colombia to n. Peru.

Dendroica erithachorides³  
Mangrove Warbler  
Coastal mangrove areas on both coasts of trop. Mid. Am. (from Tamaulipas and Baja Calif. southwards) and n. Colombia.

Dendroica magnolia  
Magnolia Warbler  
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Dendroica tigrina  
Cape May Warbler  
N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies; casual in Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Roatan I.).

¹ Sometimes known as Compsothlypis.
² Hellmayr uses the name olivaceus.
³ Hellmayr treated the erithachorides group as races of petechia, calling them Golden Warbler. The A.O.U. Check-List Committee now goes further, treating the aestiva group as races of petechia. If all three groups are deemed conspecific the name Yellow Warbler seems best.
Dendroica caerulescens  
**Black-throated Blue Warbler**  
N.e. N. Am.; winters in West Indies, occurs in Mexico (Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, in Guatemala, Swan I. off Honduras, Colombia.

Dendroica coronata  
**Myrtle Warbler**  
N. N. Am.; winters from U. S. through Mid. Am., casually to Colombia.

Dendroica auduboni\textsuperscript{3a}  
**Audubon’s Warbler**  
Mts. w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico and Guatemala; casual in Costa Rica (sight, C. H. Rogers).

Dendroica nigrescens  
**Black-throated Gray Warbler**  
Mts. w. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Dendroica townsendi  
**Townsend’s Warbler**  
Mts. n.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Dendroica virens  
**Black-throated Green Warbler**  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Dendroica chrysoparia  
**Golden-cheeked Warbler**  
Highlands Texas; winters Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Dendroica occidentalis  
**Hermit Warbler**  

Dendroica cerulea  
**Cerulean Warbler**  

Dendroica fusca  
**Blackburnian Warbler**  
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am., winters from Costa Rica to n.w. S. Am.

Dendroica dominica  
**Yellow-throated Warbler**  
E. U. S.; the eastern race *dominica* winters in Fla. and West Indies; *albilora* winters in Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Dendroica graciae  
**Grace’s Warbler**  

Dendroica pensylvanica  
**Chestnut-sided Warbler**  
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (unrecorded in El Salvador), winters Nicaragua through Panama.

Dendroica castanea  
**Bay-breasted Warbler**  
N.e. N. Am.; recorded through Mid. Am. (except El Salvador),

\textsuperscript{3a} Probably conspecific with *coronata*. 

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but records few north of Panama; winters in Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

**Dendroica breviunguis**\(^4\)  
**BLACK-pOLLED WARBLER**  
N. N. Am.; migrates through West Indies, winters n. S. Am.; once Mexico (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca).

**Dendroica pinus**  
**PINE WARBLER**  
E. N. Am. and West Indies; the northern race winters to n.e. Mexico (Tamaulipas).

**Dendroica discolor**  
**PRAIRIE WARBLER**  
E. U. S.; winters in Fla. and West Indies and, at least casually, islands off Caribbean coast of Mexico, Honduras and Nicaragua; once El Salvador.

**Dendroica vitellina**  
**VITELLINE WARBLER**  
Small Caribbean islets off Central American coast including Honduras (Swan I.).

**Dendroica palmarum**  
**Palm Warbler**  
N. N. Am.; winters to West Indies and e. Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.).

**Seiurus aurocapillus**  
**Ovenbird**  
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia and Venezuela.

**Seiurus noveboracensis**  
**Northern Waterthrush**  
N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies, through Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

**Seiurus motacilla**  
**Louisiana Waterthrush**  
E. U. S.; winters in West Indies, and through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

**Oporornis formosus**  
**Kentucky Warbler**  
E. U. S.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. Colombia.

**Oporornis philadelphia**\(^5\)  
**Mourning Warbler**  
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters Nicaragua s. to n.w. S. Am.

**Oporornis polmiel**  
**MacGillivray's Warbler**  
W. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Panama and Colombia.

**Geothlypis trichas**  
**Common Yellowthroat**  
N. Am. and Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca); winters s. U. S., West Indies, through Mid. Am. to w. Panama, casually to Colombia.

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\(^4\) This is the name under the International Rules, but under A.O.U. Rules the name is *D. striata*. The Tehuantepec specimen, often attributed to *D. castanea* in the literature, is actually a Black-polled Warbler (*fide* H. Friedmann).

\(^5\) A supposed migrant record of *O. agilis*, the Connecticut Warbler, from Costa Rica turns out to be an error for *O. philadelphia* (*fide* L. Griscom).
Geothlypis beldingi  Peninsular Yellowthroat
Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Geothlypis flavovelata  Yellow-crowned Yellowthroat
E. Mexico (Tamaulipas and n. Veracruz).

Geothlypis chapalensis  Chapala Yellowthroat
Mexico (Lake Chapala and lower Lerma R. in Jalisco).

Geothlypis chiriquensis  Chiriqui Yellowthroat
W. Panama (base of Chiriqui volcano).

Geothlypis semiflava  Olive-crowned Yellowthroat
Caribbean slope Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w.
Panama (Bocas del Toro), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Geothlypis speciosa  Black-polled Yellowthroat
Highland marshes s. cent. Mexico (Michoacan, Puebla, Veracruz).

Geothlypis nelsoni  Hooded Yellowthroat
Mts. s.e. Mexico (San Luis Potosi to Oaxaca).

Chamaethlypis poliocephala  Gray-crowned Yellowthroat
Texas, Mid. Am. to s.w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Icteria virens  Yellow-breasted Chat
N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Granatellus venustus  Red-breasted Chat
W. Mexico (Sinaloa to Chiapas).

Granatellus francescae  Tres Marias Chat
W. Mexico (Tres Marias Is.).

Granatellus sallaei  Gray-throated Chat
E. Mexico (Veracruz to Oaxaca and Yucatan Pen.) and Guatemala.

Wilsonia citrina  Hooded Warbler
E. U. S.; winters in West Indies and through Mid. Am. to cent.
Panama.

Wilsonia pusilla  Pileolated or Black-capped Warbler
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Wilsonia canadensis  Canada Warbler
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from Honduras
(rarely) to n.w. S. Am.

Cardellina rubrifrons  Red-faced Warbler
Mts. s.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Setophaga ruticilla  American Redstart
N. Am.; winters through West Indies, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

6 Hellmayr considers this a race of the S. Am. G. aequinoctialis, Masked Yellow-
throat, which name may be used if he be followed.
7 Probably a race of G. venustus, and so treated by Blake.
Setophaga picta  Painted Redstart

Myioborus miniatus  Slate-throated Redstart
  Highlands trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Myioborus torquatus  Collared Redstart
  Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Euthlypis lachrymosa  Fan-tailed Warbler
  Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and n.w. Nicaragua.

Ergaticus ruber  Red Warbler
  Mts. Mexico (Sinaloa and Chihuahua to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Ergaticus versicolor\(^8\)  Pink-headed Warbler
  Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Basileuterus tristriatus\(^9\)  Three-striped Warbler
  Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Basileuterus culicivorus  Golden-crowned Warbler
  Mid. Am. (chiefly highlands) and S. Am.

Basileuterus melanogenys\(^10\)  Black-cheeked Warbler
  Mts. Costa Rica and Panama.

Basileuterus bellii  Golden-browed Warbler
  Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Basileuterus rufifrons  Rufous-capped Warbler
  Chiefly highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras.

Basileuterus delatrii\(^2\)  Chestnut-capped Warbler
  W. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Basileuterus fulvicauda\(^3\)  Buff-rumped Warbler
  Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama and w. S. Am.

\(^8\) Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with *E. ruber*, the Red Warbler.

\(^9\) Includes *B. tacarcunae*, the Tacarcuna Warbler of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darien, Panama.

\(^10\) Includes *B. ignotus*, the Pirri Warbler, of Mt. Pirri, Darien, Panama.

\(^1\) Includes *B. salvinii*, Salvin's Warbler, of s.e. Mexico (from s. Veracruz e.) to Brit. Honduras, n. cent. Guatemala and n. Honduras, which some authors regard as entitled to specific rank because of apparent overlap in range with *rufifrons*. True *rufifrons* (including its undoubted subspecies) ranges more widely in the highlands of Mexico and into w. Guatemala.

\(^2\) Van Rossem suggests that *delatrii* may be conspecific with *rufifrons*; on that view, use Rufous-capped Warbler for the complex.

\(^3\) Zimmer treats this group as races of *rivularis*, of e. S. Am.; on that view, use River Warbler for the complex.
Family **PLOCEIDAE**

**HOUSE SPARROWS AND WEAVERS**

**Passer domesticus**

*Old World*, introduced N.Am., West Indies, Mexico, s. S. Am.

Family **ICTERIDAE**

**AMERICAN ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS**

**Zarhynchus wagleri**

*Chestnut-headed Oropendola*

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

**Gymnostinops montezuma**

*Montezuma Oropendola*

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to central Panama.

**Gymnostinops guatimozinus**

*Black Oropendola*

E. Panama and Colombia.

**Psarocolius decumanus**

*Crested Oropendola*

Panama and S. Am.

**Cacicus cela**

*Yellow-rumped Cacique*

Panama and S. Am.

**Cacicus uropygialis**

*Scarlet-rumped Cacique*

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

**Cassiculus melanicterus**

*Yellow-winged Cacique*

W. Mexico (s. Sonora to Chiapas).

**Amblycercus holosericeus**

*Yellow-billed Cacique*

Mid. Am. and n. and w. S. Am.

**Psomocolax oryzivorus**

*Giant Cowbird*

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

**Tangavius aeneus**

*Bronzed or Red-eyed Cowbird*

S.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

**Molothrus ater**

*Brown-headed Cowbird*

N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

**Molothrus bonariensis**

*Shiny Cowbird*

E. Panama (one record, Darien), S. Am., Lesser Antilles.

**Quiscalus quiscula**

*Purple Grackle*

E. N. Am.; winters to s. Texas; the race *aeneus* reported from Mexico (Tamaulipas, sight H. C. Oberholser).

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4 Some authorities place *Passer* and its close allies in a separate family, Passeridae.

6 Hellmayr uses the name Xanthornus; Ostinops has generally been used, but Psarocolius appears to have priority (Miller, *Auk*, 64: 373, 1947).

7 Includes vitellinus of Panama and n.w. Colombia, often treated as a distinct species. If considered distinct, Saffron-rumped Cacique may be used.

8 Includes microrhynchus of Nicaragua to e. Panama, perhaps specifically distinct, and called Small-billed Cacique. An undoubted race of *uropygialis* occurs on the Pacific coast of Darien.

9 Parkes contends that Scaphidura has priority (Condor, 56: 229, 1954).
Cassidix mexicanus  
Boat-tailed Grackle
S. U. S., Mid. Am. and Colombia.

Cassidix palustris  
Slender-billed Grackle
Mexico (marshes near Mexico City).

Cassidix nicaraguensis  
Nicaraguan Grackle
Nicaragua (Lakes Nicaragua and Managua).

Euphagus carolinus  
Rusty Blackbird
N. N. Am.; in winter accidental to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Euphagus cyanocephalus  
Brewer's Blackbird
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Dives dives  
Melodious Blackbird
E. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.®

Icterus spurius®  
Orchard Oriole
E. U. S.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Icterus fuertesi¹  
Ochre Oriole
E. Mexico (Tamaulipas, Veracruz).

Icterus prosthemelas  
Black-cowled Oriole
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).²

Icterus wagleri  
Black-vented Oriole
Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and n. Nicaragua.

Icterus parisorum  
Scott's Oriole
S.w. U. S. and Mexico (highlands).

Icterus maculi-alatus  
Bar-winged Oriole
Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.

Icterus cucullatus  
Hooded Oriole

Icterus auricapillus  
Orange-crowned Oriole
E. Panama (Darien) and n. S. Am.

Icterus mesomelas  
Yellow-tailed Oriole
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n. and w. S. Am.

Icterus chrysater  
Yellow-backed Oriole

¹ Perhaps a race of the Orchard Oriole, I. spurius.
² The Bahaman northropi is treated as a subspecies by Hellmayr, but Bond and Beecher regard it as a race of the Greater Antillean dominicensis, which may be conspecific with prosthemelas, and is the earlier name.

® Hellmayr considers warszewici and kalinowskii of s.w. Ecuador and w. Peru races of D. dives.

This and the following seven species are placed in the genus Bananivorus by Beecher (Wilson Bull., 62: 60-68, 1950).
Icterus nigrogularis
N. S. Am. (chiefly arid Caribbean) and Panama (?) (one doubtful record).

Icterus graduacauda
Texas, Mexico (Tamaulipas and highlands) and n.w. Guatemala.

Icterus pectoralis
Arid. s.e. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Icterus gularis
Texas and Mid. Am. s. to Nicaragua.

Icterus galbula
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Icterus bullockii
W. N. Am. to cent. highlands of Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Icterus auratus
Mexico (Yucatan and Meco I.).

Icterus pustulatus
Mexico (Sonora to Veracruz and Guerrero); recorded in s. Arizona.

Icterus graysonii
W. Mexico (Tres Marias Is.).

Icterus sclateri

Agelaius tricolor
Pacific U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Agelaius phoeniceus
N. Am., Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Leistes militaris
Panama and S. Am.

Sturnella magna
E. and s. N. Am., Cuba, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

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3 Formerly called xanthornus.
4 Formerly called melanocephalus.
5 Includes abeillei, the Black-backed Oriole, of s. Mexican plateau (San Luis Potosi to Jalisco and Veracruz).
6 Hellmayr and Blake treat graysonii and members of the sclateri group as races of pustulatus. On that view Streak-backed Oriole may be used for the complex, for the heads of the southern races are neither scarlet nor even orange.
Sturnella neglecta  
Western Meadowlark  
W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters in Mexico (s. to Jalisco, Guanajuato and Veracruz).

Dolichonyx oryzivorus  
Bobolink  
N. Am.; migrates chiefly through West Indies; recorded on migration Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; winters in S. Am.

Family TERSINIDAE  SWALLOW-TANAGERS

Tersina viridis  
Swallow-Tanager  
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Family THRAUPIDAE  TANAGERS

Chlorophonia occipitalis  
Blue-crowned Chlorophonia  

Chlorophonia callophrys  
Golden-browed Chlorophonia  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Tanagra elegansissima  
Blue-hooded Euphonia  
Highlands Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Tanagra xanthogaster  
Orange-bellied Euphonia  
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Tanagra aneae  
Tawny-capped Euphonia  
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.

Tanagra fulvicrissa  
Fulvous-vented Euphonia  
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tanagra minuta  
White-vented Euphonia  
Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Tanagra godmani  
Pale-vented Euphonia  
W. Mexico (Sonora to Colima).

Tanagra affinis  
Scrub Euphonia  
Trop. Mid. Am. from e. Mexico to n.w. Costa Rica (chiefly in semi-arid areas).

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7 Treated by Hellmayr as a race of occipitalis. If so, Blue-crowned Chlorophonia may stand as the name of the entire complex.

8 Treated by Hellmayr (and Blake) as conspecific with the West Indian musica group, in which he also includes several S. Am. forms.

9 Blake considers this a race of T. affinis, the Scrub Euphonia.
Tanagra luteicapilla  
YELLOW-CROWNED EUPHONIA  
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Tanagra laniirostris  
THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA  
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Tanagra lauta  
YELLOW-THROATED EUPHONIA  
Trop. Mid. Am. (chiefly in the highlands) to w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Tanagra gouldi  
OLIVE-BACKED EUPHONIA  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Tanagra imitans  
SPOT-CROWNED EUPHONIA  
S. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Tangara floridana  
EMERALD TANAGER  
Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Tangara chrysophrys  
SPECKLED TANAGER  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Tangara icterocephala  
SILVER-THROATED TANAGER  
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara larvata  
GOLDEN-MASKED TANAGER  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara cabanisi  
AZURE-RUMPED TANAGER  
S. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Tangara palmeri  
GRAY-AND-GOLD TANAGER  
E. Panama (Darien), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Tangara inornata  
PLAIN-COLORED TANAGER  
Cent. Panama to n.w. Colombia.

Tangara gyrola  
BAY-HEADED TANAGER  
Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Tangara lavinia  
RUFIOUS-WINGED TANAGER  
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara dowii  
SPANGLE-CHEEKED TANAGER  
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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1 Formerly known as gracilis.
2 This genus was formerly called Calliste, and by Ridgway and Hellmayr Calospiza.
3 This much more suitable name, suggested by Skutch, replaces Ridgway’s “Yellow-browed” Tanager, which name Ridgway and Hellmayr also used for another Middle American species Chlorothraupis olivacea. “Spotted” Tanager has been used for several other species.
4 Treated by Hellmayr and Blake as conspecific with the blue-headed T. nigrocincta of S. Am. east of the Andes. On that view the species may be called Masked Tanager.
5 “Blue-rumped Green” Tanager, used for one of the Middle American races, is not appropriate for the species, as several races, including gyrola, have green rumps.
Tangara fucosa  
Mts. e. Panama (Mt. Pirri, Darien).

Bangsia arcaei  
Foothills Carib. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Veraguas).

Thraupis episcopus\(^5\)  
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Thraupis abbas  

Thraupis palmarum  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Spindalis zena  
Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Mexico (Cozumel I.).

Ramphocelus dimidiatus  
Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Ramphocelus passerinii  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Ramphocelus icteronotus  
Panama, w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Piranga rubra  
S. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Piranga flav\(a\)  
Highlands s.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. through most of S. Am.

Piranga roseo-gularis  
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands) and Guatemala (Peten).

Piranga olivacea  
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters S. Am.

Piranga leucoptera  
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama; also S. Am.

Piranga ludoviciana  
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica (Miravalles).

Piranga bidentata  
Mts. trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.

Piranga erythrocephala  
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Oaxaca).

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\(^5\) By some called \textit{virens}.
Chlorothraupis olivacea  
LEMON-BROWED TANAGER®
E. Panama (Darien), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Chlorothraupis carmioli  
OLIVE TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru.

Habia rubica  
RED-CROWNED ANT-TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Habia fusicauda®
DUSKY-TAILED ANT-TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. and Colombia.

Habia atrimaxillaris®
BLACK-CHEEKED ANT-TANAGER
Pac. slope s. Costa Rica (Osa Pen. and vicinity).

Lanio aurantius®
BLACK-THROATED SHRIKE-TANAGER

Lanio leucothorax®
WHITE-THROATED SHRIKE-TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Tachyphonus rufus  
WHITE-LINED TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Tachyphonus luctuosus  
WHITE-SHOULDERED TANAGER
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tachyphonus delatrii  
TAWNY-CRESTED TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Heterospingus rubrifrons®  
SULPHUR-RUMPED TANAGER
Costa Rica and Panama.

Eucometis penicillata  
GRAY-HEADED TANAGER

Mitrospingus cassinii  
DUSKY-FACED TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Rhodinocichla rosea  
ROSE-BREASTED THRUSH-TANAGER
Trop. w. Mexico (Sinaloa to Colima), Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Hemithraupis flavicollis  
YELLOW-BACKED TANAGER
E. Panama (Darien) and trop. S. Am.

Chrysothlypis chrysomelas  
BLACK-AND-YELLOW TANAGER
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.

6 "Yellow-browed Tanager", used by Ridgway and Hellmayr for this bird, was also used by Ridgway and Skutch for Tangara chrysophrys. To avoid confusion a modification of the name seems desirable.

7 Hellmayr and others consider these forms races of H. gutturalis of the Magdalena Valley of Colombia. If so, the species name should be Red-throated Ant-Tanager.

8 Hellmayr treats these as conspecific under the name aurantius; if so the name should be Great Shrike-Tanager.

9 Regarded by Hellmayr as a "hen-feathered" race of H. xanthopygius of n.w. Am.
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus\textsuperscript{10} \hspace{1em} \textit{Common Bush-Tanager}
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and S. Am.

Chlorospingus pileatus \hspace{1em} \textit{Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager}
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Chlorospingus zeledoni \hspace{1em} \textit{Volcano Bush-Tanager}

Chlorospingus inornatus \hspace{1em} \textit{Mount Pirri Bush-Tanager}
Highlands e. Panama (Darien).

Chlorospingus flavicularis \hspace{1em} \textit{Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager}
Highlands w. Panama (chiefly Carib. slope), n.w. S. Am.

Chlorospingus canigularis \hspace{1em} \textit{Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager}
Highlands Carib. slope Costa Rica, and n.w. S. Am.

Family \textit{FRINGILLIDAE} \hspace{1em} \textit{FINCHES, Grosbeaks, Buntings}

Saltator atriceps \hspace{1em} \textit{Black-headed Saltator}
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Saltator maximus \hspace{1em} \textit{Buff-throated Saltator}
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Saltator coerulescens \hspace{1em} \textit{Grayish Saltator}
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Costa Rica; also n. and e. S. Am.

Saltator albicollis \hspace{1em} \textit{Streaked Saltator}
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, n. and w. S. Am. and Lesser Antilles.

Rhodothraupis celaeno \hspace{1em} \textit{Crimson-collared Grosbeak}
E. Mexico (s. Nuevo Leon to Veracruz and Puebla).

Caryothraustes canadensis \hspace{1em} \textit{Green Grosbeak}
E. Panama (Darien) and trop. S. Am. e. of Andes.

Caryothraustes poliogaster \hspace{1em} \textit{Black-faced Grosbeak}
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to cent. Panama.

Pitylus grossus \hspace{1em} \textit{Slate-colored Grosbeak}
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, S. Am.

\textit{Richmondena cardinalis}\textsuperscript{2} \hspace{1em} \textit{Common Cardinal}

\textit{Pyrrhuloxia sinuata} \hspace{1em} \textit{Pyrrhuloxia}
S.w. U. S. and w. Mexico (s. to Puebla).

\textit{Pheucticus chrysopeplus} \hspace{1em} \textit{Yellow Grosbeak}
Highlands w. Mexico and Guatemala.

\textsuperscript{10} Zimmer is followed in treating \textit{punctulatus} of w. Panama and \textit{tacarcuna} of e. Panama as races of \textit{ophthalmicus}; Hellmayr treated \textit{tacarcuna} as a race of \textit{flavicularis}.

\textsuperscript{1} Carriker has suggested that this may be a color phase of \textit{pileatus}.

\textsuperscript{2} Includes \textit{carnea} of s.w. Mexico (Colima to Oaxaca), by some regarded as a distinct species, which may be called Long-crested Cardinal.
Pheucticus tibialis*  Black-thighed Grosbeak
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Pheucticus ludovicianus  Rose-breasted Grosbeak
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. from s. Mexico to Colombia.

Pheucticus melanocephalus  Black-headed Grosbeak
W. N. Am., n. and w. Mexico (chiefly in mts., Baja Calif. to
Tamaulipas s. to Oaxaca and Veracruz); winters in Mexico.

Guiraca caerulea  Blue Grosbeak
S. U. S. and Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa
Rica; northern birds winter through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Cyanocompsa cyanoides  Blue-black Grosbeak
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Cyanocompsa parellina  Blue Bunting
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Passerina cyanea  Indigo Bunting
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Passerina amoena  Lazuli Bunting
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Passerina versicolor  Varied Bunting
S.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Passerina rositeae  Rose-bellied Bunting
S. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas).

Passerina ciris  Painted Bunting
S. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Passerina leclancherii  Orange-breasted Bunting
S.w. Mexico (Colima to Chiapas).

Tiaris olivacea  Yellow-faced Grassquit
Greater Antilles, trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras)
and n. S. Am.

Spiza americana  Dickcissel
Cent. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from s.
Mexico to n. S. Am.

Pinaroloxias inornata  Cocos Island Finch
Costa Rica (Cocos Island).

Hesperiphona vespertina  Evening Grosbeak
N. N. Am. and in mts. to Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Hesperiphona abeillei  Hooded Grosbeak
Mts. Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas s.) to Guatemala.

Carpodacus purpureus  Purple Finch
N. N. Am. and in mts. to w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

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3 Hellmayr considers this and several S. Am. forms to be races of the Yellow
Grosbeak, *P. chrysopeplus.*
Carpodacus cassinii  
Cassin's Finch  
Mts. w. N. Am. to w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to s. cent. Mexico.

Carpodacus mexicanus[^4]  
House Finch  
W. N. Am. to Mexico (chiefly in west and in highlands elsewhere).

Sporophila schistacea  
Slate-colored Seedeater  
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Sporophila torqueola  
White-collared Seedeater  
S. Texas and Mid. Am. s. to Costa Rica.

Sporophila aurita[^6]  
Variable Seedeater  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Sporophila nigricollis[^6]  
Yellow-bellied Seedeater  
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, S. Am. and s. Lesser Antilles.

Sporophila minuta  
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater  
Pac. slope Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

Amaurospiza relictia[^7]  
Slate-blue Seedeater  
Mexico (Mts. Guerrero).

Amaurospiza concolor  
Blue Seedeater  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Oryzoborus nuttingi[^8]  
Nicaraguan Seed-Finch  
Caribbean slope of Nicaragua.

Oryzoborus funereus[^9]  
Thick-billed Seed-Finch  
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Volatinia jacarina  
Blue-black Grassquit  

Spinus pinus  
Pine Siskin  
N. N. Am. and mts. of Mexico (s. to Chiapas).

Spinus atriceps  
Black-capped Siskin  
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and w. Guatemala.

Spinus notatus  
Black-headed Siskin  
Mts. s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

[^4]: The San Benito House Finch (megregori) of San Benito I., and the Guadalupe House Finch (amplus) of Guadalupe I., Mexico are by some ornithologists regarded as distinct species. On that view mexicanus would be called Common House Finch.

[^6]: Includes corvina, Carib. slope of Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama, sometimes deemed a distinct species, the Black Seedeater. All are regarded by de Schauensee as races of the S. Am. S. americana.

[^7]: Described as Amaurospizopsis relictis; closely related to A. concolor.

[^8]: Formerly called S. gutturalis.

[^9]: Treated by Hellmayr as a race of the S. Am. O. crassicristatus, Large-billed Seed-Finch.

[^10]: Regarded by de Schauensee as a race of O. angolensis of n. and e. S. Am.
Spinus xanthogaster  YELLOW-BELLIED SISKIN
Mts. Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Spinus tristis  AMERICAN GOLDFINCH
N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.¹⁰

Spinus psaltria  LESSER OR DARK-BACKED GOLDFINCH
W. N. Am., Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and n.w. S. Am.

Spinus lawrencei  LAWRENCE’S GOLDFINCH
California to n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Loxia curvirostra  RED CROSSBILL
Holarctic region, in America follows coniferous forests (chiefly in mts.) through Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras and n. Nicaragua.

Sicalis flaveola  SAFFRON FINCH
S. Am.; introduced in Jamaica, cent. Panama (Gatun, photographed, R. T. Scholes, seen E. Eisenmann).

Sicalis luteola  YELLOW GRASS-FINCH
S.e. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama (Coclé), S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles.

Spodiornis rusticus  SLATY FINCH
Highlands s. Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas), Costa Rica, w. Panama, n. and w. S. Am.

Acanthidops bairdi  PEG-BILLED FINCH

Pezopetes capitalis  LARGE-FOOTED FINCH
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Pselliophorus tibialis  YELLOW-THIGHED FINCH
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama (w. Chiriqui).

Pselliophorus luteoviridis  YELLOW-GREEN FINCH
Highlands w. Panama (Cerro Flores, e. Chiriqui).

Atlapetes pileatus  RUFIOUS-CAPPED BRUSH-FINCH
Mts. of Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas to Guerrero).

Atlapetes albinucha  WHITE-NAPED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands s.e. Mexico (Veracruz to Chiapas), also Colombia.

Atlapetes gutturalis  YELLOW-THROATED BRUSH-FINCH

Atlapetes apertus¹  PLAIN-BREASTED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands s.e. Mexico (s. Veracruz).

¹ The one Guatemalan record appears to be an immature S. psaltria (fide A. R. Phillips).

¹ Perhaps a race of brunnei-nucha (see Parkes, Condor, 56: 132, 1954).
Atlapetes brunnei-nucha  Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch
  Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and n. S. Am.
Atlapetes virenticeps  Green-Striped Brush-Finch
  S. part of Mexican plateau.
Atlapetes assimilis  Gray-striped Brush-Finch
  Highlands s.w. Costa Rica and w. Panama, also n.w. S. Am.
Atlapetes atricapillus  Black-headed Brush-Finch
  Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.
Lysurus crassirostris  Sooty-faced Finch
  Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Arremon aurantiirostris  Orange-billed Sparrow
  Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.
Arremonops rufivirgatus  Olive Sparrow
  Texas, Mexico, s.w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.
Arremonops conirostris  Green-backed Sparrow
  Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.
Chlorura chlorura  Green-tailed Towhee
  W. U. S.; winters to cent. Mexico.
Pipilo ocai  Collared Towhee
  Mts. s. Mexico (Jalisco and Veracruz to Guerrero and Oaxaca).
Pipilo macronyx  Olive-backed Towhee
  Mts. cent. Mexico (Michoacan and Hidalgo to Oaxaca).
Pipilo maculatus  Spotted Towhee
  W. N. Am. and highlands (mts. farther south) Mexico to Guatemala.
Pipilo fuscus  Brown Towhee
  W. U. S. and Mexico (Baja Calif., Sonora and interior highlands).
Pipilo albicollis  White-throated Towhee
  Mts. s. Mexico (Guerrero, Puebla, Oaxaca).
Pipilo aberti  Abert's Towhee
  S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif. and n.w. Sonora).
Melozone kieneri  Rusty-crowned Ground-Sparrow
  Highlands w. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

\* Considered by Hellmayr and others races of the S. Am. A. torquatus; if so, the entire complex may be called Striped Brush-Finch. These birds, as well as brunneinucha, were placed in a genus Buarremon by Ridgway.
\* The A.O.U. Check-List Committee has recently accepted Sibley’s arguments for treating these forms as races of P. erythrophthalmus of eastern North America (Auk, 71: 312; Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 56: 116–120). The A.O.U. Committee has adopted Rufous-sided Towhee as the English name for the entire complex.
Melozone leucotis  
WHITE-EARED GROUND-SPARROW
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Oriturus\(^4\) superciliosus  
STRIPED SPARROW
Mexican tableland (Sonora and Chihuahua s. to Michoacan and Veracruz).

Calamospiza melanocorys  
LARK BUNTING
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Baja Calif. and cent. Plateau).

Passerculus sandwichensis  
SAVANNAH SPARROW
N. Am. and Mexico (n.w. coast and interior highlands), Guatemala (high mts.); winters to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Ammodramus savannarum  
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW
N. Am. and locally through Mid. Am. to n.w. S. Am.; northern birds winter to El Salvador.

Ammodramus bairdii  
BAIRD'S SPARROW
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Xenospiza baileyi  
SIERRA MADRE SPARROW
Mts. s.w. Mexico (Durango, Jalisco, Distrito Federal).

Pooecetes gramineus  
VESPER SPARROW
N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Chondestes grammacus  
LARK SPARROW
Cent. and w. N. Am. and highlands n. Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango); winters to Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Aimophila quinquestriata  
FIVE-STRIPED SPARROW
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Jalisco).

Aimophila mystacalis  
BRIDLED SPARROW
Mts. s. Mexico (Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca).

Aimophila humeralis  
BLACK-CHESTED SPARROW
Highlands s. Mexico (Colima to Morelos and Puebla).

Aimophila ruficauda  
STRIPED-HEADED SPARROW
Arid areas s.w. Mexico (Durango s.), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and n.w. Costa Rica.

Aimophila carpalis  
RUFIOUS-WINGED SPARROW
Arid areas Arizona and n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa).

Aimophila sumichrasti  
CINNAMON-TAILED SPARROW
Arid. s. Mexico (Oaxaca).

Aimophila notosticta  
OAXACA SPARROW
S.e. Mexico (Oaxaca and possibly Puebla).

Aimophila rufescens  
RUSTY SPARROW
Arid areas trop. Mid. Am. s. to n.w. Costa Rica.

\(^4\) Plagiospiza superciliosa is preferred by Hellmayr and Ridgway.
Aimophila ruficeps  
Rufous-crowned Sparrow  
S.w. U. S. and highlands Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Aimophila botterii  
Botteri’s Sparrow  
S.w. U. S. and Mexico (highlands chiefly, lowlands in Tamaulipas), and w. Guatemala.

Aimophila petenica  
Yellow-carpalled Sparrow  
S.e. Mexico, Guatemala, w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Aimophila cassinii  
Cassin’s Sparrow  
S.w. U. S. to n. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Amphispiza bilineata  
Black-throated Sparrow  
Arid areas of s.w. U. S. and n. and w. Mexico (s. to Durango and Hidalgo).

Amphispiza bellii  
Sage Sparrow  
Arid areas of w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco hyemalis  
Slate-colored Junco  
N. N. Am.; winters casually to n.w. Mexico.

Junco oreganus  
Oregon Junco  
W. N. Am. and in mts. to n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco caniceps  
Gray-headed Junco  
Rocky Mts. of U. S.; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco phaeonotus  
Yellow-eyed Junco  
Mts. s. Arizona through Mexico to Guatemala.

Junco vulcani  
Volcano Junco  
Volcanic summits near or above timberline in Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Spizella passerina  
Chipping Sparrow  
N. Am. s. through highlands Mid. Am. to n.e. Nicaragua.

Spizella pallida  
Clay-colored Sparrow  
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and casually Guatemala.

Spizella breweri  
Brewer’s Sparrow  
Arid areas Great Basin and mts. w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

® Hellmayr suggests this group may be races of Botteri’s Sparrow, A. botterii.
® Many ornithologists would treat as races of hyemalis, the members of the oreganus and caniceps groups.
® Includes the Guadalupe Junco, insularis (Guadalupe I.), regarded by A. Miller as a species.
® Includes dorsalis (formerly regarded as a race of phaeonotus), which winters to Mexico.
® Includes Baird’s Junco, bairdi (Cape Dist., Baja Calif.), Chiapas Junco, fulvescens (Chiapas highlands), and Guatemala Junco, aliticola (mts. of Guatemala and adjacent e. Chiapas), each regarded as a species by A. Miller.
Spizella pusilla
N. Am. e. of Rockies; winters to n.e. Mexico.

Spizella wortheni
S.w. U. S. to n. Mexico (Tamaulipas); winters to s. Mexico.

Spizella atrogularis
S.w. U. S. and highlands w. Mexico (to Guerrero and Puebla).

Zonotrichia leucophrys
N. Am.; winters to highlands cent. Mexico.

Zonotrichia atricapilla
N.w. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Zonotrichia albicollis
N.e. N. Am.; winters to n.e. Mexico, casual Guadalupe I. off Baja Calif.

Zonotrichia capensis
Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), from Chiapas to cent. Panama, most of S. Am. (montane in trop. latitudes), Hispaniola, Curaçao, Aruba.

Passerella iliaca
N. N. Am. s. in mts. to California; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Melospiza lincolnii
N. N. Am.; winters Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras; one Panama spec.

Melospiza georgiana
E. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Jalisco and Tamaulipas).

Melospiza melodia
N. Am. and Mexico (Baja Calif. and plateau region to Michoacan and Puebla).

Emberizoides herbicola
S.w. Costa Rica, w. Panama, and S. Am. (chiefly e. of the Andes).

Rhynchophanes mccownii
Cent. N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico (Chihuahua and Durango).

Calcarius ornatus
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua and Vera-cruz).

FIELD SPARROW

WORTHEN'S SPARROW

BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

WINTERING SPARROW

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

RUFIOUS-COLLARED SPARROW

FOX SPARROW

LINCOLN'S SPARROW

SWAMP SPARROW

SONG SPARROW

WEDGE-TAILED GROUND-FINCH

McCOWN'S LONGSPUR

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR

10 May be conspecific with S. pusilla, the Field Sparrow.

1 Formerly known as Z. coronata.

1a Sometimes placed in a separate genus Brachyspiza.

5 Some ornithologists merge this genus in Passerella.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following list is by no means complete. Only works of special usefulness for distribution or identification are included. A very few ecological papers are noted. Regional check-lists mentioning earlier literature and summarizing prior distributional information, are marked by an asterisk; those covering a whole country by a double asterisk. Few papers published prior to 1900 are included, because the locality data are usually repeated in the Ridgway or Hellmayr works listed below, or in the regional check-lists mentioned.

GENERAL

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION COMMITTEE. 1931. Check-list of North American birds. 4th. ed. This work and its Supplements, Nineteenth to Twentieth inclusive (published between 1944 and 1954 in the Auk), involve the nomenclature and distribution of many Middle American species.


CHAPMAN, F. M. 1917. The Distribution of Bird-Life in Colombia. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36: 1-729. The first part of this work (and the next), describing distribution of forests, the life-zones, and the extension of the Subtropical Zone into Central America (pp. 70-158), is of the greatest interest to a student of Middle American bird distribution.


GRISCOM, L. 1945. Modern Bird Study. Harvard Univ. Press. A very able, and more up-to-date, discussion of the distribution and origin of birds in Middle America is contained in chapters VII and VIII.


Though the nomenclature of the Ridgway parts is somewhat outmoded and the work is still incomplete (Tinamiformes to Anseriformes remain to be treated), this work is of basic importance and usefulness. It provides full descriptions of almost all Middle American forms, with drawings of generic characters, and also gives detailed distributional data, and synonymies.

**Blake, E. R.** 1953. Birds of Mexico: A Guide for Field Identification. Univ. of Chicago Press. A pocket guide, providing concise descriptions of 967 species, with many line drawings. It serves also as a Mexican check-list, for technical names and Mexican ranges of each subspecies (some 2000) are stated. Indispensable in Mexico, useful elsewhere in Middle America.


**Edwards, E. P.** 1955. Finding Birds in Mexico. 101 pp. E. P. Edwards & Co., Amherst, Va. Where to find birds along the highways, with ecological and other useful data, including a list of almost all Mexican species.

**Friedmann, H., L. Griscom and R. T. Moore.** 1950. Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico. Pt. 1 (Tinamiformes to Trochilidae). Pac. Coast Av. no. 29. Cooper Orn. Club. Gives localities where each form has been collected. When complete it will be the basic distributional work on Mexico.


Sutton, G. M. 1951. Mexican Birds. Univ. of Okla. Press. Beautiful plates, many drawings and an appendix summarizing the Mexican avifauna make this book much more than a charming ornithological travelogue of “First Impressions”.

The following groupings of Mexican states are simply for bibliographic convenience and do not imply bio-geographic relationship (cf. Goldman and Moore, supra). In a few cases a paper listed under one grouping may contain important data relating to other states; the broader scope is indicated in the title of the paper or in the comment.

Northwest Pacific.¹ Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit


¹For birds of Clipperton Island (a French possession) see Gifford (1913, 1919) and Snodgrass and Heller (1902) under “Costa Rica” below.

**West central: Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes**


**South Pacific: Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas**


Alvarez del Toro, M. 1952. Los Animales Silvestres de Chiapas. Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico. Though a popular work, the chapter "Aves" (pp. 91–180) contains original information as to habitat and behavior of many birds.


Northeast: Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi.


South central: Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Puebla.


So. Gulf and Caribbean: Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Quintana Roo.


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BRITISH HONDURAS

There is no check-list, and the literature specifically devoted to this colony is scanty. The basis for a list to 1904 may be compiled from the tables in volume 1 of Salvin and Godman, Biologia Centrali Americana, Aves.


GUATEMALA


EL SALVADOR


HONDURAS


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NICARAGUA

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United States of America

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Venezuela


West Indies


INDEX TO GENERA AND GROUP NAMES

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