



Rockjumper Birding Tours

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Trip Report

Cuba I: Caribbean Endemics

5th to 14th March 2010



Trip report compiled by tour leader: Luis Segura

Tour Summary

Our Cuba tour commenced in the bustling metropolis of Havana (known locally as La Habana). After a general get-together at breakfast on our first day, we then left for Soroa. We stopped *en route* at a couple of lagoons, notching up several species of duck, including Canvasback and White-cheeked Pintail, as well as Snail Kite, Pied-billed Grebe, American Coot and Brown Pelican.

Once having checked into our hotel, we began birding in the immediate surrounds. This proved to be quite productive, and we managed to find several good birds, as well our first Cuban endemics. These included Scaly-naped Pigeon, Northern Flicker, West Indian Woodpecker, Cuban Green Woodpecker, Cuban Tody, Cuban Trogon, several species of warbler (including the beautiful endemic Yellow-headed), Western Spindalis, Loggerhead Kingbird and La Sagra's Flycatcher.

Unfortunately, however, we missed one of our main target birds: namely, Cuban Grassquit. Nonetheless, we recorded 52 species on this, our first day, including 6 endemics. Not bad for our Cuba introduction.

The following morning we headed for the San Diego de los Baños area. After meeting our local guide, we continued on to Cueva de los Portales and La Güira. Our first goal this morning was to find our evasive Cuban Grassquit. Thankfully, after a bit of work, most of us eventually managed a decent sighting. We then continued on to Cueva de los Portales, where our prime target was the endemic Cuban Solitaire. It didn't take long before we heard one calling, and we soon had wonderful scope views of a bird singing in a tree. After enjoying this much anticipated sighting, we then explored the cave headquarters of Che Guevara's western Cuban army during the Cuban missile crisis of the 1960s. Thereafter, we headed for our last birding spot of the morning: La Güira Park (also known as Hacienda Cortina). Here we managed to find a good number of birds, including the local race of Green Heron, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and Kildeer.



After lunch at a local Hotel, we then took off for the Zapata area. Arriving at Playa Larga in the early evening, we met our new local guide before checking into our hotel for the following 4 nights. An early start the next morning saw us headed for Sendero La Turba to find two of Zapata's key birds: Zapata Wren and Zapata Sparrow. Stopping at a marshy area with extensive reed beds *en route*, we tried our luck for Zapata's famous Wren. Initially we had no such luck, though we did manage to see several other warbler species, including the attractive Cape May. After further attempts to find our Wren, all of a sudden one flew out and perched on a reed right next to the trail, allowing all of us fantastic views as it obligingly displayed for us. What a find – and what a relief! This bird is by no means guaranteed, and we counted ourselves very fortunate for ticking one the world's rarest and most highly localized birds. We then took a short walk in search of another specialty: the Zapata Sparrow. It didn't take long before we found a pair of on a short tree along our trail, beautifully illuminated by the morning sunlight. What a treat!

On the walk back to our vehicle, we were also treated to sightings of several other species, including Mangrove Cuckoo, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Black-throated Blue Warbler and American Redstart, to name but a few.



We then left the area of La Turba and drove about 30 minutes to the small village of Sopillar, where our main goal was the tiny Bee Hummingbird. We commenced our birding along a narrow trail towards a local pig farm, where we soon found several Cuban specialties, including further sightings of Cuban Trogon and Cuban Tody, both offering great views. On arrival at the farm, we saw a huge flock of Yellow-faced Grassquits feeding at the corrals. While enjoying these wonderful birds, a Fernandina Flicker started calling from the other side of a cultivated field. Upon closer exploration, we soon found a male and female that showed very well on a tall tree. Despite being quite far away, we enjoyed good scope views of this stunning bird.

Back on the trail, our guide took us to one of his "secret spots", where he had found a Bee Hummingbird nest a couple of days ago. Locating this miniature nest was not easy at all. When we

did, it then took some time to set the scope on the nest, but after a little patience we all managed to see this incredibly tiny bird sitting on its nest.

After a very rewarding morning, we returned to our hotel for lunch. In the afternoon we decided to explore a different trail in the Sopillar area, where we were treated to a wide variety of Warblers, amongst which we were again able to spot Yellow-headed. Soon thereafter a small flock of Cuban Amazon delighted us, allowing great views of their wonderful head patterns while feeding in a short tree only a few yards away from where we stood. What a wonderful day with so many lifers for most of us!

The following morning we made another early start, this time to bird the Bermejas area where our main targets were the four species of local Quail-Doves. Bermejas is located along the east coast of the Bay of Pigs, some 25 kilometers away from Playa Larga, and is one of the most protected areas of the park, offering excellent habitat for birding. Upon arrival we followed a trail to where the local ranger has built a shallow pool in order for the quail-doves to have a constant water supply. We arrived there while still very early in the morning, right after sunrise, and found a suitable spot where we could stand and check the three trails that converge here, hoping for the quail-doves to show. Blue-headed, Gray-fronted and Key West were all calling, but we had to wait a long time before any of them eventually appeared. First to arrive was Gray-fronted, which allowed good scope views for all participants. While watching this one, a Blue-fronted made a quick landing followed by a sudden take off, never to return! This one was only spotted by Ian, and unfortunately we did not see it again today. The next to arrive was Ruddy Quail-Dove, which came to the pool and gave us all the chance to see it quite well. Key West didn't show at all, so by mid morning we decided to walk along Sendero Las Lagunitas to try for other birds. And then, just after leaving the pool area, a Key West Ground-Dove crossed the trail and perched low on a bush, offering good looks for most of us. With a sense of relief, we then left to meet a local ranger, reputed to know the location of every single bird in the Bermejas area, including most of their roosting and nesting sites. Along the way we picked up the endemic Red-shouldered Blackbird.

True to the ranger's reputation, he immediately took us to a Cuban Screech-Owl nest, where we had wonderful views of this endearing endemic. On the way there we also visited the nest of a Cuban Green Woodpecker, but the bird was quite shy and we only saw it briefly.



Next, he took us to a tree where a Greater Antillean Nightjar roosts. Again, the bird was right there in a very accessible place, sitting on a branch just above eye level, affording us some great photo opportunities. Elated once again, we then headed back to our bus, which was conveniently parked just in front of an area known to be a regular feeding station for Bee Hummingbird. After waiting a few minutes, a stunning male came out of the blue and started feeding on a blooming bush right in front of us, treating everyone to the most spectacular views of its iridescent blue plumage!

After what turned out to be yet another excellent morning's birding, we returned to our hotel after lunch at a local restaurant in order to rest during the hottest hours of the afternoon. Thereafter we headed to an extensive wetland, where we spent a couple of hours watching different species of egrets, herons, warblers and many other of the areas' more common birds.



The following morning we visited the area of Las Salinas, located to the west of Playa Larga. This is also a highly protected section of the National Park, and tourists are not allowed here unless they enter with a local guide. Our goal this morning was to look for a few more endemics and specialties, as well as for waders and other waterfowl. The first part of the trail here crosses through a mangrove forest, and here we were lucky to find a Cuban Black-Hawk on its nest. This bird eventually proved to be quite common in the area, and we saw several throughout the morning.

After crossing the mangrove forest, the trail is surrounded by fairly shallow tidal pools, providing suitable habitat for a diversity of water birds. Many species were present in large numbers, including American Flamingo, Neotropic Cormorant, Western Cattle Egret, Roseate Spoonbill and Grey Plover, to name but a few. Others were not so abundant, but we managed some nice sightings of Short-billed Dowicher, Tricolored Heron, two color morphs of Reddish Egret, Little Blue Heron, American White Pelican, Wood Stork and also Clapper Rail, which responded very well to playback.



After spending a productive morning in Salinas, we then drove all the way to Caleta Buena. This is situated on the east coast of the Bay of Pigs. Here we were able to see quite a good number of warblers in Bahía Buena, and also Zenaida Dove, large flocks of Yellow-faced Grassquit, Cuban Blackbird and Loggerhead Kingbird.

On the way back to Playa Larga, we decided to try again for quail-doves in Bermejas, so we returned to Sendero Las Lagunitas and again stood at the pool area. While it was not the best time of the day to do this, we nonetheless waited patiently for a couple of hours. The only species of quail-dove that appeared this afternoon was Gray-fronted, but many other birds showed nicely. Several warblers pitched for a drink and a bath, including Black-throated Blue, Black and White, Northern Parula, and both Yellow-throated and American Redstart. Cuban Blackbird and Common Ground-Dove also made good use of the pool, allowing all of us to enjoy some nice relaxing birding.

We then headed back to our hotel, keeping an eye on the surrounding bush for better views of Cuban Parakeet, but unfortunately they didn't show. Checklist and evening cocktails ended our last full day in the Zapata area, and we were able to celebrate our luck at finding most of our target birds for this particular part of our tour.



After breakfast the next morning, we left Playa Larga for the drive to Najasa. While basically a driving day, we also stopped *en route* at some rice fields to check for any new species, and succeeded in adding Glossy Ibis, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Black-necked Stilt and Northern Rough-winged Swallow. We finally arrived at the historical city of Camagüey in the early evening, where we took a walk through the town before continuing to our hotel in Najasa. (Camagüey, incidentally, is full of life, and is rather different to most

of the other Cuban cities that we had seen thus far. Its colonial architecture is very remarkable, and it is worth visiting to get the feeling of how Cuba used to be during the days of its independence at the ends of the 19th century.) Ending our walking tour at a park just after sunset, we were then surprised by the presence of two wonderful falcons flying overhead: a Peregrine and a Merlin.

Today we drove from Camagüey to Hacienda Belén, our lodge in Najasa. After passing the Village of Najasa, the road traversed through a farmland area where the fields had been set on fire, no doubt to prepare the land for the forthcoming crop. This situation was more than favorable for nocturnal raptors, and we saw at least five Barn Owls sitting on the fence line between Najasa and Hacienda Belén, obviously looking for escaping mice and other small animals. Arriving at our hotel quite late in the evening, we then all retired for a well deserved rest.

The following morning we drove a short distance from our lodge to a nearby birding trail. The habitat here is fairly open woodland with some cultivated fields and a wetland, making it suitable for a good number of bird species including five target birds. Almost immediately after arriving, a Giant Kingbird started to call. Responding to playback, a pair flew in and began displaying on a tree right next to us, allowing great views for everyone. Cuban Crow turned out to be very common here, and we heard them singing all over the place. Our target, however, was Palm Crow, which has a very different and distinctive call. Sure enough, shortly after enjoying our Kingbird display, we heard them calling across a cultivated field, where we found them feeding on the ground. After obtaining rather distant scope views, two individuals flew right close by, treating us to far better views – two out of five targets in the bag!



Next on the list was the endemic Plain Pigeon. Again, we heard it calling long before we managed to find our first, but it finally showed very well a couple of times, and everyone managed to see it. By this time, we were still missing good views of Cuban Parakeet, which only showed briefly in the Zapata area, so we were still hoping for this one. Our luck continuing as we soon had a pair perched on a dead tree right next to a Cuban Amazon, allowing great scope comparisons of the two species. We could not have asked for better sightings of this beautiful bird!

By now we were only missing one species for the area: the delightful Oriente Warbler. This proved more difficult than the others, since it flocks along with other warbler species, so we had to carefully scan all the warbler flocks that we found along the way. Failing to find it along our current trail, we decided to walk instead of drive to our lodge in order to afford us more opportunities for finding this little bird. As it turned out, we were only a few meters from our lodge, having just about given up any hope, when we finally found two Oriente Warblers among many other warbler species – mission accomplished!



We then had lunch at the lodge, after which we decided to simply relax and enjoy the stunning weather around the swimming pool for the rest of the afternoon. We wrapped up another outstanding day by compiling our checklists over cocktails, followed by a scrumptious traditional Cuban Creole meal.

The next day saw another long drive to get to our final destination at Cayo Coco, where we expected to find a few more specialties. After checking into our rooms, we met our new local guide who took us to Cayo Paredón Grande, where we stood a good chance for another endemic, Cuban Gnatcatcher, as well as a Caribbean endemic, Thick-billed Vireo; both of which proved very difficult to find! While there was at least one vireo singing, it would simply not reply to playback, nor would it pop up in any visible area, so unfortunately we missed it. However, while still trying for the vireo, we also heard a

Cuban Gnatcatcher calling. Luckily, this one did respond to playback, and shortly afterwards Margot spotted the first individual in a bush right next to us – yet another Cuban Endemic for the trip! Thereafter we returned to our hotel in the early evening, and over dinner we planned for a last morning’s birding in the area.

The following day our guide took us to Cayo Guillermo, where our main target was another Caribbean endemic: the Bahama Mockingbird. The Cayo Guillermo area is situated 30 kilometers west of Cayo Coco, and consists of dense, low-growing, semi-arid thorny brush land. On arrival here we were again fortunate to find Cuban Black-Hawk, as well as Northern Caracara. Northern Parula, Cuban Pewee and Northern Mockingbird were also present, but there was no sign of the Bahama Mockingbird. Our guide then mentioned that he had seen the bird here a couple of days ago, so he started to play a tape in order to try and attract it. A few minutes later an individual replied, and before long we spotted our first Bahama Mockingbird perched on top of a bush, displaying nicely and allowing good scope views for everyone.

We then returned to our hotel in time to check out and drive to the airport for our flight back to Havana. While waiting in the boarding lounge, we compiled our final checklists, and after adding the mockingbird and some other waders found in a wetland at Cayo Guillermo, the final account came to 154 species, with only three endemics missing: Blue-headed Quail-Dove (which we decided not to include in the general checklist), Zapata Rail and Gundlach’s Hawk. Not bad considering the short duration of our tour!



Photos (in order of appearance): Cuban Tody, Cuban Trogon, Zapata Sparrow, Bee Hummingbird, Key West Quail-Dove, Greater Antillean Nighthawk (L. Segura), Giant Kingbird (A. Riley), Cuban Black Hawk, Cuban Amazon and Cuban Pygmy-Owl (L. Segura).

BIRD LIST (154 species)

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows the IOC (International Ornithological Committee) including all recent updates.

Key to abbreviations:

ENDEMISM

(E): endemic (NE): near-endemic (BE): breeding-endemic (I): introduced

STATUS

(T): threatened (Nt): near-threatened (Vu): vulnerable

Ducks, Geese & Swans Anatidae

Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>

Grebes Podicipedidae

Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
--------------------------	----------------------------

Flamingos Phoenicopteridae

American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopeterus ruber</i>
--------------------------	------------------------------

Storks Ciconiidae

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

Ibises Threskiornithidae

American White Ibis *Eudocimus albus*
 Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
 Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja*

Hérons & Bitterns Ardeidae

Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*
 Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
 Green Heron *Butorides virescens*
 Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
 Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*
 Western Great Egret *Ardea alba*
 Reddish Egret *Egretta rufescens*
 Tricoloured Heron *Egretta tricolor*
 Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*
 Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Frigatebirds Fregatidae

Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*

Pelicans Pelicanidae

Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*
 American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*

Cormorants & Shags Phalacrocoracidae

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*
 Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

Ospreys Pandionidae

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

New World Vultures Cathartidae

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Kites, Hawks & Eagles Accipitridae

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
 Cuban Black Hawk (E) *Buteogallus gundlachii*
 Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*
 Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*

Caracaras, Falcons Falconidae

Northern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway (plancus)*
 American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*
 Merlin *Falco columbarius*
 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrines*

Guineafowl Numididae

Helmeted Guineafowl (I) *Numida meleagris*

Rails, Crakes & Coots Rallidae

Clapper Rail *Rallus longirostris*
 Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*
 Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
 American Coot *Fulica americana*

Limpkin Aramidae

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

Avocets and Stilts Recurvirostridae

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*

Lapwings, Plovers Charadriidae

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*
 Grey (Black-bellied) Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
 Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*
 Wilson's Plover *Charadrius wilsonia*

Sandpipers & Snipes Scolopacidae

Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*
 White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*
 Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
 Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*
 Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*
 Willet *Tringa semipalmata*
 Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*
 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
 Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
 Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*
 Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*
 Dunlin *Calidris alpina*
 Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus*

Jacanas Jacanidae

Northern Jacana *Jacana spinosa*

Gulls, Terns & Skimmers Laridae

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*
 Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*
 Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*
 Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus*
 Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*
 Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*
 Least Tern *Sterna antillarum*
 Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica*

Pigeons & Doves Columbidae

Rock Dove (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>
Plain Pigeon (NE)	<i>Patagioenas (Columba) inornata</i>
White-crowned Pigeon (NE)	<i>Columba leucocephala</i>
Scaly-naped Pigeon (NE)	<i>Columba squamosa</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Gray-fronted (-headed) Quail-Dove (E)	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>
Key West Quail-Dove (NE)	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>

Parrots Psittacidae

Cuban Parakeet (E)	<i>Aratinga euops</i>
Cuban Amazon (Parrot) (NE)	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>

Cuckoos Cuculidae

Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>
Great Lizard Cuckoo (NE)	<i>Saurothera merlini</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>

Owls Strigidae

[Western] Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bare-legged (Cuban Screech) Owl (E)	<i>Gymnoglaux lawrencii</i>
Cuban Pygmy Owl (E)	<i>Glaucidium siju</i>
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>

Nightjars Caprimulgidae

Greater Antillean Nightjar (NE)	<i>Caprimulgus cubanensis</i>
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Swifts Apodidae

Antillean Palm Swift (NE)	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>
---------------------------	------------------------------

Hummingbirds Trochilidae

Cuban Emerald (NE)	<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>
Bee Hummingbird (E)	<i>Mellisuga helenae</i>

Trogons Trogonidae

Cuban Trogon (E)	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Kingfishers Alcedinidae

Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Todies Todidae

Cuban Tody (E)	<i>Todus multicolor</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Woodpeckers Picidae

West Indian Woodpecker (NE)	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>

Cuban [Green] Woodpecker (E)	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Fernandina's Flicker (E)	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>

Tyrants Tyrannidae

Cuban Pewee (E)	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>
Giant Kingbird (NE)	<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>
Loggerhead Kingbird (NE)	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>
La Sagra's Flycatcher (NE)	<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus citrinus</i>

Vireos & Greenlets Vireonidae

Thick-billed Vireo (NE)	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>
Cuban Vireo (E)	<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>

Swallows & Martins Hirundinidae

Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>
Cuban Martin (NE)	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>

Wrens Cinclidae

Zapata Wren (E)	<i>Ferminia cerverai</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Gnatcatchers Polioptilidae

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Cuban Gnatcatcher (E)	<i>Polioptila lembeyi</i>

Mockingbirds & Allies Mimidae

Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Bahama Mockingbird (NE)	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>

Thrushes Turdidae

Cuban Solitaire (E)	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>
Red-legged Thrush (NE)	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>

New World Warblers Parulidae

Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Mangrove (Yellow) Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia (aestiva)</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Olive-capped Warbler (NE)	<i>Dendroica pityophila</i>
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>

Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Yellow-headed Warbler (E)	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>
Oriente Warbler (E)	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>

Crows & Jays Corvidae

Cuban Palm Crow (E)	<i>Corvus minutus</i>
Cuban Crow (NE)	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>

Oropendolas, Orioles & Blackbirds Icteridae

Cuban (Greater Antillean) Oriole (E)	<i>Icterus melanopsis (dominicensis)</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Cuban Blackbird (E)	<i>Dives atrovioleaceus</i>
Red-shouldered Blackbird (E)	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i>
Tawny-shouldered Blackbird (NE)	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>
Greater Antillean Grackle (NE)	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>

Finches Fringillidae

Cuban Grassquit (E)	<i>Tiaris canorus</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza Americana</i>
Cuban Bullfinch (NE)	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>

Honeycreepers, Tanagers & Allies Thraupidae

Western Spindalis (Stripe-headed Tanager) (NE)	<i>Spindalis zena</i>
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>

Buntings, New World Sparrows & Allies Emberizidae

House Sparrow (I)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Zapata Sparrow (E)	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>

Rockjumper Birding Tours
Worldwide Birding Adventures
PO Box 13972, Cascades, 3202, South Africa
Tel: +27 33 394 0225
Fax: +27 88 033 394 0225
Email: info@rockjumper.co.za
Alternative email: rockjumperbirding@yahoo.com
Website: www.rockjumper.co.za