

APPENDIX

Part 1. Species reported from the A.O.U. Check-list area with insufficient evidence for placement on the main list. Species on this list have been reported (published) as occurring in the geographic area covered by this Check-list. However, their occurrence is considered hypothetical for one of more of the following reasons:

1. Physical evidence for their presence (e.g., specimen, photograph, video-tape, audio-recording) is lacking, of disputed origin, or unknown. See the Preface for further discussion.
2. The natural occurrence (unrestrained by humans) of the species is disputed.
3. An introduced population has failed to become established.
4. Inclusion in previous editions of the Check-list was based exclusively on records from Greenland, which is now outside the A.O.U. Check-list area.

***Phoebastria irrorata* (Salvin). Waved Albatross.**

Diomedea irrorata Salvin, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430. (Callao Bay, Peru.)

This species breeds on Hood Island in the Galapagos and on Isla de la Plata off Ecuador, and ranges at sea along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru. A specimen was taken just outside the North American area at Octavia Rocks, Colombia, near the Panama-Colombia boundary (8 March 1941, R. C. Murphy). There are sight reports from Panama, west of Piñas Bay, Darién, 26 February 1941 (Ridgely 1976), and southwest of the Pearl Islands, 27 September 1964. Also known as Galapagos Albatross.

***Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster). Gray-headed Albatross.**

Diomedea chrysostoma J. R. Forster, 1785, Mém. Math. Phys. Acad. Sci. Paris 10: 571, pl. 14. (voisinage du cercle polaire antarctique & dans l'Océan Pacifique = Isla de los Estados [= Staten Island], off Tierra del Fuego.)

This species breeds on islands off Cape Horn, in the South Atlantic, in the southern Indian Ocean, and off New Zealand. Reports from Oregon (mouth of the Columbia River), California (coast near Golden Gate), and Panama (Bay of Chiriquí) are unsatisfactory (see A.O.U. 1957: 643, and Wetmore 1965).

***Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin). Antarctic Giant-Petrel.**

Procellaria gigantea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 563. Based in part on the "Giant Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 396, pl. 100. (in oceano, potissimum australi, circa Staatenland, Terra del fuego = Isla los Estados [= Staten Island], off Tierra del Fuego.)

This species breeds in Antarctica and on subantarctic islands and ranges at sea throughout southern oceans. A report from the "coast of Oregon" (immature specimen taken by Townsend) is generally regarded to be in error as to locality (see Stone 1930, but for conflicting opinion, see also Fisher 1965). There are sight reports near Midway, Hawaiian Islands: 9 December 1962, dark-phased individual, plus two other probables in December 1959 and December 1961 (Fisher, *loc. cit.*). Also known as Giant Fulmar or Southern Giant-Petrel. Two forms, *M. giganteus*, a more southern breeding form, and *M. halli* Mathews, 1912, were formerly considered conspecific, but are widely sympatric in the northern portion of the range of *M. giganteus* (Bourne and Warham 1966, Hunter 1987). The above reports may pertain to either form.

***Fulmarus glacialoides* (Smith). Southern Fulmar.**

Procellaria glacialoides Smith, 1840, Illus. Zool. S. Afr., pt. 11, pl. 51. (neighbourhood of the South African coast.)

This species breeds around Antarctica and on Antarctic islands in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans, and ranges at sea in southern oceans north to southern Australia,

New Zealand, central South America, and South Africa. A report from off western Mexico (near Mazatlán, Sinaloa; Friedmann et al. 1950) and the locality of Townsend's specimen reported from the "mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon" (Stone 1930) are regarded as erroneous (Bourne 1967, Banks 1988b).

Daption capense (Linnaeus). Cape Petrel.

Procellaria capensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Based primarily on "The white and black Spotted Peteril" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 90, pl. 90, right fig. (ad Cap. b. Spei = Cape of Good Hope.)

This species breeds on Antarctic and subantarctic islands in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans and in New Zealand waters. Reports from Maine (Harpswell, Cumberland County, June 1873; Norton 1922), Ireland, continental Europe, Sicily, and Sri Lanka, as well as sight reports in the Pacific Ocean off California and Atlantic Ocean off North Carolina, have been questioned; a report from off the coast of Acapulco, Guerrero, is "indefinite" (Friedmann et al. 1957), and an early California specimen ("coast of California, opposite Monterey," before 1853; Lawrence 1853) is regarded as erroneously labeled (Lee 1993). Thus all Northern Hemisphere reports are highly questionable. Also known as Pintado Petrel or Cape Pigeon.

Pterodroma solandri (Gould). Solander's Petrel.

Procellaria Solandri Gould, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57. (Australia = Bass Strait.)

This species breeds in the South Pacific on Lord Howe and (formerly) Norfolk islands; pelagic distribution little-known, but recorded primarily in southwestern Pacific off Australia and New Zealand north to approximately Tropic of Cancer. An individual found dead in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, 25 November 1986; 1987, 'Elepaio 47: 29) and previously reported as *P. solandri* is an example of *P. ultima* (R. Clapp, pers. comm.). Additional sightings of this species in Hawaiian waters are unsubstantiated (Pyle 1988). All California sightings are referable to *P. ultima* or are unidentifiable; none has been substantiated. A sight report and photograph from off Westport, Washington, 11 September 1983, by T. R. Wahl, are not definitive. Also known as Providence Petrel.

Pterodroma rostrata (Peale). Tahiti Petrel.

Procellaria rostrata Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped. 8: 296. (Mountains about 600 feet on Tahiti, Society Islands.)

This species breeds on New Caledonia and in the Society and Marquesas islands, and ranges widely in the South Pacific. Because of failure to distinguish this species from *P. alba*, sight reports in Hawaiian waters are inconclusive (Pyle 1988); there are also sight reports near Clipperton and the Revillagigedo islands.

Pterodroma alba (Gmelin). Phoenix Petrel.

Procellaria alba Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 565. Based on the "White-breasted Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 400. (in insulis Turturum et nativitatis Christi = Turtle and Christmas islands.)

This species breeds on islands in the South Pacific and is rather sedentary. Reports from Hawaiian waters are uncertain because of the failure to distinguish this species from *P. rostrata* (Pyle 1988).

Pterodroma feae (Salvadori). Fea's Petrel.

Oestralata feae Salvadori, 1899, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 40: 305. (San Nicholas Island, Cape Verde Islands.)

This North Atlantic species, along with *Pterodroma madeira* Mathews, 1934 [Madeira

Petrel], has been separated from *P. mollis* (Gould, 1844) [Soft-plumaged Petrel] by Bourne (1983). Reports of birds of the complex off North Carolina in 1981 (Lee 1984) were attributed to *mollis* (A.O.U. 1985). More recent reports off North Carolina, including a bird photographed in 1991 (1992, Amer. Birds, 46: 130; 1992, Chat 56: 52) and a bird seen off Georgia in 1984 (Haney et al. 1993) are considered likely to be *feae*. Because *feae* and *madeira* may not be distinguishable in the field or in photographs, available information is insufficient for inclusion of the species in the main list (see also DeBenedictis 1996). Bretagnolle (1995) suggested on the basis of vocal similarities that *P. madeira* may be conspecific with *P. feae*.

Pterodroma defilippiana (Giglioli and Salvadori). Defilippe's Petrel.

Estrelata defilippiana Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869, Ibis, p. 63. (off coast between Calao, Peru, and Valparaíso, Chile.)

The report of this southern species from Hawaiian waters (A.O.U. 1989: 537) pertains to *P. externa*. There are no valid reports of *P. defilippiana* from the A.O.U. check-list area.

Procellaria cinerea Gmelin. Gray Petrel.

Procellaria cinerea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 563. Based on the "Cinereous Fulmar" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 405. (intra circulum Antarcticum = Antarctic seas, lat. 48° S.)

This species, frequently placed in the genus *Adamastor*, breeds on islands in the South Pacific, South Atlantic, and southern Indian oceans, ranging at sea throughout all southern oceans between lat. 25° and 55° S. A specimen from California (off Monterey prior to 1853) is considered to be labeled erroneously (Lee 1993). Also known as Black-tailed Shearwater.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus. White-chinned Petrel.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Based on "The Great Peteril" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 89, pl. 89. ("Cape of Good Hope" = South Georgia.)

This species breeds on subantarctic islands and ranges at sea, mostly in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans. An individual found in Texas (Rollover Pass, Galveston County, 27 April 1986, photograph; 1990, Amer. Birds 44: 1158) is of controversial origin. A recent report from North Carolina (October 1996, Nat. Audubon Soc. Field Notes 51: 39) is under review.

Oceanites gracilis (Elliot). White-vented Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma gracilis Elliot, 1859, Ibis, p. 391. (West Coast of America = coast of Chile.)

The breeding grounds of this species are largely unknown, but nests have been found on islands off north-central Chile. It ranges regularly to the Galapagos Islands and along the Pacific coast of South America from Colombia to Chile. There are sight reports by R. C. Murphy in September 1937 in the Gulf of Panama and at Humboldt Bay, just south of the Darién border in Colombia (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989).

Fregetta grallaria (Vieillot). White-bellied Storm-Petrel.

Procellaria grallaria Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 25 (1817): 418. (Nouvelle-Hollande = New South Wales, Australia.)

Lawrence (1851) reported the capture of seven individuals in the harbor of St. Marks, Florida; one specimen was preserved and given to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, but its present location is unknown. The report has been listed under *F. tropica* (Gould, 1844) [Black-bellied Storm-Petrel] (see A.O.U. 1957) as well as *F. grallaria* (see

Palmer 1962). It is uncertain to which of these two species the specimen pertains, and even more doubtful that the locality is correct.

***Oceanodroma hornbyi* (Gray). Ringed Storm-Petrel.**

Thalassidroma Hornbyi G. R. Gray, 1854, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1853), p. 62. (north-west coast of America, error = west coast of South America.)

The type locality originally given for this species, normally found off the Pacific coast of South America from Ecuador to Chile, is deemed in error (Murphy 1936). No other specimens have been reported from North America.

***Spheniscus mendiculus* Sundevall. Galapagos Penguin.**

Spheniscus mendiculus Sundevall, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 126, 129. (Galapagos Islands.)

An immature of this Galapagos endemic was captured at Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí, Panama, in February 1955 (Eisenmann 1956); because it is unlikely, although not impossible, that this individual reached Panamanian waters on its own, the occurrence is a probable result of transport by humans.

***Phalacrocorax perspicillatus* Pallas. Pallas's Cormorant.**

Phalacrocorax perspicillatus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2: 305. (in Beringii = Bering Island.)

North American reports of this species, known only from Bering Island in the Commander Islands and extinct since 1852, are unsatisfactory.

***Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson). Guanay Cormorant.**

Carbo Bougainvillii Lesson, 1837, in Bougainville, J. Navig. Thétis Espérance 2: 331. (Valparaíso, Chile.)

This species breeds on islands off the coast of Peru, central Chile, and southern Argentina, and ranges north to Colombia and Ecuador. There are sight reports by R. C. Murphy in Panama, off Ensenada de Guayabo Chiquito, southern Darién, 21 May 1941. A flock of 100 individuals (from which specimens were obtained) was just south of the A.O.U. Check-list area in Colombia in March and April 1941 (Ridgely 1976). The reported introduction of this species in 1953 on Isla San Gerónimo, Baja California (see A.O.U. 1957: 34), is erroneous.

***Phalacrocorax kenyonii* (Siegel-Causey). Amchitka Cormorant.**

Stictocarbo kenyonii Siegel-Causey, 1991, Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Kansas 140: 5. (Constantine Harbor, Amchitka Island, Alaska.)

The status of this recently described species from Amchitka Island, Alaska, is uncertain, pending acquisition of additional specimen material; at present it is known only from skeletal material.

***Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson and Garnot). Red-legged Cormorant.**

Carbo Gaimardi Lesson and Garnot, 1828, in Duperrey, Voy. Coquille, Zool., Atlas 1(7): pl. 48; 1830, 1(14): 60l. (Lima, au Pérou = San Lorenzo Island, roadstead of Lima, Peru.)

There is a sight report of this species for Texas (Galveston, 28 December 1946; Oberholser 1974). Its normal range is the Pacific coast of South America, and an individual in eastern Texas (even if its identity were fully verified) would probably represent an escape from captivity, perhaps a ship-transported bird.

Mesophoyx intermedia (Wagler). Intermediate Egret.

Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 659. (Java.)

The specimen of this Old World species, also known as Yellow-billed Egret or Lesser Egret, reportedly taken at Vancouver, British Columbia, may actually have been obtained elsewhere (Brooks 1923, Godfrey 1986).

Platalea leucorodia Linnaeus. Eurasian Spoonbill.

Platalea Leucorodia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 139. (in Europa = Sweden.)

This widespread Old World species has been included in previous check-lists on the basis of one specimen from Greenland, where accidental. There are no known reports from the A.O.U. area now treated. Also known as European Spoonbill, White Spoonbill, Common Spoonbill, or the Spoonbill.

Ciconia ciconia (Linnaeus). White Stork.

Ardea Ciconia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 142. (in Europe, Asia, Africa = Sweden.)

There is one sight report of this Palearctic stork from Antigua, Lesser Antilles (Gricks 1994).

Phoenicopterus chilensis Molina. Chilean Flamingo.

Phoenicopterus chilensis Molina, 1782, Saggio Storia Nat. Chili, pp. 242, 344. (Chile.)

Individuals of this South American species have been reported in California, Delaware, and other states; they are regarded as escaped individuals. Many other reports of this species have not reached the scientific literature because the birds are assumed to be escapes from captivity.

Anser anser (Linnaeus). Graylag Goose.

Anas Anser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. Based on "The Laughing-Goose" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 153, pl. 153. (in Europa & America maxime boreali = Sweden.)

An individual of this widespread Eurasian species captured on the Housatonic River near Lenox, Massachusetts, 2 December 1932, was considered later to be a domestic bird (Snyder 1957). More recent sight reports, mostly in the eastern United States, are thought also to pertain to escapes from captivity; a report from Attu (1987, Amer. Birds 41: 476) pertains to *Anser fabalis* (1988, Amer. Birds 42: 121).

Anser indicus Latham. Bar-headed Goose.

Anser indica Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 839. (in India; hyeme gregaria; e Thibeto = India in winter, and Tibet.)

Individuals of this central Asian species reported from California, Saskatchewan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Quebec, Texas, and elsewhere in North America are probable escapes from captivity (Palmer 1976; for discussion see Lahrman 1994).

Branta ruficollis (Pallas). Red-breasted Goose.

Anser ruficollis Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool. 1 (6): 21, pl. 4. (lower Ob, southern Russia.)

This western Siberian species has been reported in North America between September and April from California (six reports, 1890s to 1969), Maine (1962), and Texas (1969–1970). It is widely kept by aviculturists, and these reports probably pertain to escapes from captivity (Palmer 1976).

***Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas). Ruddy Shelduck.**

Anas ferruginea Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonn Ois., Adumbr., p. 5. (No locality given = Tartary.)

This Eurasian species has been reported as accidental in western Greenland. Reports from California, and in eastern North America from Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Quebec, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to Florida, probably pertain to escapes from captivity.

***Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus). Common Shelduck.**

Anas Tadorna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 122. (in Europæ maritimis = Sweden.)

This Eurasian species, known in Old World literature as the Shelduck and kept widely in captivity, has been reported from Quebec (Cap Saint-Ignace, 1982), Massachusetts (Ipswich Bay, 1921), and Delaware (Bombay Hook, 1970–1976); these reports likely pertain to escaped individuals. Several other reports of birds definitely known to have escaped have appeared in the literature.

***Aix galericulata* (Linnaeus). Mandarin Duck.**

Anas galericulata Linnaeus. 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 128. Based on "The Chinese Teal" of Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 102, pl. 102. (China).

An introduced population of this Eurasian species may be established as a breeding species in Sonoma County, California. The first nest was recorded in 1972, and by the mid-1980s, the population had grown to several hundred (Shurtleff and Savage 1996). Reports from elsewhere are regarded as escapes from captivity.

***Netta rufina* (Pallas). Red-crested Pochard.**

Anas rufina Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 2: 713. (in Mari Caspio lacubusque vastissimis deserti Tatarici = Caspian Sea.)

The report of a specimen of this Eurasian species from Long Island Sound (1881) is unsatisfactory; the specimen cannot be located. Sight reports of individuals in Washington and in eastern North America almost certainly pertain to individuals escaped from captivity.

***Aythya baeri* (Radde). Baer's Pochard.**

Anas (Fuligula) Baeri Radde, 1863, Reisen Süd. Ost-Sib. 2: 376, pl. 15. (in der oberen Salbatsche-Ebene auf dem rechten Amurufer = upper Salbatch Plains, middle Amur River, eastern Siberia.)

This species has been included in the North American avifauna on the basis of two specimens (one still extant) reportedly taken about 1841 by Peale in "Oregon" (= southern British Columbia to Oregon; Friedmann 1949). The extant specimen does not agree with examples of *A. baeri* in plumage or bill shape and may be a hybrid (P. Rasmussen, pers. comm., *contra* Palmer 1976).

***Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt). Ferruginous Duck.**

Anas nyroca Güldenstädt, 1770, Novi Commentarii Acad. Sci. Imp. Petropolitanae 14 (1769): 403 (southern Russia.)

This Eurasian species was reported on Bermuda, 5 January–1 March 1987 (Amos 1991), but the report was evidently undocumented.

***Accipiter nisus* (Linnaeus). Eurasian Sparrowhawk.**

Falco Nisus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 92. (in Europa = Sweden.)

An immature female believed to be this Old World species was reported from New Jersey

(Cape May, 24 October 1978; 1979, New Jersey Audubon Suppl. 5: 11); the individual photographed is not identifiable.

Buteo polyosoma (Quoy and Gaimard). Red-backed Hawk.

Falco polyosoma Quoy and Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, Voy. Uranie Phys., Zool., 3: 92, pl. 14. (Falkland Islands.)

An individual thought to be of this Andean and southern South American species was reported from Colorado (Gunnison, first from mid-August-31 October 1987, photographs; 1988, Amer. Birds 42: 112); the bird returned the next year and was paired with a *B. swainsoni*. Identification as another South American species, *B. poecilochrous* Gurney, 1879, cannot be ruled out; furthermore, the origin of the bird remains highly questionable (Allen 1988).

Buteo buteo (Linnaeus). Common Buzzard.

Falco Buteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 1. (in Europa = Sweden.)

An individual thought to be of this Eurasian species was reported from Alaska (Nizki, in the Aleutian Islands, 26 May 1983; 1983, Amer. Birds 37: 902); this sight report of a highly variable species often difficult to identify in the field is unsatisfactory.

Hieraaetus pennatus (Gmelin). Booted Eagle.

Falco pennatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1: 272. Based on "Booted Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1, p. 75. (No locality given, France suggested by Swann, 1922, Synop. Accipitres, ed. 2, p. 113.)

This species of southern Eurasia was reported on Bermuda, 8–13 September 1989; an African origin and transportation by Hurricane Gabrielle were postulated (Amos 1991). The report was evidently undocumented.

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus. Water Rail.

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 153. (in Europa = Great Britain.)

This Eurasian species was included in former check-lists on the basis of several stragglers taken in Greenland. There are no known reports from the A.O.U. area now treated.

Porphyrio porphyrio (Linnaeus). Purple Swamphen.

Fulica Porphyrio Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 152. (in Asia, America = lands bordering the western Mediterranean Sea.)

An individual thought to be a molting sub-adult and possibly from one of the Middle Eastern subspecies appeared in suburban Wilmington, Delaware, 5 December 1990, and it remained two weeks (1991, Amer. Birds 45: 255). Its origin is questionable, but given the unusual dispersal abilities of many Rallidae, a natural origin cannot be dismissed.

Hoploxypterus cayanus (Latham). Pied Lapwing.

Charadrius cayanus Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 749. Based mainly on "Le Pluvier armé de Cayenne" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 8: 102. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

The report of this South American species from Honduras, based on a reputed specimen from the "Aloor River" [= Río Ulúa] region (1855–1856), is unsatisfactory (Monroe 1968).

Charadrius pecuarius Temminck. Kittlitz's Plover.

Charadrius pecuarius Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 31, pl. 183. (Cape of Good Hope.)

A banded individual of this African species was photographed at the mouth of the San

Diego river, San Diego County, California, 26 December 1970, but the origin of this individual is highly questionable (Langham 1991).

***Charadrius veredus* Gould. Oriental Plover.**

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 38. (Northern Australia.)

This Asiatic species was included in former check-lists on the basis of a record from Greenland (A.O.U. 1957: 165–166, footnote, as *C. asiaticus veredus*). There are no known reports from the A.O.U. area now treated.

***Gallinago media* (Latham). Great Snipe.**

Scolopax Media Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds, suppl., 1: 292. (Lancashire, England.)

This Eurasian species, which winters in Africa, was supposedly photographed in New Jersey (Cape May, 7 September 1963; 1964, Audubon Field Notes 18: 21), but the report has not been verified.

***Catharacta chilensis* (Bonaparte). Chilean Skua.**

Stercorarius antarcticus b. *chilensis* Bonaparte, 1856, Consp. Gen. Avium 2 (1857): 207. (ex Am[erica]. m[eridionale]. = Chile.)

Birds reported to be of this Southern Hemisphere species in Pacific waters off the coast of North America have been re-identified as *C. maccormicki* (Devillers 1977a). A pre-1853 specimen reportedly taken off Monterey, California, was re-identified as *C. lonnbergi*, and the locality is probably erroneous (Lee 1993).

***Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot. Gray-hooded Gull.**

Larus cirrocephalus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd) 21: 502. (Brazil = Rio de Janeiro.)

This species breeds on bays, estuaries, and lagoons along the Pacific coast of Ecuador and Peru, the Atlantic coast of South America from southern Brazil to central Argentina, and in tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar; it winters in coastal areas and on inland lakes near the breeding areas, occasionally north along the coasts of South America and Africa. There is a sight report of an adult in Panama, Panama Bay at Panama City, 25 September 1955 (Ridgely 1976).

***Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein. Kelp Gull.**

Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 502. (Coasts of Brazil.)

This species breeds from Tierra del Fuego north to southwestern Ecuador and southern Brazil, and elsewhere at subantarctic latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere. A pair of “mated” gulls and possibly a third individual appeared in 1989 in coastal Louisiana and were tentatively identified as *L. dominicanus*. The following summer, one bred with *L. argentatus*, the only report of breeding of the latter species in Louisiana (1990, Amer. Birds 44: 1147); additional individuals identified as *L. dominicanus* have been reported there in subsequent years. Three records from the Yucatan in 1991, 1993, and 1994 have been accompanied by photos (Howell et al. 1993), as have reports from Texas and Indiana. Because of the difficulty of positive identification to species without a specimen, and also because it seems unlikely that a sub-Antarctic species would colonize the subtropical Gulf of Mexico, the species is retained in the Appendix until confirmation is obtained. Also known also as Dominican Gull and Southern Black-backed Gull.

***Creagrus furcatus* (Nébox). Swallow-tailed Gull.**

Larus furcatus Nébox, 1846, Voy. Venus, Atlas, Zool., Ois., pl. 10. (rade de Monterey, Haute-Californie, error = Galapagos Islands.)

This species breeds on the Galapagos Islands and ranges to the Pacific coast of South America. A sight report from Panama (northwest of Piñas Bay, Darién, 18 July 1957; Robins 1958) is unsatisfactory. The identification of a bird from California (Monterey Bay, 6–8 June 1985, photograph; 1985, *Amer. Birds* 39: 879–880, 958–959) is not questioned, but the origin of the bird is uncertain (DeBenedictis 1996). There is also a published report referring to a photograph from the Bay of Panama, 14 June 1983 (Reed 1988), but the photograph has not been examined.

***Sterna sumatrana* Raffles. Black-naped Tern.**

Sterna Sumatrana Raffles, 1822, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 13 (2): 329. (Sumatra.)

This species ranges throughout much of the Indian Ocean, and in the Pacific from southeastern China, and the Ryukyu, Caroline, Gilbert, and Phoenix islands south to Australia, New Caledonia, and the Loyalty Islands. Old reports from the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Hawaii) are erroneous and based on specimens of *S. hirundo* (Clapp et al. 1983).

***Sterna trudeaui* Audubon. Trudeau's Tern.**

Sterna Trudeaui Audubon, 1838, *Birds Amer. (folio)* 4: pl. 409, fig. 2 (1839, *Ornithol. Biogr.* 5: 125). (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

This species breeds in Chile, southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul province), Uruguay, and Argentina (Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires provinces), and winters along the coast of Chile, occasionally to Peru. The type was supposedly taken at Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey; the natural occurrence of this species in North America is highly questionable. Also known also as Snowy-crowned Tern.

***Cephus carbo* Pallas. Spectacled Guillemot.**

Cephus Carbo Pallas, 1811, *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat.* 2: 350. (circa insulas Aleuticas, error = Kuril Islands.)

The original type locality of this Asiatic species, known also as Sooty Guillemot, is regarded as erroneous; there is no evidence for its occurrence in North American waters.

***Columba goodsoni* Hartert. Dusky Pigeon.**

Columba goodsoni Hartert, 1902, *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 12: 42. (S[an]. Javier, Pambilar, and Carondelet, n.w. Ecuador = Pambilar, Ecuador.)

This species is a resident of western Colombia and western Ecuador. There is a sight report of two individuals in Panama (upper Tuira valley, Darién, 7 March 1981; Ridgely and Gwynne 1989).

***Nandayus nenday* (Vieillot). Black-hooded Parakeet.**

Psittacus nenday Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, *Tabl. Encycl. Méth. (Ornithol.)* 3 (93): 1400. (Paraguay.)

This southern South American species, known also as Nanday Parakeet or Conure, is widely reported in the United States and Puerto Rico as an escape. Breeding has been reported in peninsular Florida, where it may be established (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992), and in southern California, where it seems to have existed for more than 15 years (Johnston and Garrett 1994). A small population that existed at Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York, has now disappeared.

***Forpus xanthopterygius* (Spix). Blue-winged Parrotlet.**

Psittacula xanthopterygius Spix, 1824, *Avium Spec. Nov. Bras.* 1: 42, pl. 31. (Amazon Basin.)

This South American species was doubtfully reported from Panama, as *F. passerinus*

spengeli (Hartlaub, 1885) by Wetmore (1968). The blue-rumped forms, including *spengeli*, were separated from the green-rumped *passerinus* by Gyldenstolpe (1945).

***Brotogeris chiriri* (Vieillot). Yellow-chevroned Parakeet.**

Psittacus chiriri Vieillot, 1817 (1818), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 25: 359. (Paraguay, ex. Azara.)

Although details of introduction are unknown and establishment is uncertain, this South American species has been replacing *B. versicolorus* [White-winged Parakeet] in southern California (Johnston and Garrett 1994) and Florida (Smith and Smith 1993) in recent years. The two forms have been treated as conspecific but are considered separate species on the basis of morphological differences and near sympatry in southern Pará, Brazil (Pinto and Camargo 1957).

***Amazona amazonica* (Linnaeus). Orange-winged Parrot.**

Psittacus amazonicus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 147. Based mainly on "Le Perroquet Amazone" Brisson, Ornithologie 4: 256. (in Surinamo = Surinam.)

Small numbers of this recently introduced South American species are now resident and apparently breeding in Puerto Rico (San Juan area, Mayaguez, Salinas, Río Piedras). Populations in southern Florida are considered to be escaped individuals or their descendants (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992).

***Coccyzus pumilus* Strickland. Dwarf Cuckoo.**

Coccyzus pumilus Strickland, 1853, in Jardine, Contrib. Ornithol. (1852): 28, pl. 82. (Trinidad, error = Venezuela.)

This species is found in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela (including Margarita Island). There is a sight report in Panama (Tocumen, eastern Panamá province, 9 February 1979; Braun and Wolf 1987).

***Coccyzus lansbergi* Bonaparte. Gray-capped Cuckoo.**

Coccyzus lansbergi Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1 (1): 112. (Sta. Fé de Bogotá [Colombia].)

This South American species is resident in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and western Ecuador, migrating, at least in part, south to western Peru. This species was listed from Panama initially by Shelley (in Sclater and Shelley 1891: 303), but it seems clear from the comments of Wetmore et al. (1984) that there are no reports from Panama prior to 1980. There are more recent sight reports in Panama (Tocumen, eastern Panamá province, 10 February 1980, 7 January 1982, 23 December 1985; Braun and Wolf 1987).

***Anthracothorax viridigula* (Boddaert). Green-throated Mango.**

Trochilus viridigula Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 41. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 671, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

This species is found from eastern Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to north-eastern Brazil. There is a sight report of an immature individual on Union Island in the Grenadines, Lesser Antilles (Bond 1956: 91, footnote).

***Chlorostilbon mellisugus* (Linnaeus). Blue-tailed Emerald.**

Trochilus mellisugus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 121. (In Indiis = Cayenne.)

Simon (1921: 290) erroneously listed "*Prasitis melanorrhynchus pumila* (Gould)" = *Chlorostilbon pumilus* Gould, 1872, from the Republic of Panama (Wetmore 1968). That

subspecies, known from western Colombia and western Ecuador, is placed in the species *mellisugus* by Meyer de Schauensee (1966) but was referred to *C. gibsoni* (Fraser, 1840) by Peters (1945). Stiles (1996a), who reviewed the taxonomy of this group, agreed with the latter author.

***Amazilia chionopectus* (Gould). White-chested Emerald.**

Thaumatias chionopectus Gould, 1859, Monogr. Trochil., pt. 18, pl. [8] and text. (Trinidad).

This species is found in the Guianas, northeastern Venezuela, and on Trinidad. Four specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology are labeled "Grenada W. I. Peter Gelineau"; because these are of a typical Trinidad "trade skin" make, they are regarded as mislabeled (Ridgway 1911: 431, footnote).

***Amazilia tobaci* (Gmelin). Copper-rumped Hummingbird.**

Trochilus Tobaci Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1): 498. Based on the "Tobago Hummingbird" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 781. (in insula Tobago.)

This species is known primarily from Tobago, Trinidad, and Venezuela. Specimens in the Boucard collection, labeled "Grenada," may have been taken on Tobago (Bond 1956: 91, footnote), and the occurrence of the species in the Lesser Antilles is doubtful.

***Acestrura heliodor* (Bourcier). Gorgeted Woodstar.**

Ornismya heliodor Bourcier, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 275. (Santa-Fé de Bogota [Colombia].)

A resident of humid mountain forest in northwestern South America, this species was erroneously reported from eastern Panama (see account of *Calliphlox mitchellii* in Robbins et al. 1985).

***Ramphastos brevis* Meyer de Schauensee. Choco Toucan.**

Ramphastos ambiguus brevis Meyer de Schauensee, 1945, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 97: 14. (Rio Mechengue, 2500 ft., Cauca, western Colombia.)

This species, found in the Pacific lowlands of western Colombia and western Ecuador, was attributed to eastern Panama (as *Ramphastos ambiguus*) by Ridgway (1914) on the basis of a specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology reported from Loma del León (eastern Darién). Wetmore (1968) and subsequent authors regard the locality as uncertain, and recent field workers in eastern Darién have failed to discover it.

***Thamnophilus multistriatus* Lafresnaye. Bar-crested Antshrike.**

Thamnophilus multistriatus Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 82. (Colombie = Bogotá, Colombia.)

This species, known from the northern Andes in extreme western Venezuela and Colombia, was reported by Sclater (1890) from Panama; there is apparently no basis for this listing, and the report is considered erroneous (Wetmore 1972).

***Urocissa erythrorhyncha* (Boddaert). Red-billed Blue-Magpie.**

Corvus erythrorhynchus [sic] Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 38. Based on the "Geay de la Chine à bec rouge" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 622. (China = Canton, China.)

A few individuals of this Southeast Asian species were released on Oahu in the Hawaiian

Islands in the mid-1960s They persisted at least into 1970 and bred (Berger 1972), but no population became established. The species was also introduced in Puerto Rico but did not become established (Raffaele 1983).

***Corvus frugilegus* Linnaeus. Rook.**

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 105. (in Europa = Sweden.)

This Eurasian species was included in former check-lists on the basis of a report from southeastern Greenland. There are no known reports from the A.O.U. area now treated. Also known as Eurasian Rook.

***Corvus corone* Linnaeus. Carrion Crow.**

Corvus Corone Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 105. (in Europa = England.)

The distinct form of this Eurasian species occurring in Ireland, Scotland, and from eastern Europe eastward, formerly treated as a separate species, *C. cornix* Linnaeus, 1758 [Hooded Crow], has been included previously on the basis of specimens from Greenland, which is no longer included in the A.O.U. area. A report from southeastern California (Salton Sea) is considered an escape from captivity.

***Melanocorypha calandra* (Linnaeus). Calandra Lark.**

Alauda calandra Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat.(ed. 12) 1: 288. (Pyrenees.)

A specimen of this Old World species was obtained at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, on 6 May 1928, after being observed since 15 April (1928, Cassinia [Proc. Delaware Valley Ornithol. Club] 27: 35); it was most likely an escaped cage-bird.

***Parus major* Linnaeus. Great Tit.**

Parus major Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat.(ed. 10) 1: 189. (in Europa = Sweden.)

There is a sight report of this Eurasian species in Alaska (Little Diomed Island, 2 September 1988; 1989, Amer. Birds 43: 153; see DeBenedictis 1994a).

***Parus varius* Temminck and Schlegel. Varied Tit.**

Parus varius Temminck and Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold, Fauna Jpn., Aves, p. 71, pl. 35. (Japon = Honshu, Japan.)

This species, a native of eastern Asia south to Japan, was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands about 1890 (on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii) and established on Kauai and Oahu. Numbers diminished during the 1940s, and it was last reported in the 1960s (Pyle 1979).

***Phylloscopus trochilus* (Linnaeus). Willow Warbler.**

Motacilla Trochilus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 188. (in Europa = Sweden.)

A specimen, reported as this widespread Eurasian species (which has also straggled to Greenland), was taken at Barrow, Alaska, on 10 June 1952 (Pitelka 1974); however, re-examination of the specimen indicated that it is an example of *P. borealis* (Roberson and Pitelka 1983).

***Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus). Magpie Robin.**

Gracula Saularis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 109. Based mainly on the "Dialbird" Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 17, pl. 17-18. (in Asia = Bengal.)

Various introductions of this southern Asian species were made in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai and Oahu) between 1922 and 1950, but there is no evidence of establishment; there have been no reliable reports since 1967.

***Saxicola rubetra* (Linnaeus). Whinchat.**

Motacilla Rubetra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 186. (in Europa = Sweden.)

A sight report of this European species from Massachusetts (Lincoln, 22 October 1964; 1965, Audubon Field Notes 19:8) is considered unsatisfactory.

***Garrulax caerulatus* (Hodgson). Gray-sided Laughing-thrush.**

Cinclosoma Caerulatus Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19: 147. (Nepal.)

Introduced in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), this laughing-thrush from southern Asia was frequently reported in the northern Koolau Mountains along the Poamoho Trail during the 1940s and 1950s; well-substantiated reports in the same locality in 1978 (Taylor and Collins 1979) and 1986 (Bremer 1987) suggest that the species may persist in small numbers.

***Acridotheres javanicus* Cabanis. White-vented Myna.**

Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1 (1851): 205. (Java.)

A native of southeast Asia, this species has been introduced in Puerto Rico (Bayamón area), but its present status is uncertain (Raffaele 1983).

***Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus). Meadow Pipit.**

Anthus pratensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 166. (in Europæ pratis = Sweden.)

This Palearctic species breeds in Greenland and has been included in previous Checklists on that basis.

***Euphonia mesochrysa* Salvadori. Bronze-green Euphonia.**

Euphonia mesochrysa Salvadori, 1873, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, Cl. Sci. Fis. Math. Nat. 8: 193. (No locality given = Bogotá, Colombia.)

The locality "Honduras" on the label of a specimen in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia is regarded as erroneous (Monroe 1968); the species is found in the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia.

***Piranga rubriceps* Gray. Red-hooded Tanager.**

Piranga rubriceps G. R. Gray, 1844, Genera Birds 2: 364, pl. 89, lower fig. (No locality given = Bogotá, Colombia.)

A specimen of this South American species was taken at Dos Pueblos [= Naples], Santa Barbara County, California, about 1871 (Bryant 1887). It is assumed to have been an escape from captivity (Ridgway 1902: 776; Grinnell and Miller 1944). Also known as Gray's Tanager.

***Sporophila bouvronides* (Lesson). Lesson's Seedeater.**

Pyrrhula bouvronides Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livre 6: 450. (No locality given; Trinidad designated by Hellmayr [1938].)

This species breeds in South America in northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, Guyana, and Surinam; it winters south to northern Peru and Amazonian Brazil. There are sight reports in Panama (Yaviza, Darién, 30 April 1979, two pairs, J. Pujals; Ridgely 1981). Although *S. bouvronides* and *S. lineola* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Lined Seedeater], a southern South American breeder that migrates to northern South America in nonbreeding season (Silva 1995 and references therein), have been considered conspecific (e.g., A.O.U. 1983), species limits were clarified by Schwartz (1975).

***Icterus nigrogularis* (Hahn). Yellow Oriole.**

Xanthornus nigrogularis Hahn, 1819, Vögel Asien, Afr., etc., lief 5, pl. 1. (Jamaica, Mexico, and Cayenne = Brazil.)

One or two specimens said to have come from the Isthmus of Panama formed the basis for the description of *Icterus xanthornus dubusii* Dubois, 1875; *nigrogularis* is a replacement name for *xanthornus*, which was preoccupied. The origin of these specimens of this South American species is indefinite, but they were probably not from Panama, where there are no other records (Hellmayr 1937). Wetmore et al. (1972) did not mention the species.

***Carduelis magellanica* (Vieillot). Hooded Siskin.**

Fringilla magellanica Vieillot, 1805, Ois. Chant., pl. 30. (southern America and vicinity of Straits of Magellan, error = Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

A specimen of this widespread South American species taken at Henderson, Kentucky, was described and figured by Audubon (1838: pl. 394, fig. 2; 1839: 46); the origin of the specimen is uncertain.

***Carduelis chloris* (Linnaeus). European Greenfinch.**

Loxia chloris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 174. (in Europa = Sweden.)

An individual of this European finch was present and photographed at St. John, New Brunswick, 31 March-3 April 1977 (1977, Amer. Birds 31: 977); although this report as well as a more recent sight report from Quebec may represent natural vagrants, a pattern of such vagrancy in a cage-bird species should be demonstrated before the species is removed from hypothetical status. Also known as the Greenfinch.

***Lagonosticta rubricata* (Lichtenstein). African Fire-Finch.**

Fringilla rubricata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 27. (terra Caffrorum = Uitenhage, Cape Province, Africa.)

Successful breeding of escaped pairs of this widespread African species was reported at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California, in 1965 and 1966 (1966, Amer. Birds 20: 90, 598), but no population became established. It was also introduced in the 1960s in the Hawaiian Islands, but it has since disappeared; there is no evidence that the species was ever established (R. L. Pyle, in litt.).

Part 2. Forms of doubtful status or of hybrid origin that have been given a formal scientific name. Because these taxa are of uncertain specific status or of presumed hybrid origin, their generic placement is also uncertain. Therefore, we retain the original generic and specific names even when certain that the generic designation is incorrect; the probable generic relationships are indicated in the comments under each species. An exception is made for Brewster's and Lawrence's warblers, which are known to be intrageneric hybrids.

***Anas breweri* Audubon.**

Anas breweri Audubon, 1838, Ornithol. Biogr. 3: 302. (Lake Barataria, Louisiana).

This bird is a hybrid between *A. platyrhynchos* and *A. strepera*. (Cockrum 1952).

***Lophortyx leucoproson* Reichenow.**

Lophortyx leucoproson Reichenow, 1895, Ornithol. Monatsber. 3: 11. (Origin unknown).

Known only from a pair in a private aviary, believed to have been bought from a sailor arriving at Hamburg, Germany, this quail is regarded as a hybrid between *Callipepla douglasii* and *C. gambelii* (Hellmayr and Conover 1942).

***Tringa cooperi* Baird. Cooper's Sandpiper.**

Tringa cooperi Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: 716. (Raynour South, Long Island [New York].)

Known only from the unique type specimen, taken in May 1833. Although probably a representative of the present genus *Calidris*, the status of this form remains undetermined (Ridgway 1919, Cox 1989).

***Calidris paramelanotos* Parker. Cox's Sandpiper.**

Calidris paramelanotos Parker, 1982, S. Austral. Nat. 56: 63. (Price Saltfields, upper Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia.)

Christidis et al. (1996) have shown on the basis of molecular data that this form is a hybrid between Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) and Pectoral Sandpiper (*C. melanotos*). It has been found during nonbreeding seasons in Australia (Cox 1989 and references therein). Reports from Massachusetts (Kasprzyk et al. 1987, Vickery et al. 1987) have been disputed by Monroe (1991), who noted that this observation "cannot be definitely ascribed to anything."

***Larus nelsoni* Henshaw. Nelson's Gull.**

Larus nelsoni Henshaw, 1884, Auk 1: 250. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

This gull is regarded as a hybrid between *L. hyperboreus* and *L. argentatus* (Jehl 1987).

***Zenaida plumbea* Gosse. Plumbeous Dove.**

Zenaida plumbea Gosse, 1849, Illustr. Birds Jamaica, pl. 85. (Jamaica.)

This bird is known only from Gosse's colored plate. No specimens are known, although it may have occurred on Jamaica until the mid-1850s (Ridgway 1916).

***Conurus labati* Rothschild. Guadeloupe Parakeet.**

Conurus labati Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 16: 13. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

Described from accounts by early travelers, this bird is believed to have been endemic to Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles. No specimens are known.

***Anodorhynchus martinicus* Rothschild. Martinique Macaw.**

Anodorhynchus [sic] *martinicus* Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 16: 14. (Martinique, Lesser Antilles.)

Described from the account of an early traveler, this bird was believed to be endemic to Martinique, Lesser Antilles. No specimens are known.

***Anodorhynchus purpurascens* Rothschild. Guadeloupe Violet Macaw.**

Anodorhynchus [sic] *purpurascens* Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 16: 13. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

Based on a description by an early traveler, this bird was apparently restricted to the island of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles. No specimens are known.

***Ara atwoodi* Clark. Dominican Macaw.**

Ara atwoodi Clark, 1908, Auk 25: 310. (Dominica.)

This bird, apparently occurring on Dominica, Lesser Antilles, was named on the basis of a description in an early book. No specimens are known.

Ara erythrocephala Rothschild. Red-headed Green Macaw.

Ara erythrocephala Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 16: 14. (Mountains of Trelawny and St. Anne's, Jamaica.)

This bird was reported only from Jamaica. One bird, perhaps a captive, was mentioned by Gosse (1847), but there are no specimens.

Ara erythrura Rothschild. Red-tailed Macaw.

Ara erythrura Rothschild, 1907, Extinct Birds, p. 54, pl. 15. ("One of the West Indian Islands.")

Described from the accounts of early travelers, this bird was believed to occur on an unspecified Antillean island. No specimens are known.

Ara gossei Rothschild. Yellow-headed Macaw.

Ara gossei Rothschild, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 16: 14. (Mountains of Hanover Parish, about 10 miles east of Lucea, Jamaica.)

This bird was reported only from Jamaica. A specimen collected about 1765 was described by Gosse (1847), although he apparently did not see the bird.

Ara guadeloupensis Clark. Guadeloupe Macaw.

Ara guadeloupensis Clark, 1905, Auk 22: 272. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

Described from accounts of early travelers, this bird evidently occurred on Guadeloupe and Martinique, Lesser Antilles. No specimens are known.

Amazilia bangsi Ridgway. Bangs's Hummingbird.

Amizilis [sic] *bangsi* Ridgway, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 23: 54. (Volcán de Miravalles, Costa Rica.)

This hummingbird is regarded as a hybrid between *Amazilia rutila* and *A. tzacatl* (Bangs 1930).

Amazilia ocai Gould. d'Oca's Hummingbird.

Amazilia Ocai Gould, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 4: 96. (Xalapa, southern Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

This unique hummingbird is regarded as a hybrid between *Amazilia cyanocephala* and *A. beryllina* (Berlioz 1932).

Thaumatias lerdi d'Oca.

Thaumatias lerdi d'Oca, 1875, La Naturaleza 3: 24. (Paso del Macho, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

This is often considered to be the same as *Amazilia ocai* (Peters 1945).

Saucerottia florenceae van Rossem and Hachisuka. Florence's Hummingbird.

Saucerottia florenceae van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1938, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 8: 408. (Rancho Santa Barbara, 5000 feet, 20 miles northeast of Guirocoba, Sonora.)

The unique type is probably an intrageneric hybrid in *Amazilia* (Peters 1945).

***Cyanomyia salvini* Brewster. Salvin's Hummingbird.**

Cyanomyia salvini Brewster, 1893, Auk 10: 214. (Nacosari, Sonora, Mexico.)

This form is regarded as a hybrid between *Amazilia violiceps* and *Cyananthus latirostris* (Griscom 1934).

***Trochilus violajugulum* Jeffries. Violet-throated Hummingbird.**

Trochilus violajugulum Jeffries, 1888, Auk 5: 168. (Santa Barbara, California.)

This form is regarded as a hybrid between *Archilochus alexandri* and *Calypte anna* (Ridgway 1911, Banks and Johnson 1961).

***Phasmornis mystica* Oberholser. Chisos Hummingbird.**

Phasmornis mystica Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Texas 1: 485. (Boot Spring, Chisos Mts., Texas.)

Described from the unique type (subsequently lost) as a new species (and genus), this form probably represents a hybrid (of unknown parentage) or an aberrant individual of *Archilochus alexandri* (Browning 1978).

***Selasphorus floresii* Gould. Flores's Hummingbird.**

Selasphorus floresii Gould, 1861, Monogr. Trochil., pt. 23, pl. [10] and text; vol. 3, pl. 139. (Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico.)

This hummingbird is regarded as a hybrid between *S. sasin* and *Calypte anna* (Banks and Johnson 1961).

***Celeus immaculatus* Berlepsch. Immaculate Woodpecker.**

Celeus immaculatus Berlepsch, 1880, Ibis, p. 113. (Agua Dulce, Panama.)

Both the identity and source of the unique type specimen of *C. immaculatus* have been questioned (see Wetmore 1968). The type locality was based on the "make" of the type specimen, a trade skin of uncertain origin. Short (1982) considered the specimen to be an aberrant example of the extralimital *Celeus elegans* [Chestnut Woodpecker]; he did not comment on the locality.

***Vireosylva propinqua* Baird. Vera Paz Vireo.**

Vireosylva [sic] *propinqua* Baird, 1866, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 345, 348. (Cobán, Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

This form is probably a hybrid between *Vireo flavifrons* and *V. solitarius* (Ridgway 1904).

***Regulus cuvieri* Audubon. Cuvier's Kinglet.**

Regulus cuvieri Audubon, 1829, Birds Amer. (folio), 1, pl. 55 (1831, Ornithol. Biogr. 1: 288). (Fatland Ford, about ten miles west of Norristown, Pennsylvania.)

This form is known only from Audubon's description and plate of a specimen taken in 1812 but not saved. It probably represents an aberrant plumage of *R. satrapa* (*vide* Watson, *in* Parkes 1985).

***Vermivora lawrencii* (Herrick). Lawrence's Warbler.**

Helminthophaga Lawrencii Herrick, 1875, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 26 (1874): 220). (bank of the Passaic, near Chatham, New Jersey.)

This warbler is a hybrid between *Vermivora pinus* and *V. chrysoptera*, displaying the face pattern of *V. chrysoptera*. It has been recorded from the contact zone between the two species

and from much of their nonbreeding distributions (Parkes 1951). See comments under *V. pinus*.

***Vermivora leucobronchialis* (Brewster). Brewster's Warbler.**

Helminthophaga leucobronchialis Brewster, 1874, Amer. Sportsman 5 (3): 33. (Newtonville, Massachusetts.)

This warbler is a hybrid between *Vermivora pinus* and *V. chrysoptera*, displaying the face pattern of *V. pinus*. It has been recorded from the contact zone between the two species and from much of their nonbreeding distributions (Parkes 1951). See comments under *V. pinus*.

***Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis* Langdon. Cincinnati Warbler.**

Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis Langdon, 1880, J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. 3: 119. (Madisonville, Hamilton Co., Ohio.)

This warbler is regarded as a hybrid between *Vermivora pinus* and *Oporornis formosus* (Ridgway 1880, McCamey 1950, Graves 1988).

***Dendroica potomac* Haller. Sutton's Warbler.**

Dendroica potomac Haller, 1940, Cardinal 5: 50. (Berkeley County, elev. 450 ft., twelve miles south of Martinsburg, West Virginia.)

This warbler is generally regarded as a hybrid between *Dendroica dominica* and *Parula americana* (Brooks 1945, Morse 1989). Sightings have been reported from West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Florida, Indiana, and Texas (Carlson 1981).

***Sylvia carbonata* Audubon. Carbonated Warbler.**

Sylvia carbonata Audubon, 1829, Birds Amer. (folio), 1. pl. 60 (1831, Ornithol. Biogr. 1, p. 308. (near Henderson, Kentucky.)

The two birds represented in Audubon's description and plate are probably young *Dendroica tigrina* (Parkes 1985).

***Sylvia montana* Wilson. Blue Mountain Warbler.**

Sylvia montana Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornithol. 5: 113, pl. 44, fig 2. (near the Blue Mountains [Pennsylvania].)

This form is known only from descriptions and paintings by Wilson of a bird from Pennsylvania (not Virginia, as often stated) and by Audubon of a bird from California (Parkes 1985). They have not been identified with certainty but are not in the Old World genus *Sylvia*.

***Sylvania microcephala* Ridgway. Small-headed Flycatcher.**

Muscicapa minuta (not Gmelin, 1789) Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornithol. 6: 62, pl. 50, fig. 5. (New Jersey.)

Sylvania microcephala Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 8: 354, New name for *Muscicapa minuta* Wilson, preoccupied.

This bird is known only from the works of Wilson and Audubon, whose specimens were from New Jersey and Kentucky, respectively (Parkes 1985). When Ridgway proposed a new name for *minuta*, preoccupied in *Muscicapa*, he transferred it to the genus *Sylvania*, a synonym of modern *Wilsonia*, but generic placement is uncertain; thus, we retain the former generic designation. Sometimes called Small-headed Warbler (A.O.U. 1957).

***Emberiza townsendii* (Audubon). Townsend's Bunting.**

Emberiza townsendii Audubon, 1834, Ornithol. Biogr. 2: 183. (near New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania.)

Known only from the unique type, taken 11 May 1833 by John K. Townsend, this bird is often treated in the genus *Spiza*. Parkes (1985) suggested that it is a female *Spiza americana* that lacks the normal carotenoid pigment in its plumage.

***Aegiothus brewsterii* Ridgway. Brewster's Linnet.**

Aegiothus (flavirostris var.) *brewsterii* Ridgway, 1872, Amer. Nat. 6: 433. (Waltham, Massachusetts.)

Known only from the type, taken 1 November 1870, this form is possibly a hybrid between *Carduelis flammeus* and *C. pinus* (Ridgway 1901).

FRENCH NAMES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

A French name is provided for each species appearing in the main list and the appendix of the 7th Edition of the Check-list of North American Birds. Except for a few cases, the French names are those of the Standing Committee on French Names of the Birds of the World (Commission internationale des noms français des oiseaux) (International Ornithological Committee—I.O.C.), and derived from the publication: NOMS FRANÇAIS DES OISEAUX DU MONDE. 1993. Éditions MultiMondes, Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada. 452 pages. Some French names have been added or modified because of new taxonomic decisions and reflect these taxonomic changes. They have been reviewed by the North American members of the Standing Committee on French Names and will be included in the next edition of the world list of French names. This list follows the taxonomic sequence and arrangement of the Check-list.

TINAMIDAE

<i>Tinamus major</i>	Grand Tinamou
<i>Nothocercus bonapartei</i>	Tinamou de Bonaparte
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Tinamou soui
<i>Crypturellus cinnamomeus</i>	Tinamou cannelle
<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	Tinamou de Boucard
<i>Crypturellus kerriae</i>	Tinamou de Kerr

GAVIIDAE

<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Plongeon catmarin
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Plongeon arctique
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Plongeon du Pacifique
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Plongeon huard
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Plongeon à bec blanc

PODICIPEDIDAE

<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Grèbe minime
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Grèbe à bec bigarré
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Grèbe de l'Atitlan
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Grèbe esclavon
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Grèbe jougris
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Grèbe à cou noir
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Grèbe élégant
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Grèbe à face blanche

DIOMEDEIDAE

<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Albatros à nez jaune
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Albatros à cape blanche
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Albatros à sourcils noirs
<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Albatros fuligineux
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Albatros hurleur
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Albatros de Laysan
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Albatros à pieds noirs
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Albatros à queue courte

PROCELLARIIDAE

<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar boréal
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	Pétrel des Kermadec
<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	Pétrel de la Trinité du Sud
<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	Pétrel de Murphy
<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Pétrel maculé
<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Pétrel des Bermudes
<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Pétrel diablotin
<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Pétrel de Juan Fernandez
<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Pétrel des Galapagos
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	Pétrel à col blanc
<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	Pétrel des Bonin
<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	Pétrel à ailes noires
<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Pétrel de Cook
<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Pétrel de Stejneger
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Pétrel de Bulwer
<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	Pétrel de Jouanin
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Puffin de Parkinson
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Puffin leucomèle
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Puffin cendré
<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	Puffin à pieds roses
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Puffin à pieds pâles
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Puffin majeur
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Puffin fouquet
<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	Puffin de Buller
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Puffin fuligineux
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Puffin à bec grêle
<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Puffin de la Nativité
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Puffin des Anglais
<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	Puffin de Townsend
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	Puffin cul-noir
<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Puffin d'Audubon
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Petit Puffin

HYDROBATIDAE

<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Océanite de Wilson
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Océanite frégate
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Océanite tempête

<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	Océanite à queue fourchue	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Petit Blongios
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Océanite cul-blanc	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Onoré rayé
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	Océanite cendré	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	Onoré fascié
<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Océanite de Castro	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Onoré du Mexique
<i>Oceanodroma tethys</i>	Océanite théthys	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Grand Héron
<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>	Océanite noir	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Héron cendré
<i>Oceanodroma macrodactyla</i>	Océanite de Guadalupe	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Héron cocoi
<i>Oceanodroma markhami</i>	Océanite de Markham	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Grande Aigrette
<i>Oceanodroma tristrami</i>	Océanite de Tristram	<i>Egretta euphotes</i>	Aigrette de Chine
<i>Oceanodroma microsoma</i>	Océanite minute	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Aigrette garzette
PHAETHONTIDAE		<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Aigrette à gorge blanche
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Phaéton à bec jaune	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Aigrette neigeuse
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Phaéton à bec rouge	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Aigrette bleue
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Phaéton à brins rouges	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Aigrette tricolore
		<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Aigrette roussâtre
		<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Héron garde-boeufs
		<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Héron vert
		<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Héron strié
		<i>Agamia agami</i>	Héron agami
		<i>Ptilerodius pileatus</i>	Héron coiffé
		<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Bihoreau gris
		<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Bihoreau violacé
		<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Savacou huppé
SULIDAE		THRESKIORNITHIDAE	
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Fou masqué	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Ibis blanc
<i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Fou à pieds bleus	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Ibis rouge
<i>Sula variegata</i>	Fou varié	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Ibis falcinelle
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Fou brun	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Ibis à face blanche
<i>Sula sula</i>	Fou à pieds rouges	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Ibis vert
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Fou de Bassan	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Ibis mandore
		<i>Ajaia ajaia</i>	Spatule rosée
PELECANIDAE		CICONIIDAE	
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Pélican d'Amérique	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru d'Amérique
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Pélican brun	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Tantale d'Amérique
PHALACROCORACIDAE		CATHARTIDAE	
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	Cormoran de Brandt	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Urubu noir
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Cormoran vigua	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Urubu à tête rouge
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Cormoran à aigrettes	<i>Cathartes burroviannus</i>	Urubu à tête jaune
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Grand Cormoran	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Condor de Californie
<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	Cormoran à face rouge	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Sarcoramphe roi
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Cormoran pélagique	PHOENICOPTERIDAE	
ANHINGIDAE		<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Flamant rose
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga d'Amérique	ANATIDAE	
FREGATIDAE		<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Dendrocygne veuf
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Frégate superbe	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Dendrocygne à ventre noir
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Frégate du Pacifique	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Dendrocygne des Antilles
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Frégate ariel	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Dendrocygne fauve
ARDEIDAE		<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Oie des moissons
<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	Butor mirasol	<i>Anser</i>	
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Butor d'Amérique	<i>brachyrhynchus</i>	Oie à bec court
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Blongios de Chine	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Oie rieuse

<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Oie naine	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Érismature routoutou
<i>Chen canagica</i>	Oie empereur	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Érismature rousse
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Oie des neiges		
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Oie de Ross		
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Bernache du Canada	ACCIPITRIDAE	
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Bernache néné	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Balbuzard pêcheur
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Bernache cravant	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Milan de Cayenne
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Bernache nonnette	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Milan bec-en-croc
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Cygne tuberculé	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Milan à queue fourchue
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Cygne trompette		
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Cygne siffleur	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Élanion perle
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Cygne chanteur	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Élanion à queue blanche
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Canard à bosse		
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	Ouette de l'Orénoque	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Milan des marais
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Canard musqué	<i>Rostrhamus hamatus</i>	Milan à long bec
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Canard branchu	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Milan bidenté
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Canard chipeau	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Milan du Mississippi
<i>Anas falcata</i>	Canard à faucilles	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Milan bleuâtre
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Canard siffleur	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Pygargue à tête blanche
<i>Anas americana</i>	Canard d'Amérique	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Pygargue à queue blanche
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Canard noir		
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Canard colvert	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Pygargue empereur
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Canard brun	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Busarelle à tête blanche
<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Canard des Hawaï		
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Canard de Laysan	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Busard Saint-Martin
<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Canard à bec tacheté	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Épervier de Horsfield
<i>Anas discors</i>	Sarcelle à ailes bleues	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	Épervier nain
		<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Épervier brun
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Sarcelle cannelle	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Épervier de Cooper
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Canard souchet	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	Épervier de Cuba
<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	Canard des Bahamas	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Épervier bicolore
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Canard pilet	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Autour des palombes
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Sarcelle d'été	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>	Buse échasse
<i>Anas formosa</i>	Sarcelle élégante	<i>Leucopternis plumbea</i>	Buse plombée
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Sarcelle d'hiver	<i>Leucopternis princeps</i>	Buse barrée
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Fuligule à dos blanc	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbea</i>	Buse semiplombée
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Fuligule à tête rouge	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>	Buse blanche
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Fuligule milouin	<i>Asturina nitida</i>	Buse cendrée
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Fuligule à collier	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Buse noire
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Fuligule morillon	<i>Buteogallus subtilis</i>	Buse des mangroves
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Fuligule milouinan	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Buse urubu
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Petit Fuligule	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Buse roussâtre
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Eider de Steller	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Buse de Harris
<i>Somateria fischeri</i>	Eider à lunettes	<i>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>	Buse solitaire
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	Eider à tête grise	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Buse à gros bec
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider à duvet	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Buse à épaulettes
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Arlequin plongeur	<i>Buteo ridgwayi</i>	Buse de Ridgway
<i>Camptorhynchus labradorius</i>	Eider du Labrador	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Petite Buse
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Macreuse à front blanc	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Buse à queue courte
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Macreuse brune	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Buse de Swainson
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Macreuse noire	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	Buse à queue blanche
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Harelde kakawi		
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Petit Garrot		
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Garrot à oeil d'or		
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Garrot d'Islande		
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Harle piette		
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Harle couronné		
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Grand Harle		
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Harle huppé		

<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Buse à queue barrée	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Perdrix grise
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Buse d'Hawaï	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Caille du Japon
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Buse à queue rousse	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Coq bankiva
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Buse rouilleuse	<i>Lophura</i>	
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Buse pattue	<i>leucomelanos</i>	Faisan leucomèle
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Harpie huppée	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Faisan de Colchide
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpie féroce	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Paon bleu
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Aigle royal	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Gélinotte huppée
<i>Spizastur</i>		<i>Centrocercus</i>	
<i>melanoleucus</i>	Aigle noir et blanc	<i>urophasianus</i>	Tétras des armoises
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Aigle tyran	<i>Falci pennis</i>	
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Aigle orné	<i>canadensis</i>	Tétras du Canada
FALCONIDAE		<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Lagopède des saules
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Carnifex barré	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	Lagopède alpin
<i>Micrastur</i>		<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>	Lagopède à queue blanche
<i>mirandollei</i>	Carnifex ardoisé	<i>Dendragapus</i>	
<i>Micrastur</i>		<i>obscurus</i>	Tétras sombre
<i>semitorquatus</i>	Carnifex à collier	<i>Tympanuchus</i>	
<i>Daptrius americanus</i>	Caracara à gorge rouge	<i>phasianellus</i>	Tétras à queue fine
	Caracara huppé	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Tétras des prairies
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Caracara huppé	<i>Tympanuchus</i>	
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Caracara à tête jaune	<i>pallidicinctus</i>	Tétras pâle
<i>Herpetotheres</i>		<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Dindon sauvage
<i>cachinnans</i>	Macagua rieur	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Dindon ocellé
<i>Falco tinunculus</i>	Faucon crécerelle	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Pintade de Numidie
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Crécerelle		
	d'Amérique	ODONTOPHORIDAE	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Faucon émerillon	<i>Dendrortyx barbatus</i>	Colin barbu
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Faucon hobereau	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>	Colin à longue queue
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Faucon aplomado	<i>Dendrortyx</i>	Colin à sourcils blancs
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Faucon des chauves-souris	<i>leucophrys</i>	Colin des montagnes
	Faucon orangé	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Colin écaillé
<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Faucon gerfaut	<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	Colin élégant
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Faucon pèlerin	<i>Callipepla douglasii</i>	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Faucon des prairies	<i>Callipepla</i>	
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>		<i>californica</i>	Colin de Californie
		<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	Colin de Gambel
CRACIDAE		<i>Philortyx fasciatus</i>	Colin barré
<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	Ortalide chacamel	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Colin de Virginie
<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	Ortalide à tête grise	<i>Colinus nigrogularis</i>	Colin à gorge noire
<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>	Ortalide à ventre roux	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	Colin huppé
	Ortalide à ventre marron	<i>Odontophorus</i>	
<i>Ortalis wagleri</i>	Ortalide de Wagler	<i>gujanensis</i>	Tocro de Guyane
<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	Ortalide à ventre blanc	<i>Odontophorus</i>	
<i>Ortalis leucogastra</i>		<i>melanotis</i>	Tocro à face noire
		<i>Odontophorus</i>	
<i>Penelope</i>		<i>dialeucos</i>	Tocro du Panama
<i>purpurascens</i>	Pénélope panachée	<i>Odontophorus</i>	
<i>Chamaepetes</i>		<i>leucolaemus</i>	Tocro à poitrine noire
<i>unicolor</i>	Pénélope unicolore	<i>Odontophorus</i>	
<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	Pénélope pajuil	<i>guttatus</i>	Tocro tacheté
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Oréophasse cornu	<i>Dactylortyx</i>	
<i>Crax rubra</i>	Grand Hocco	<i>thoracicus</i>	Colin chanteur
		<i>Cyrtonyx</i>	
PHASIANIDAE		<i>montezumae</i>	Colin arlequin
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Perdrix choukar	<i>Cyrtonyx ocellatus</i>	Colin ocellé
<i>Francolinus</i>		<i>Rhynchortyx cinctus</i>	Colin ceinturé
<i>pondicerianus</i>	Francolin gris		
<i>Francolinus</i>		RALLIDAE	
<i>francolinus</i>	Francolin noir	<i>Coturnicops</i>	
<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	Francolin d'Erckel	<i>noveboracensis</i>	Râle jaune
<i>Tetrao gallus</i>	Tétraogalle de l'Himalaya	<i>Micropygia</i>	
<i>himalayensis</i>		<i>schomburgkii</i>	Râle ocellé

<i>Laterallus ruber</i>	Râle roux	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Pluvier de Wilson
<i>Laterallus albigularis</i>	Râle à menton blanc	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Pluvier grand-gravelot
<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	Râle grêle		
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Râle noir	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Pluvier semipalmé
<i>Crex crex</i>	Râle des genêts	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Pluvier siffleur
<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Râle gris	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Pluvier petit-gravelot
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Râle élégant	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Pluvier kildir
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Râle de Virginie	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Pluvier montagnard
<i>Aramides axillaris</i>	Râle à cou roux	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Pluvier guignard
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Râle de Cayenne		
<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>	Râle concolore	HAEMATOPODIDAE	
<i>Porzana palmeri</i>	Marouette de Laysan	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Huîtrier pie
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Marouette ponctuée	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Huîtrier d'Amérique
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Marouette de Caroline	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Huîtrier de Bachman
<i>Porzana sandwichensis</i>	Marouette des Hawaï		
<i>Porzana flaviventer</i>	Marouette à sourcils blancs	RECURVIROSTRIDAE	
<i>Neocrex colombianus</i>	Râle de Colombie	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Échasse blanche
<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	Râle à bec peint	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Échasse d'Amérique
<i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i>	Râle de Zapata	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Avocette d'Amérique
<i>Pardirallus maculatus</i>	Râle tacheté		
<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	Talève violacée	JACANIDAE	
<i>Porphyryla flavirostris</i>	Talève favorite	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	Jacana du Mexique
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Gallinule poule-d'eau	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Jacana noir
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Foulque macroule		
<i>Fulica alai</i>	Foulque des Hawaï	SCOLOPACIDAE	
<i>Fulica americana</i>	Foulque d'Amérique	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Chevalier aboyeur
<i>Fulica caribaea</i>	Foulque à cachet blanc	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Grand Chevalier
		<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Petit Chevalier
HELIORNITHIDAE		<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Chevalier stagnatile
<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Grébifoulque d'Amérique	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Chevalier gambette
		<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Chevalier arlequin
EURYPYGIDAE		<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Chevalier sylvain
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Caurale soleil	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Chevalier cul-blanc
		<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Chevalier solitaire
ARAMIDAE		<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Chevalier semipalmé
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	Courlan brun	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	Chevalier errant
		<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Chevalier de Sibérie
GRUIDAE		<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Chevalier guignette
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Grue du Canada	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Chevalier grivelé
<i>Grus grus</i>	Grue cendrée	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Chevalier bargette
<i>Grus americana</i>	Grue blanche	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Maubèche des champs
		<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Courlis nain
BURHINIDAE		<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Courlis esquimau
<i>Burhinus bistratus</i>	Oedicnème bistré	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Courlis corlieu
		<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Courlis d'Alaska
CHARADRIIDAE		<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Courlis de Sibérie
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Vanneau huppé	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Courlis à bec grêle
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Vanneau téro	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Courlis cendré
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Pluvier argenté	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Courlis à long bec
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Pluvier doré	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Barge à queue noire
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Pluvier bronzé	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Barge hudsonienne
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pluvier fauve	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Barge rousse
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Pluvier de Mongolie		
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Pluvier d'Azara		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Pluvier à collier interrompu		

<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Barge marbrée	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Mouette atricille
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Tourneepierre à collier	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Mouette de Franklin
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	Tourneepierre noir	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Mouette pygmée
<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	Bécasseau du ressac	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Mouette riieuse
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Bécasseau de l'Anadyr	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Mouette de Bonaparte
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Bécasseau maubèche	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Goéland de Heermann
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Bécasseau sanderling	<i>Larus modestus</i>	Goéland gris
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Bécasseau semipalmé	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	Goéland siméon
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Bécasseau d'Alaska	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	Goéland à queue noire
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Bécasseau à col roux	<i>Larus canus</i>	Goéland cendré
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Bécasseau minute	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Goéland à bec cerclé
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Bécasseau de Temminck	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Goéland de Californie
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Bécasseau à longs doigts	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Goéland argenté
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Bécasseau minuscule	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Goéland leucophée
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Bécasseau à croupion blanc	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Goéland de Thayer
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Bécasseau de Baird	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Goéland arctique
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Bécasseau à poitrine cendrée	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Goéland brun
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Bécasseau à queue pointue	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	Goéland à manteau ardoisé
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Bécasseau violet	<i>Larus livens</i>	Goéland de Cortez
<i>Calidris pilocnemis</i>	Bécasseau des Aléoutiennes	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Goéland d'Audubon
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Bécasseau variable	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Goéland à ailes grises
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Bécasseau cocorli	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Goéland bourgmestre
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Bécasseau à échasses	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Goéland marin
<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Bécasseau spatule	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Mouette de Sabine
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Bécasseau falcinelle	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Mouette tridactyle
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Bécasseau roussâtre	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Mouette des brumes
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Combattant varié	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Mouette rosée
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Bécassin roux	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Mouette blanche
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Bécassin à long bec	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Sterne hansel
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Bécassine sourde	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Sterne caspienne
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Bécassine des marais	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Sterne royale
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Bécassine à queue pointue	<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Sterne élégante
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Bécasse des bois	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Sterne huppée
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Bécasse d'Amérique	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sterne caugek
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Phalarope de Wilson	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Sterne de Dougall
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Phalarope à bec étroit	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Sterne pierregarin
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Phalarope à bec large	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Sterne arctique
		<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Sterne de Forster
		<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Sterne naine
		<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Petite Sterne
		<i>Sterna supercilialis</i>	Sterne argentée
		<i>Sterna aleutica</i>	Sterne des Aléoutiennes
		<i>Sterna lunata</i>	Sterne à dos gris
		<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Sterne bridée
		<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sterne fuligineuse
		<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Sterne à gros bec
		<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Guifette leucoptère
		<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Guifette moustac
		<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Guifette noire
		<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Sterne inca
		<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Noddi brun
		<i>Anous minutus</i>	Noddi noir
		<i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>	Noddi bleu
		<i>Gygis alba</i>	Gygis blanche
		<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Bec-en-ciseaux noir
GLAREOLIDAE			
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Glaréole orientale		
LARIDAE			
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Grand Labbe		
<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	Labbe de McCormick		
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Labbe pomarin		
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Labbe parasite		
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Labbe à longue queue		

ALCIDAE

Alle alle
Uria aalge
Uria lomvia

Alca torda
Pinguinus impennis

Cephus grylle
Cephus columba
Brachyramphus
perdix

Brachyramphus
marmoratus

Brachyramphus
brevirostris

Synthliboramphus
hypoleucus

Synthliboramphus
craveri

Synthliboramphus
antiquus

Ptychoramphus
aleuticus

Aethia psittacula
Aethia pusilla

Aethia pygmaea
Aethia cristatella

Cerorhinca
monocerata

Fratercula arctica
Fratercula
corniculata

Fratercula cirrhata

PTEROCLIDIDAE [Incertae sedis]

Pterocles exustus Ganga à ventre brun

COLUMBIDAE

Columba livia
Columba cayennensis

Columba speciosa
Columba squamosa

Columba
leucocephala

Columba flavirostris
Columba inornata

Columba fasciata

Columba caribaea

Columba subvinacea
Columba nigrirostris

Streptopelia
orientalis

Streptopelia risoria
Streptopelia turtur

Streptopelia decaocto
Streptopelia
chinensis

Geopelia striata
Zenaida asiatica

Zenaida aurita

Mergule nain
Guillemot aarlette

Guillemot de
Brünnich

Petit Pingouin
Grand Pingouin

Guillemot à miroir
Guillemot colombin

Guillemot à long bec

Guillemot marbré

Guillemot de Kittlitz

Guillemot de Xantus

Guillemot de Craveri
Guillemot à cou
blanc

Starique de Cassin

Starique perroquet

Starique minuscule

Starique pygmée

Starique cristatelle

Macareux rhinocéros

Macareux moine

Macareux cornu

Macareux huppé

Zenaida auriculata

Zenaida macroura

Zenaida graysoni

Ectopistes

migratorius

Columbina inca

Columbina passerina

Columbina minuta

Columbina talpacoti

Claravis pretiosa

Claravis mondetoura

Leptotila verreauxi

Leptotila rufaxilla

Leptotila wellsi

Leptotila jamaicensis

Leptotila cassini

Geotrygon

veraguensis

Geotrygon chrysia

Geotrygon mystacea

Geotrygon albigacies

Geotrygon

chiriquensis

Geotrygon carrikeri

Geotrygon lawrencii

Geotrygon

costaricensis

Geotrygon goldmani

Geotrygon caniceps

Geotrygon versicolor

Geotrygon violacea

Geotrygon montana

Starnoenas

cianocephala

PSITTACIDAE

Melopsittacus

undulatus

Psittacula krameri

Pyrrhura picta

Pyrrhura hoffmanni

Myiopsitta monachus

Conuropsis

carolinensis

Aratinga holochlora

Aratinga strenua

Aratinga finschi

Aratinga chloroptera

Aratinga euops

Aratinga nana

Aratinga canicularis

Aratinga pertinax

Ara severa

Ara militaris

Ara ambigua

Ara chloropterus

Tourterelle oreillard

Tourterelle triste

Tourterelle de

Socorro

Tourte voyageuse

Colombe inca

Colombe à queue
noire

Colombe pygmée

Colombe rousse

Colombe bleutée

Colombe mondétour

Colombe de Verreaux

Colombe à front gris

Colombe de Grenade

Colombe de la

Jamaïque

Colombe de Cassin

Colombe de Veragua

Colombe à joues

blanches

Colombe à croissants

Colombe des nuages

Colombe du Chiriqui

Colombe de Tuxtla

Colombe de

Lawrence

Colombe du Costa

Rica

Colombe de

Goldman

Colombe de

Gundlach

Colombe versicolore

Colombe à nuque

violette

Colombe rouviolette

Colombe à tête bleue

Perruche ondulée

Perruche à collier

Conure versicolore

Conure de Hoffmann

Conure veuve

Conure de Caroline

Conure verte

Conure de Ridgway

Conure de Finsch

Conure maîtresse

Conure de Cuba

Conure naine

Conure à front rouge

Conure cuivrée

Ara vert

Ara militaire

Ara de Buffon

Ara chloroptère

<i>Ara macao</i>	Ara rouge	<i>Saurothera</i>	
<i>Ara tricolor</i>	Ara tricolore	<i>longirostris</i>	Tacco d'Hispaniola
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Ara bleu	<i>Saurothera vieilloti</i>	Tacco de Porto Rico
<i>Rhynchopsitta</i>		<i>Hyetornis rufigularis</i>	Piaye cabrite
<i>pachyrhyncha</i>	Conure à gros bec	<i>Hyetornis pluvialis</i>	Piaye de pluie
<i>Rhynchopsitta terrisi</i>	Conure à front brun	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Piaye écureuil
<i>Bolborhynchus</i>		<i>Piaya minuta</i>	Petit Piaye
<i>lineola</i>	Toui catherine	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Géocoucou tacheté
<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	Toui été	<i>Dromococcyx</i>	
<i>Forpus cyanopygius</i>	Toui du Mexique	<i>phasianellus</i>	Géocoucou faisan
<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>	Toui à lunettes	<i>Morococcyx</i>	Géocoucou de
<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Toui à menton d'or	<i>erythropygus</i>	Lesson
<i>Brotogeris</i>		<i>Geococcyx velox</i>	Géocoucou véloce
<i>versicolorus</i>	Toui à ailes variées	<i>Geococcyx</i>	
<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	Toui du Costa Rica	<i>californianus</i>	Grand Géocoucou
<i>Touit dilectissima</i>	Toui à front bleu	<i>Neomorphus</i>	Géocoucou de
<i>Pionopsitta pyrrhila</i>	Caïque de Bonaparte	<i>geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy
<i>Pionopsitta</i>		<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Ani des palétuviers
<i>haematotis</i>	Caïque à capuchon	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Ani à bec lisse
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Pione à tête bleue	<i>Crotophaga</i>	
<i>Pionus senilis</i>	Pione à couronne blanche	<i>sulcirostris</i>	Ani à bec cannelé
<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	Amazone à front blanc	TYTONIDAE	
<i>Amazona xantholora</i>	Amazone du Yucatan	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Effraie des clochers
<i>Amazona</i>		<i>Tyto glaucops</i>	Effraie d'Hispaniola
<i>leucocephala</i>	Amazone de Cuba	STRIGIDAE	
<i>Amazona collaria</i>	Amazone sasabé	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Petit-duc nain
<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	Amazone d'Hispaniola	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Petit-duc d'Orient
<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Amazone de Porto Rico	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Petit-duc des montagnes
<i>Amazona agilis</i>	Amazone verte	<i>Otus asio</i>	Petit-duc maculé
<i>Amazona</i>	Amazone à joues vertes	<i>Otus seductus</i>	Petit-duc du Balsas
<i>viridigenalis</i>	Amazone à couronne lilas	<i>Otus cooperi</i>	Petit-duc de Cooper
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Amazone diadème	<i>Otus trichopsis</i>	Petit-duc à moustaches
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Amazone poudrée	<i>Otus choliba</i>	Petit-duc choliba
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Amazone à tête jaune	<i>Otus barbarus</i>	Petit-duc bridé
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	Amazone à nuque d'or	<i>Otus guatemalae</i>	Petit-duc guatémaltèque
<i>Amazona</i>	Amazone à front jaune	<i>Otus clarkii</i>	Petit-duc de Clark
<i>auropalliata</i>	Amazone de Bouquet	<i>Otus nudipes</i>	Petit-duc de Porto Rico
<i>Amazona</i>	Amazone de Sainte- Lucie	<i>Otus lawrencii</i>	Petit-duc de Cuba
<i>ochrocephala</i>	Amazone de Saint- Vincent	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	Duc à aigrettes
<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	Amazone impériale	<i>Pulsatrix</i>	
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>		<i>perspicillata</i>	Chouette à lunettes
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>		<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Grand-duc d'Amérique
<i>Amazona imperialis</i>		<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Harfang des neiges
CUCULIDAE		<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Chouette épervière
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Coucou gris	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Chevêchette naine
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Coucou oriental	<i>Glaucidium jardinii</i>	Chevêchette des Andes
<i>Coccyzus</i>		<i>Glaucidium</i>	Chevêchette à tête grise
<i>erythrothalmus</i>	Coulicou à bec noir	<i>griseiceps</i>	Chevêchette du Tamaulipas
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Coulicou à bec jaune	<i>Glaucidium sanchezi</i>	Chevêchette du Colima
<i>Coccyzus euléri</i>	Coulicou d'Euler	<i>Glaucidium</i>	
<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Coulicou manioc	<i>palmarum</i>	Chevêchette brune
<i>Coccyzus ferrugineus</i>	Coulicou de Cocos	<i>Glaucidium</i>	Chevêchette de Cuba
<i>Coccyzus</i>		<i>brasilianum</i>	
<i>melacoryphus</i>	Coulicou de Vieillot	<i>Glaucidium</i>	
<i>Saurothera merlini</i>	Tacco de Cuba	<i>brasilianum</i>	
<i>Saurothera vetula</i>	Tacco de la Jamaïque	<i>Glaucidium siji</i>	

<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	Chevêchette des saguaros	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Engoulevent jotaka
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Chevêche des terriers	NYCTIBIIDAE	
<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Chouette mouchetée	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Grand Ibijau
<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Chouette à lignes noires	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Ibijau gris
<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Chouette tachetée	<i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i>	Ibijau jamaïcain
<i>Strix varia</i>	Chouette rayée	STEATORNITHIDAE	
<i>Strix fulvescens</i>	Chouette fauve	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Guacharo des cavernes
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Chouette lapone	APODIDAE	
<i>Asio otus</i>	Hibou moyen-duc	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Martinet sombre
<i>Asio stygius</i>	Hibou maître-bois	<i>Cypseloides storeri</i>	Martinet de Storer
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Hibou des marais	<i>Cypseloides cryptus</i>	Martinet à menton blanc
<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	Hibou strié	<i>Cypseloides cherriei</i>	Martinet à points blancs
<i>Pseudoscops grammicus</i>	Hibou de la Jamaïque	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Martinet à collier roux
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Nyctale de Tengmalm	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Martinet à collier blanc
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Petite Nyctale	<i>Streptoprocne semicollaris</i>	Martinet à nuque blanche
<i>Aegolius ridgwayi</i>	Nyctale immaculée	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Martinet ramoneur
CAPRIMULGIDAE		<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Martinet de Vaux
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	Engoulevent à queue courte	<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>	Martinet de Chapman
Chordeiles acutipennis	Engoulevent minime	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Martinet polioure
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Engoulevent d'Amérique	<i>Chaetura andrei</i>	Martinet d'André
<i>Chordeiles gundlachi</i>	Engoulevent pyramidig	<i>Chaetura spinicauda</i>	Martinet spinicauda
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Engoulevent pauraqué	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Martinet à croupion gris
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Engoulevent de Nuttall	<i>Chaetura martinica</i>	Martinet chiquesol
<i>Siphonorhis americanus</i>	Engoulevent de la Jamaïque	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	Martinet épineux
<i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i>	Engoulevent grouillécor	<i>Aerodramus bartschi</i>	Salangane de Guam
<i>Nyctiphrynus mcleodii</i>	Engoulevent aztèque	<i>Apus apus</i>	Martinet noir
<i>Nyctiphrynus yucatanicus</i>	Engoulevent du Yucatan	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Martinet de Sibérie
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Engoulevent ocellé	<i>Apus melba</i>	Martinet à ventre blanc
<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Engoulevent de Caroline	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	Martinet à gorge blanche
<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	Engoulevent roux	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Martinet de Cayenne
<i>Caprimulgus cubanensis</i>	Engoulevent peut-on-voir	<i>Panyptila sanctihieronymi</i>	Martinet de San Geronimo
<i>Caprimulgus salvini</i>	Engoulevent de Salvin	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	Martinet petit-rollé
<i>Caprimulgus badius</i>	Engoulevent maya	TROCHILIDAE	
<i>Caprimulgus ridgwayi</i>	Engoulevent de Ridgway	<i>Glaucis aenea</i>	Ermite bronzé
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Engoulevent bois-pourri	<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i>	Ermite hirsute
<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	Engoulevent de Porto Rico	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Ermite de Rucker
<i>Caprimulgus saturatus</i>	Engoulevent montagnard	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	Ermite vert
<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i>	Engoulevent coré	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Ermite à brins blancs
<i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i>	Engoulevent à queue étoilée	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>	Ermite anthophile
		<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	Ermite nain
		<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>	Bec-en-faucille aigle
		<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>	Colibri d'équateur
		<i>Doryfera ludovicæ</i>	Porte-lance de Louise

<i>Phaeochroa cuvieri</i>	Colibri de Cuvier	<i>Lepidopyga</i>	
<i>Campylopterus curvipennis</i>	Campyloptère à queue large	<i>coeruleogularis</i>	Colibri faux-saphir
<i>Campylopterus excellens</i>	Campyloptère de Wetmore	<i>Hylocharis grayi</i>	Saphir ulyssé
<i>Campylopterus rufus</i>	Campyloptère roux	<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>	Saphir d'Elicia
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>		<i>Hylocharis leucotis</i>	Saphir à oreilles blanches
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	Campyloptère violet	<i>Hylocharis xantusii</i>	Saphir de Xantus
<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Colibri jacobin	<i>Goldmania violiceps</i>	Colibri à calotte violette
<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Colibri de Delphine	<i>Goethalsia bella</i>	Colibri du Pirré
<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>	Mango de Prévost	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i>	Colibri à tête noire
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Mango à cravate noire	<i>Amazilia candida</i>	Ariane candide
<i>Anthracothorax veraguensis</i>	Mango de Veragua	<i>Amazilia luciae</i>	Ariane de Lucy
<i>Anthracothorax dominicus</i>	Mango doré	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	Ariane aimable
<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Mango vert	<i>Amazilia decora</i>	Ariane charmante
<i>Anthracothorax mango</i>	Mango de la Jamaïque	<i>Amazilia boucardi</i>	Ariane de Boucard
<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>	Colibri madère	<i>Amazilia cyanocephala</i>	Ariane à couronne azur
<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Colibri falle-vert	<i>Amazilia cyanifrons</i>	Ariane à front bleu
<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Colibri rubis-topaze	<i>Amazilia beryllina</i>	Ariane béryl
<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus</i>	Colibri huppé	<i>Amazilia cyanura</i>	Ariane à queue bleue
<i>Klais guimeti</i>	Colibri à tête violette	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Ariane de Sophie
<i>Abeillia abeillei</i>	Colibri d'Abeillé	<i>Amazilia edward</i>	Ariane d'Edward
<i>Lophornis brachylopha</i>	Coquette du Guerrero	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Ariane à ventre gris
<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>	Coquette de Delattre	<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	Ariane du Yucatan
<i>Lophornis helenae</i>	Coquette d'Hélène	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>	Ariane cannelle
<i>Lophornis adorabilis</i>	Coquette adorable	<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	Ariane à couronne violette
<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Coquette à queue fine	<i>Amazilia viridifrons</i>	Ariane à front vert
<i>Chlorostilbon auriceps</i>	Émeraude couronnée	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>	Colibri à épaulettes
<i>Chlorostilbon forficatus</i>	Émeraude de Cozumel	<i>Eupherusa cyanophrys</i>	Colibri d'Oaxaca
<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>	Émeraude de Canivet	<i>Eupherusa poliocerca</i>	Colibri du Guerrero
<i>Chlorostilbon assimilis</i>	Émeraude du Panama	<i>Eupherusa nigriventris</i>	Colibri à ventre noir
<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>	Émeraude de Ricord	<i>Elvira chionura</i>	Colibri elvire
<i>Chlorostilbon bracei</i>	Émeraude de New Providence	<i>Elvira cupreiceps</i>	Colibri à tête cuivrée
<i>Chlorostilbon swainsonii</i>	Émeraude d'Hispaniola	<i>Microchera albocoronata</i>	Colibri à coiffe blanche
<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Émeraude de Porto Rico	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	Colibri de Buffon
<i>Cyananthus sordidus</i>	Colibri sombre	<i>Chalybura urochrysia</i>	Colibri à queue bronzée
<i>Cyananthus latirostris</i>	Colibri circé	<i>Lampornis viridipallens</i>	Colibri vert-d'eau
<i>Cyanophaia bicolor</i>	Colibri à tête bleue	<i>Lampornis sybillae</i>	Colibri de Sybil
<i>Thalurania ridgwayi</i>	Dryade du Mexique	<i>Lampornis amethystinus</i>	Colibri à gorge améthyste
<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	Dryade couronnée	<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>	Colibri à gorge bleu
<i>Thalurania fannyi</i>	Dryade de Fanny	<i>Lampornis hemileucus</i>	Colibri à gorge lilas
<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	Colibri insigne	<i>Lampornis calolaema</i>	Colibri à gorge pourprée
<i>Damophila julie</i>	Colibri julie	<i>Lampornis castaneoventris</i>	Colibri à ventre châtain
		<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>	Colibri à gorge grenat
		<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Brillant fer-de-lance
		<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Colibri de Rivoli
		<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>	Ériane d'Auréli
		<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	Colibri féérique

<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Colibri corinne	<i>Todus mexicanus</i>	Todier de Porto Rico
<i>Heliomaster constantii</i>	Colibri de Constant	MOMOTIDAE	
<i>Calliphlox evelynae</i>	Colibri des Bahamas	<i>Hylomanes momotula</i>	Motmot nain
<i>Calliphlox bryantae</i>	Colibri magenta	<i>Aspatha gularis</i>	Motmot à gorge bleue
<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	Colibri de Mitchell	<i>Momotus mexicanus</i>	Motmot à tête rousse
<i>Doricha enicura</i>	Colibri à queue singulière	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Motmot houtouc
<i>Doricha eliza</i>	Colibri élise	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Motmot roux
<i>Tilmatura dupontii</i>	Colibri zémès	<i>Electron carinatum</i>	Motmot à bec caréné
<i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Colibri lucifer	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Motmot à bec large
<i>Calothorax pulcher</i>	Colibri charmant	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>	Motmot à sourcils bleus
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Colibri à gorge rubis		
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Colibri à gorge noire	ALCEDINIDAE	
<i>Mellisuga minima</i>	Colibri nain	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Martin-pêcheur à ventre roux
<i>Mellisuga helenae</i>	Colibri d'Helen	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Colibri d'Anna	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Martin-pêcheur d'Amazonie
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Colibri de Costa	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Martin-pêcheur vert
<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Colibri calliope	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Martin-pêcheur bicoloré
<i>Atthis heloisa</i>	Colibri héloïse	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	Martin-pêcheur nain
<i>Atthis ellioti</i>	Colibri d'Elliot		
<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Colibri à queue large	BUCCONIDAE	
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Colibri roux	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>	Tamatia barré
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Colibri d'Allen	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchus</i>	Tamatia à gros bec
<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	Colibri flammule	<i>Notharchus pectoralis</i>	Tamatia à plastron
<i>Selasphorus ardens</i>	Colibri ardent	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Tamatia pie
<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	Colibri scintillant	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	Tamatia de Lafresnaye
TROGONIDAE		<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>	Barbacou lancéolé
<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>	Trogon de Cuba	<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>	Barbacou à couronne rousse
<i>Priotelus roseigaster</i>	Trogon damoiseau	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	Barbacou à front blanc
<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>	Trogon à tête noire		
<i>Trogon citreolus</i>	Trogon citrin	GALBULIDAE	
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Trogon à queue blanche	<i>Brachygalba salmoni</i>	Jacamar sombre
<i>Trogon bairdii</i>	Trogon de Baird	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Jacamar à queue rousse
<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Trogon violacé	<i>Jacamerops aurea</i>	Grand Jacamar
<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>	Trogon montagnard		
<i>Trogon elegans</i>	Trogon élégant	RAMPHASTIDAE	
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Trogon rosalba	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>	Cabézon à calotte tachtée
<i>Trogon aurantiiventris</i>	Trogon à ventre orange	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Cabézon à tête rouge
<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Trogon aurore	<i>Semnornis frantzii</i>	Cabézon de Frantzius
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Trogon à queue noire	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Toucanet émeraude
<i>Trogon massena</i>	Trogon de Masséna	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Araçari à collier
<i>Trogon clathratus</i>	Trogon échelette	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>	Araçari de Frantzius
<i>Euptilotis neoxenus</i>	Trogon oreillard	<i>Selenidera spectabilis</i>	Toucanet à oreilles d'or
<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	Quetzal doré	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Toucan à carène
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Quetzal resplendissant		
UPUPIDAE			
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Huppe fasciée		
TODIDAE			
<i>Todus multicolor</i>	Todier de Cuba		
<i>Todus subulatus</i>	Todier à bec large		
<i>Todus angustirostris</i>	Todier à bec étroit		
<i>Todus todus</i>	Todier de la Jamaïque		

<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>	Toucan de Swainson	<i>Piculus auricularis</i>	Pic à tête grise
PICIDAE		<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Pic de Cayenne
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Torcol fourmilier	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Pic flamboyant
<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	Picumne olivâtre	<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Pic chrysoïde
<i>Nesocittes micromegas</i>	Picumne des Antilles	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	Pic de Fernandina
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Pic de Lewis	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>	Pic cannelle
<i>Melanerpes herminieri</i>	Pic de la Guadeloupe	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>	Pic roux
<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Pic de Porto Rico	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Pic ouentou
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Pic à tête rouge	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Grand Pic
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Pic glandivore	<i>Campephilus haematogaster</i>	Pic superbe
<i>Melanerpes chrysauchen</i>	Pic masqué	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Pic de Malherbe
<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Pic de Pucheran	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	Pic à bec clair
<i>Melanerpes striatus</i>	Pic d'Hispaniola	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Pic à bec ivoire
<i>Melanerpes radiolatus</i>	Pic de la Jamaïque	<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Pic impérial
<i>Melanerpes chrysogenys</i>	Pic élégant	FURNARIIDAE	
<i>Melanerpes hypopoli</i>	Pic alezan	<i>Synallaxis albens</i>	Synallaxe albane
<i>Melanerpes pygmaeus</i>	Pic du Yucatan	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>	Synallaxe ardoisé
<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	Pic à couronne rouge	<i>Synallaxis erythrothorax</i>	Synallaxe à poitrine rousse
<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	Pic des saguaros	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptis</i>	Synallaxe à face rouge
<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	Pic de Hoffman	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Synallaxe renard
<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	Pic à front doré	<i>Xenerpestes minlosi</i>	Queue-grise des feuilles
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Pic à ventre roux	<i>Premnoplex brunescens</i>	Anabassite tachetée
<i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i>	Pic à sourcils noirs	<i>Margarornis bellulus</i>	Anabassite superbe
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Pic de Williamson	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>	Anabassite rousse
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Pic maculé	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>	Anabate chamois
<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	Pic à nuque rouge	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>	Anabate forestier
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Pic à poitrine rouge	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	Anabate vergeté
<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>	Pic poignardé	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	Anabate à lunettes
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Pic épeiche	<i>Philydor fuscipennis</i>	Anabate à croupion roux
<i>Picoides scalaris</i>	Pic arlequin	<i>Philydor rufus</i>	Anabate roux
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Pic de Nuttall	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Anabate à gorge fauve
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Pic mineur	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>	Anabate rubigineux
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Pic chevelu	<i>Thripadectes rufobrunneus</i>	Anabate des ravins
<i>Picoides stricklandi</i>	Pic de Strickland	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Sittine brune
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Pic à face blanche	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Sittine striée
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Pic à tête blanche	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Sclérure à gorge rousse
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Pic tridactyle	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	Sclérure à gorge grise
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Pic à dos noir	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>	Sclérure écaillé
<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	Pic enfumé	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	Picerthie de Saint-Hilaire
<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	Pic à croupion rouge	DENDROCOLAPTIDAE	
<i>Piculus simplex</i>	Pic à ailes rousses	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Grimpar enfumé
<i>Piculus callopterus</i>	Pic bridé	<i>Dendrocincla anabatina</i>	Grimpar à ailes rousses
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Pic vert-doré		
<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	Pic or-olive		

<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>	Grimpar roux	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Grisin à ailes rousses
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Grimpar fauvette	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>	Grisin étoilé
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Grimpar à longue queue	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	Grisin de Cayenne
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Grimpar bec-en-coin	<i>Terenura callinota</i>	Grisin à croupion roux
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Grimpar géant	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	Grisin sombre
<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctihomae</i>	Grimpar vermiculé	<i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>	Grisin de jais
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Grimpar varié	<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>	Alapi à tête nue
<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	Grimpar talapiot	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>	Alapi à ventre blanc
<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Grimpar cacao	<i>Myrmeciza laemosticta</i>	Alapi tabac
<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>	Grimpar à bec ivoire	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i>	Alapi immaculé
<i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i>	Grimpar maillé	<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>	Fourmilier grivelé
<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	Grimpar tacheté	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	Palicour de Cayenne
<i>Lepidocolaptes leucogaster</i>	Grimpar givré	<i>Gymnopathys leucaspis</i>	Fourmilier à joues blanches
<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Grimpar de Souleyet	<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i>	Fourmilier ocellé
<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	Grimpar moucheté	FORMICARIIDAE	
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Grimpar à bec rouge	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Tétéma coq-de-bois
<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	Grimpar à bec brun	<i>Formicarius nigricapillus</i>	Tétéma à tête noire
		<i>Formicarius rufpectus</i>	Tétéma à poitrine rousse
		<i>Pittasoma michleri</i>	Grallaire à tête noire
THAMNOPHILIDAE		<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>	Grallaire écaillée
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Batara fascié	<i>Hylopezus perspicillatus</i>	Grallaire à lunettes
<i>Taraba major</i>	Grand Batara	<i>Hylopezus dives</i>	Grallaire buissonnière
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Batara rayé	<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i>	Grallaire ocrée
<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i>	Batara noir		
<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>	Batara capucin	RHINOCRYPTIDAE	
<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	Batara à nuque noire	<i>Scytalopus panamensis</i>	Mérulaxe du Panama
<i>Xenomnis setifrons</i>	Batara masqué	<i>Scytalopus chocoensis</i>	Mérulaxe du Choco
<i>Thamnistes anabatinius</i>	Batara rousset	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>	Mérulaxe argenté
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Batara gorgeret		
<i>Dysithamnus striaticeps</i>	Batara strié	TYRANNIDAE	
<i>Dysithamnus puncticeps</i>	Batara ponctué	<i>Ornithion semiflavum</i>	Tyranneau à ventre jaune
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Myrmidon pygmée	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillum</i>	Tyranneau à tête brune
<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>	Myrmidon du Surinam	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Tyranneau imberbe
<i>Myrmotherula fulviventris</i>	Myrmidon fauve	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Tyranneau passegris
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	Myrmidon à flancs blancs	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Tyranneau souris
<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Myrmidon ardoisé	<i>Nesotriccus ridgwayi</i>	Tyranneau de Cocos
		<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Tyranneau flavéole
		<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Tyranneau roitelet
		<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Élénie de Gaimard

<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	Élénie grise	<i>Terenotriccus</i>	Moucherolle
<i>Myiopagis cotta</i>	Élénie de la Jamaïque	<i>erythrurus</i>	rougequeue
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Élénie verdâtre	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	Moucherolle hérissé
<i>Elaenia martinica</i>	Élénie siffleuse	<i>Myiobius</i>	Moucherolle à
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Élénie à ventre jaune	<i>sulphureipygus</i>	croupion jaune
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Élénie menue	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	Moucherolle à queue noire
<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Élénie montagnarde	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Moucherolle fascié
<i>Elaenia fallax</i>	Élénie sara	<i>Lathrotriccus euléri</i>	Moucherolle d'Euler
<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Tyranneau des torrents	<i>Aphanotriccus</i>	Moucherolle à
<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Pipromorphe olive	<i>capitalis</i>	poitrine fauve
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Pipromorphe roussâtre	<i>Aphanotriccus audax</i>	Moucherolle à bec noir
<i>Leptopogon</i>	Pipromorphe à tête brune	<i>Xenotriccus</i>	
<i>amaurocephalus</i>		<i>callizonus</i>	Moucherolle ceinturé
<i>Leptopogon</i>	Pipromorphe à tête grise	<i>Xenotriccus</i>	
<i>superciliaris</i>		<i>mexicanus</i>	Moucherolle aztèque
<i>Phylloscartes</i>		<i>Mitrephanes</i>	
<i>flavovirens</i>	Tyranneau jaune-vert	<i>phaeocercus</i>	Moucherolle huppé
<i>Phylloscartes</i>	Tyranneau à sourcils roux	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Moucherolle à côtés olive
<i>superciliaris</i>		<i>Contopus pertinax</i>	Moucherolle de Coues
<i>Phyllomyias</i>		<i>Contopus lugubris</i>	Moucherolle ombré
<i>burmeisteri</i>	Tyranneau pattu	<i>Contopus ochraceus</i>	Moucherolle ocré
<i>Phyllomyias</i>		<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Pioui de l'Ouest
<i>griseiceps</i>	Tyranneau nain	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Pioui de l'Est
<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>	Tyranneau gobemoucheron	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Moucherolle cendré
<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>	Tyranneau des palétuviers	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	Moucherolle tête-fou
<i>Pseudotriccus</i>		<i>Contopus pallidus</i>	Moucherolle de la Jamaïque
<i>pelzelni</i>	Tyranneau bronzé	<i>Contopus</i>	Moucherolle
<i>Myiornis atricapillus</i>	Microtyran à calotte noire	<i>hispaniolensis</i>	d'Hispaniola
<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Microtyran chevelu	<i>Contopus latirostris</i>	Moucherolle gobemouche
<i>Lophotriccus pilaris</i>	Microtyran coiffé	<i>Empidonax</i>	Moucherolle à ventre jaune
<i>Oncostoma</i>	Tyranneau à bec courbe	<i>flaviventris</i>	
<i>cinereigulare</i>		<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Moucherolle vert
<i>Oncostoma</i>	Tyranneau de Lawrence	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Moucherolle des aulnes
<i>olivaceum</i>		<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Moucherolle des saules
<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i>	Todirostre de Desmarest	<i>Empidonax</i>	Moucherolle à gorge blanche
<i>Todirostrum</i>		<i>albigularis</i>	
<i>cinereum</i>	Todirostre familial	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Moucherolle tchébec
<i>Todirostrum</i>	Todirostre à tête noire	<i>Empidonax</i>	Moucherolle de Hammond
<i>nigriceps</i>		<i>hammondii</i>	
<i>Cnipodectes</i>	Platyrhynque brun	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Moucherolle gris
<i>subbrunneus</i>	Platyrhynque à bec court	<i>Empidonax</i>	
<i>Rhynchocyclus</i>		<i>oberholseri</i>	Moucherolle sombre
<i>brevirostris</i>		<i>Empidonax affinis</i>	Moucherolle des pins
<i>Rhynchocyclus</i>	Platyrhynque olivâtre	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Moucherolle côtier
<i>olivaceus</i>	Platyrhynque jaune- olive	<i>Empidonax</i>	Moucherolle des ravins
<i>Tolmomyias</i>		<i>occidentalis</i>	
<i>sulphurescens</i>	Platyrhynque à miroir	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	Moucherolle jaunâtre
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Platyrhynque à queue courte	<i>Empidonax fulvifrons</i>	Moucherolle beige
<i>Platyrrinchus</i>	Platyrhynque à moustaches	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>	Moucherolle à tête noire
<i>cancrominus</i>	Platyrhynque à tête d'or	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Moucherolle noir
<i>Platyrrinchus</i>		<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Moucherolle phébi
<i>mystaceus</i>		<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Moucherolle à ventre roux
<i>Platyrrinchus</i>		<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Moucherolle vermillon
<i>coronatus</i>	Moucherolle royal		
<i>Onychorhynchus</i>			
<i>coronatus</i>			

<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	Moucherolle pie	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Tyran à longue queue
<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Moucherolle à longs brins	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Tyran des savanes
<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	Moucherolle querelleur	INCERTAE SEDIS	
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Attila à croupion jaune	<i>Sapayoa aenigma</i>	Sapayoa à bec large
<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	Tyran siffleur	<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	Antriade turdoïde
<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>	Aulia roux	<i>Piprites griseiceps</i>	Piprite à tête grise
<i>Myiarchus yucatanensis</i>	Tyran du Yucatan	<i>Lipaugus unirufus</i>	Piauhau roux
<i>Myiarchus barbirostris</i>	Tyran triste	<i>Laniocera rufescens</i>	Aulia tacheté
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Tyran olivâtre	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Bécarde barrée
<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	Tyran du Panama	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Bécarde cendrée
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Tyran à gorge cendrée	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Bécarde cannelle
<i>Myiarchus nuttingi</i>	Tyran de Nutting	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	Bécarde à ailes blanches
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Tyran huppé	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	Bécarde pie
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Tyran de Wied	<i>Pachyramphus major</i>	Bécarde du Mexique
<i>Myiarchus nugator</i>	Tyran bavard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	Bécarde à gorge rose
<i>Myiarchus validus</i>	Tyran à queue rousse	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>	Bécarde unicolore
<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	Tyran de La Sagra	<i>Pachyramphus niger</i>	Bécarde de la Jamaïque
<i>Myiarchus stolidus</i>	Tyran grosse-tête	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Tityre masqué
<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Tyran de Porto Rico	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Tityre à tête noire
<i>Myiarchus oberi</i>	Tyran janeau	COTINGIDAE	
<i>Deltarhynchus flammulatus</i>	Tyran flammé	<i>Cotinga amabilis</i>	Cotinga céleste
<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	Tyran licteur	<i>Cotinga ridgwayi</i>	Cotinga turquoise
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Tyran quiquivi	<i>Cotinga nattererii</i>	Cotinga bleu
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Tyran pitangua	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i>	Cotinga blanc
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Tyran de Cayenne	<i>Carpodectes antoniae</i>	Cotinga à bec jaune
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Tyran sociable	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	Cotinga neigeux
<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Tyran à tête grise	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Coracine noire
<i>Conopias albobittata</i>	Tyran diadème	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	Coracine ombrelle
<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>	Tyran à ventre d'or	<i>Procnias tricarunculata</i>	Araponga tricarunculé
<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Tyran à casque d'or	PIPRIDAE	
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Tyran audacieux	<i>Chloropipo holochlora</i>	Manakin vert
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Tyran tigré	<i>Manacus candei</i>	Manakin à col blanc
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Tyran pirate	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	Manakin à col orange
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Tyran tacheté	<i>Manacus vitellinus</i>	Manakin à col d'or
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tyran mélancolique	<i>Corapipo altera</i>	Manakin à fraise
<i>Tyrannus couchii</i>	Tyran de Couch	<i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i>	Manakin lancéolé
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Tyran de Cassin	<i>Chiroxiphia linearis</i>	Manakin fastueux
<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	Tyran à bec épais	<i>Pipra pipra</i>	Manakin à tête blanche
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Tyran de l'Ouest	<i>Pipra coronata</i>	Manakin à tête bleue
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Tyran tritri	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	Manakin à tête d'or
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Tyran gris	<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	Manakin à cuisses jaunes
<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	Tyran tête-police	OXYRUNCIDAE	
<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	Tyran géant	<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>	Oxyrynque huppé
		MELIPHAGIDAE	
		<i>Moho braccatus</i>	Moho de Kauai
		<i>Moho apicalis</i>	Moho d'Oahu

<i>Moho bishopi</i>	Moho de Bishop	<i>Calocitta colliei</i>	Geai à face noire
<i>Moho nobilis</i>	Moho d'Hawaï	<i>Calocitta formosa</i>	Geai à face blanche
<i>Chaetoptila angustipluma</i>	Mélimphage kioéa	<i>Cyanocorax dickeyi</i>	Geai panaché
		<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	Geai à poitrine noire
		<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Geai vert
		<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>	Geai enfumé
LANIIDAE		<i>Cyanocorax melanocyanus</i>	Geai houppé
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Pie-grièche brune	<i>Cyanocorax sanblasianus</i>	Geai de San Blas
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Pie-grièche migratrice	<i>Cyanocorax yucatanicus</i>	Geai du Yucatan
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Pie-grièche grise	<i>Cyanocorax beecheii</i>	Geai à dos violet
VIREONIDAE		<i>Cyanolyca cucullata</i>	Geai couronné
<i>Vireo brevipennis</i>	Viréo ardoisé	<i>Cyanolyca pumilo</i>	Geai à gorge noire
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	Viréo aux yeux blancs	<i>Cyanolyca nana</i>	Geai nain
<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	Viréo à bec fort	<i>Cyanolyca argentigula</i>	Geai à gorge argentée
<i>Vireo pallens</i>	Viréo des mangroves	<i>Cyanolyca mirabilis</i>	Geai masqué
<i>Vireo bairdi</i>	Viréo de Cozumel	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Geai à gorge blanche
<i>Vireo caribaeus</i>	Viréo de San Andrés	<i>Aphelocoma insularis</i>	Geai de Santa Cruz
<i>Vireo modestus</i>	Viréo de la Jamaïque	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Geai buissonnier
<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>	Viréo de Cuba	<i>Aphelocoma ultramarina</i>	Geai du Mexique
<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Viréo de Porto Rico	<i>Aphelocoma unicolor</i>	Geai unicolore
<i>Vireo nanus</i>	Viréo d'Hispaniola	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Geai des pinèdes
<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Viréo de Bell	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Cassenois d'Amérique
<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	Viréo à tête noire	<i>Pica pica</i>	Pie bavarde
<i>Vireo nelsoni</i>	Viréo nain	<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	Pie à bec jaune
<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Viréo gris	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Choucas des tours
<i>Vireo osburni</i>	Viréo d'Osburn	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Corneille d'Amérique
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Viréo à gorge jaune	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	Corneille d'Alaska
<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	Viréo plombé	<i>Corvus palmarum</i>	Corneille palmiste
<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Viréo de Cassin	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>	Corneille de Cuba
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Viréo à tête bleue	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	Corneille d'Hispaniola
<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	Viréo à ailes jaunes	<i>Corvus jamaicensis</i>	Corneille de la Jamaïque
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Viréo de Hutton	<i>Corvus imparatus</i>	Corneille du Mexique
<i>Vireo hypochryseus</i>	Viréo doré	<i>Corvus sinaloa</i>	Corneille du Sinaloa
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Viréo mélodieux	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Corneille de rivage
<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Viréo à calotte brune	<i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	Corneille d'Hawaï
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Viréo de Philadelphie	<i>Corvus cryptoleucus</i>	Corbeau à cou blanc
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Viréo aux yeux rouges	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Grand Corbeau
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Viréo jaune-verdâtre		
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Viréo à moustaches	MONARCHIDAE	
<i>Vireo magister</i>	Viréo du Yucatan	<i>Chasiempis sandwichensis</i>	Monarque élépaño
<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	Viréon à pattes claires		
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	Viréon à calotte rousse	ALAUDIDAE	
<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>	Viréon à front d'or	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Alouette des champs
<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	Viréon menu	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Alouette hausse-col
<i>Vireolanius melitophrys</i>	Smaragdan ceinturé		
<i>Vireolanius pulchellus</i>	Smaragdan émeraude	HIRUNDINIDAE	
<i>Vireolanius eximius</i>	Smaragdan à sourcils jaunes	<i>Progne subis</i>	Hirondelle noire
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Sourciroux mélodieux	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	Hirondelle de Cuba
		<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Hirondelle à ventre blanc
CORVIDAE		<i>Progne sinaloa</i>	Hirondelle du Sinaloa
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Mésangeai du Canada		
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Geai de Steller		
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Geai bleu		

<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Hirondelle chalybée	TROGLODYTIDAE	
<i>Progne elegans</i>	Hirondelle gracieuse	<i>Donacobius</i>	
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Hirondelle tapère	<i>atricapillus</i>	Troglodyte à miroir
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Hirondelle bicolor	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte à tête
<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	Hirondelle des mangroves	<i>albobrunneus</i>	blanche
<i>Tachycineta euchysea</i>	Hirondelle dorée	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte zoné
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Hirondelle à face blanche	<i>zonatus</i>	
<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Hirondelle des Bahamas	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte zébré
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Hirondelle bleu et blanc	<i>megalopterus</i>	
<i>Notiochelidon pileata</i>	Hirondelle à tête noire	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte géant
<i>Neochelidon tibialis</i>	Hirondelle à cuisses blanches	<i>chiapensis</i>	Troglodyte à nuque rousse
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Hirondelle à ailes hérissées	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte tacheté
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Hirondelle à gorge rousse	<i>rufinucha</i>	Troglodyte de Boucard
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Hirondelle de rivage	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte du Yucatan
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Hirondelle à front blanc	<i>yucatanicus</i>	
<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	Hirondelle à front brun	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	Troglodyte des cactus
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirondelle rustique	<i>brunneicapillus</i>	Troglodyte des rochers
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Hirondelle de fenêtre	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Troglodyte des canyons
PARIDAE		<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Mésange de Caroline	<i>Hylorchilus</i>	
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Mésange à tête noire	<i>sumichrasti</i>	Troglodyte à bec fin
<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Mésange de Gambel	<i>Hylorchilus navai</i>	Troglodyte de Nava
<i>Poecile sclateri</i>	Mésange grise	<i>Thryothorus spadix</i>	Troglodyte moine
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Mésange à dos marron	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte à gorge noire
<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Mésange à tête brune	<i>atrogularis</i>	
<i>Poecile cinctus</i>	Mésange lapone	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte à ventre noir
<i>Baeolophus wollweberi</i>	Mésange arlequin	<i>fasciatoventris</i>	
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Mésange unicolore	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte à calotte noire
<i>Baeolophus griseus</i>	Mésange des pinèdes	<i>nigricapillus</i>	
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Mésange bicolor	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte des ruisseaux
REMIZIDAE		<i>semibadius</i>	
<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	Auripare verdin	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte balafré
AEGITHALIDAE		<i>leucopogon</i>	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Mésange buissonnière	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte flammé
SITTIDAE		<i>thoracicus</i>	Troglodyte des halliers
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Sittelle à poitrine rousse	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte à poitrine tachetée
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Sittelle à poitrine blanche	<i>rufalbus</i>	Troglodyte rufalbin
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Sittelle pygmée	<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte du Sinaloa
<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Sittelle à tête brune	<i>sinaloa</i>	
CERTHIIDAE		<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte barré
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Grimpereau brun	<i>pleurostictus</i>	Troglodyte de Caroline
		<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte joyeux
		<i>ludovicianus</i>	Troglodyte à face pâle
		<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte modeste
		<i>felix</i>	Troglodyte de Bewick
		<i>Thryothorus</i>	Troglodyte de Socorro
		<i>leucotis</i>	Troglodyte de Zapata
		<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Troglodyte familial
		<i>Thryomanes sissonii</i>	
		<i>Ferminia cerverae</i>	
		<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	

<i>Troglodytes tanneri</i>	Troglodyte de Clarion	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>	Gobemoucheron à face blanche
<i>Troglodytes rufociliatus</i>	Troglodyte à sourcils roux	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Gobemoucheron tropical
<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	Troglodyte ocré	<i>Polioptila schistaceigula</i>	Gobemoucheron ardoisé
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Troglodyte mignon	MUSCICAPIDAE	
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Troglodyte à bec court	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Gobemouche narcissse
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Troglodyte des marais	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Gobemouche mugimaki
<i>Uropsila leucogastra</i>	Troglodyte à ventre blanc	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Gobemouche nain
<i>Thryorhynchus browni</i>	Troglodyte des volcans	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Gobemouche de Sibérie
<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	Troglodyte à poitrine blanche	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Gobemouche à taches grises
<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Troglodyte à poitrine grise	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Gobemouche brun
<i>Microcerculus philomela</i>	Troglodyte philomèle	TURDIDAE	
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Troglodyte siffleur	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Rossignol calliope
<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	Troglodyte chanteur	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Gorgebleue à miroir
CINCLIDAE		<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Rossignol bleu
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Cinacle d'Amérique	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Rossignol à flancs roux
PYCNONOTIDAE		<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Shama à croupion blanc
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Bulbul à ventre rouge	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Traquet motteux
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Bulbul orphée	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Tarier pâte
REGULIDAE		<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Merlebleu de l'Est
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Roitelet à couronne dorée	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Merlebleu de l'Ouest
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Roitelet à couronne rubis	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Merlebleu azuré
SYLVIIDAE		<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Solitaire de Townsend
<i>Cettia diphone</i>	Bouscarle chanteuse	<i>Myadestes</i>	
<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	Locustelle de Middendorff	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>	Solitaire à dos brun
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Locustelle lancéolée	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>	Solitaire de Cuba
<i>Acrocephalus familiaris</i>	Rousserolle obscure	<i>Myadestes genibarbis</i>	Solitaire siffleur
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Pouillot siffleur	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>	Solitaire masqué
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Pouillot brun	<i>Myadestes coloratus</i>	Solitaire varié
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Pouillot boréal	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>	Solitaire ardoisé
<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	Microbate cendré	<i>Myadestes myadestinus</i>	Solitaire kamao
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Microbate à long bec	<i>Myadestes woahensis</i>	Solitaire d'Oahu
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Gobemoucheron gris-bleu	<i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i>	Solitaire de Lanai
<i>Polioptila lembeyei</i>	Gobemoucheron de Cuba	<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>	Solitaire d'Hawaï
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	Gobemoucheron de Californie	<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Solitaire puaihoi
<i>Polioptila melanura</i>	Gobemoucheron à queue noire	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	Grive à bec noir
<i>Polioptila nigriceps</i>	Gobemoucheron à coiffe noire	<i>Catharus</i>	
		<i>aurantiiostris</i>	Grive à bec orange
		<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	Grive ardoisée
		<i>Catharus occidentalis</i>	Grive roussâtre
		<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	Grive à calotte rousse
		<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	Grive à tête noire
		<i>Catharus dryas</i>	Grive tavelée
		<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Grive fauve
		<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Grive à joues grises
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Grive de Bicknell
		<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Grive à dos olive
		<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Grive solitaire
		<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Grive des bois
		<i>Turdus merula</i>	Merle noir
		<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Merle obscur
		<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Grive de Naumann

<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Grive litorne	<i>Melanotis hypoleucus</i>	Moqueur bleu et blanc
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Grive mauvis	<i>Margarops fuscus</i>	Moqueur grivotte
<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	Merle fuligineux	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Moqueur corossol
<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>	Merle enfumé	<i>Cincotheria ruficauda</i>	Trembleur brun
<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	Merle de montagne	<i>Cincotheria gutturalis</i>	Trembleur gris
<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	Merle cacao	STURNIDAE	
<i>Turdus obsoletus</i>	Merle cul-blanc	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Étourneau sansonnet
<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Merle fauve	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Martin triste
<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	Merle à lunettes	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Martin huppé
<i>Turdus jamaicensis</i>	Merle aux yeux blancs	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Mainate religieux
<i>Turdus assimilis</i>	Merle à gorge blanche	PRUNELLIDAE	
<i>Turdus rufopalliatus</i>	Merle à dos roux	<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Accenteur montanella
<i>Turdus rufitorques</i>	Merle à col roux	MOTACILLIDAE	
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Merle d'Amérique	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Bergeronnette printanière
<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	Merle de La Selle	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Bergeronnette citrine
<i>Turdus aurantius</i>	Merle à miroir	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Bergeronnette des ruisseaux
<i>Turdus ravidus</i>	Merle de Grande Caïman	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Bergeronnette grise
<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	Merle vantard	<i>Motacilla lugens</i>	Bergeronnette lugubre
<i>Cichlherminia lherminieri</i>	Grive à pieds jaunes	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Pipit des arbres
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Grive à collier	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Pipit à dos olive
<i>Ridgwayia pinicola</i>	Grive aztèque	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pipit de la Petchora
TIMALIIDAE		<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Pipit à gorge rousse
<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Garrulaxe à plastron	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Pipit d'Amérique
<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Garrulaxe hoamy	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Pipit de Sprague
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Léiothrix jaune	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Pipit jaunâtre
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Cama brune	BOMBYCILLIDAE	
ZOSTEROPIDAE		<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Jaseur boréal
<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Zostérops du Japon	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Jaseur d'Amérique
MIMIDAE		PTILOGONATIDAE	
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Moqueur chat	<i>Phainoptila melanoxantha</i>	Phénoptile noir et jaune
<i>Melanoptila glabrirostris</i>	Moqueur noir	<i>Ptilogonys cinereus</i>	Ptilogon cendré
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Moqueur polyglotte	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>	Ptilogon à longue queue
<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Moqueur des savanes	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phénopeple luisant
<i>Mimus gundlachi</i>	Moqueur des Bahamas	DULIDAE	
<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Moqueur des armoises	<i>Dulus dominicus</i>	Esclave palmiste
<i>Mimodes graysoni</i>	Moqueur de Socorro	PEUCEDRAMIDAE	
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Moqueur roux	<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>	Fauvine des pins
<i>Toxostoma longirostre</i>	Moqueur à long bec	PARULIDAE	
<i>Toxostoma guttatum</i>	Moqueur de Cozumel	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Paruline de Bachman
<i>Toxostoma cinereum</i>	Moqueur gris	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Paruline à ailes bleues
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Moqueur de Bendire	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Paruline à ailes dorées
<i>Toxostoma ocellatum</i>	Moqueur ocellé	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Paruline obscure
<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>	Moqueur à bec courbe	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Paruline verdâtre
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	Moqueur de Californie	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Paruline à joues grises
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	Moqueur cul-roux		
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Moqueur de Le Conte		
<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>	Moqueur gorge-blanche		
<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>	Moqueur bleu		

<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Paruline de Virginia	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Paruline à gorge grise
<i>Vermivora crissalis</i>	Paruline de Colima		
<i>Vermivora luciae</i>	Paruline de Lucy	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Paruline triste
<i>Parula gutturalis</i>	Paruline embrasée	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	Paruline des buissons
<i>Parula superciliosa</i>	Paruline à croissant	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Paruline masquée
<i>Parula americana</i>	Paruline à collier	<i>Geothlypis beldingi</i>	Paruline de Belding
<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Paruline à joues noires	<i>Geothlypis flavovellata</i>	Paruline à couronne jaune
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Paruline jaune	<i>Geothlypis rostrata</i>	Paruline des Bahamas
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Paruline à flancs marron	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Paruline des bambous
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Paruline à tête cendrée	<i>Geothlypis speciosa</i>	Paruline à face noire
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Paruline tigrée	<i>Geothlypis nelsoni</i>	Paruline de Nelson
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Paruline bleue	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Paruline équatoriale
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Paruline à croupion jaune	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	Paruline à calotte grise
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Paruline grise	<i>Microligea palustris</i>	Paruline aux yeux rouges
<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Paruline à dos noir	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>	Paruline de Fernandina
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Paruline à gorge noire	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>	Paruline d'Orient
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Paruline de Townsend	<i>Leucopeza semperi</i>	Paruline pied-blanc
<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	Paruline à tête jaune	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Paruline à capuchon
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Paruline à gorge orangée	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Paruline à calotte noire
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Paruline à gorge jaune	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Paruline du Canada
<i>Dendroica graciae</i>	Paruline de Grace	<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	Paruline à face rouge
<i>Dendroica adelaidae</i>	Paruline d'Adélaïde	<i>Ergaticus ruber</i>	Paruline rouge
<i>Dendroica pityophila</i>	Paruline à calotte verte	<i>Ergaticus versicolor</i>	Paruline à tête rose
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Paruline des pins	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>	Paruline à ailes blanches
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Paruline de Kirtland	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Paruline ardoisée
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Paruline des prés	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	Paruline ceinturée
<i>Dendroica vitellina</i>	Paruline des Caïmans	<i>Euthlypis lachrymosa</i>	Paruline des rochers
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Paruline à couronne rousse	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Paruline à couronne dorée
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Paruline à poitrine baie	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	Paruline à calotte rousse
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Paruline rayée	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>	Paruline à sourcils dorés
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Paruline azurée	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>	Paruline sombre
<i>Dendroica plumbea</i>	Paruline caféïette	<i>Basileuterus ignotus</i>	Paruline du Pirré
<i>Dendroica pharetra</i>	Paruline de la Jamaïque	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Paruline triligne
<i>Dendroica angelae</i>	Paruline d'Angela	<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Paruline à croupion fauve
<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	Paruline de Saint-Vincent	<i>Zeledonia coronata</i>	Paruline de Zeledon
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Paruline noir et blanc	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Paruline polyglotte
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Paruline flamboyante	<i>Granatellus venustus</i>	Paruline multicolore
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Paruline orangée	<i>Granatellus sallaei</i>	Paruline à plastron
<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	Paruline vermivore	<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	Paruline quatre-yeux
<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Paruline de Swainson		
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Paruline couronnée	COEREBIDAE	
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Paruline des ruisseaux	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Sucrier à ventre jaune
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Paruline hochequeue		
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Paruline du Kentucky	THRAUPIDAE	
		<i>Conirostrum leucogenys</i>	Conirostre oreillard
		<i>Nesospingus speculiferus</i>	Tangara de Porto Rico

<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	Tangara des buissons	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>	Tangara du Costa Rica
<i>Chlorospingus tacarcunae</i>	Tangara du Tacarcuna	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	Tangara flamboyant
<i>Chlorospingus inornatus</i>	Tangara du Pirré	<i>Spindalis zena</i>	Tangara à tête rayée
<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	Tangara à sourcils brisés	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Tangara évêque
<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Tangara à gorge jaune	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>	Tangara à miroir jaune
<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Tangara à gorge grise	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Tangara des palmiers
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Tangara à dos jaune	<i>Bangsia arcae</i>	Tangara jaune et bleu
<i>Chrysothlypis chrysmelaena</i>	Tangara loriot	<i>Euphonia jamaica</i>	Organiste de la Jamaïque
<i>Phaenicophilus palmarum</i>	Tangara à couronne noire	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>	Organiste de brousse
<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>	Tangara quatre-yeux	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	Organiste à calotte jaune
<i>Calyptophilus tertius</i>	Tangara de Wetmore	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Organiste à bec épais
<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	Tangara cornichon	<i>Euphonia</i>	Organiste à gorge jaune
<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>	Tangara quéo	<i>hirundinacea</i>	Organiste louis-d'or
<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	Tangara obscur	<i>Euphonia musica</i>	
<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	Tangara olive	<i>Euphonia elegantissima</i>	Organiste à capuchon
<i>Chlorothraupis olivacea</i>	Tangara à lunettes	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>	Organiste cul-roux
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Tangara à tête grise	<i>Euphonia imitans</i>	Organiste moucheté
<i>Lanio aurantius</i>	Tangara à gorge noire	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	Organiste olive
<i>Lanio leucothorax</i>	Tangara à gorge blanche	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	Organiste cul-blanc
<i>Heterospingus rubrifrons</i>	Tangara à croupion jaune	<i>Euphonia anae</i>	Organiste à couronne rousse
<i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i>	Tangara à sourcils roux	<i>Euphonia</i>	Organiste à ventre orange
<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Tangara à épaulettes blanches	<i>xanthogaster</i>	
<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Tangara de Delattre	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>	Organiste à col jaune
<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Tangara à galons blancs	<i>Chlorophonia occipitalis</i>	Organiste à calotte bleue
<i>Habia rubica</i>	Tangara à couronne rouge	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	Organiste à sourcils jaunes
<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	Tangara à gorge rouge	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	Calliste gris
<i>Habia atrimaxillaris</i>	Tangara à joues noires	<i>Tangara cabanisi</i>	Calliste azuré
<i>Piranga roseogularis</i>	Tangara à gorge rose	<i>Tangara palmeri</i>	Calliste or-gris
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Tangara orangé	<i>Tangara florida</i>	Calliste émeraude
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Tangara vermillon	<i>Tangara</i>	
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Tangara écarlate	<i>icterocephala</i>	Calliste safran
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Tangara à tête rouge	<i>Tangara guttata</i>	Calliste tiqueté
<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	Tangara à dos rayé	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Calliste rouverdin
<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	Tangara bifascié	<i>Tangara lavinia</i>	Calliste à ailes rousses
<i>Piranga erythrocephala</i>	Tangara érythrocéphale	<i>Tangara cucullata</i>	Calliste dos-bleu
<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>	Tangara ceinturé	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Calliste à coiffé d'or
<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	Tangara à dos rouge	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	Calliste pailleté
<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	Tangara à croupion rouge	<i>Tangara fucosa</i>	Calliste à nuque verte
		<i>Dacnis venusta</i>	Dacnis à cuisses rouges
		<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Dacnis bleu
		<i>Dacnis viguieri</i>	Dacnis vert
		<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Guit-guit émeraude
		<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>	Guit-guit brillant
		<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Guit-guit céruleen
		<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Guit-guit saï
		<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Tersine hirondelle
		EMBERIZIDAE	
		<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Jacarini noir
		<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	Sporophile ardoisé
		<i>Sporophila americana</i>	Sporophile variable

<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	Sporophile à col blanc	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Tohi tacheté
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Sporophile à ventre jaune	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Tohi à flancs roux
<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Sporophile petit-louis	<i>Pipilo albicollis</i>	Tohi à gorge blanche
<i>Oryzoborus nuttingi</i>	Sporophile de Nutting	<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	Tohi des canyons
<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>	Sporophile à bec fort	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	Tohi de Californie
<i>Amaurospiza concolor</i>	Sporophile bleu	<i>Pipilo aberti</i>	Tohi d'Abert
<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>	Sporophile négrito	<i>Aimophila ruficauda</i>	Bruant ligné
<i>Tiaris canora</i>	Sporophile petit-chanteur	<i>Aimophila humeralis</i>	Bruant à plastron
<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Sporophile grand-chanteur	<i>Aimophila mystacalis</i>	Bruant à moustaches
<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>	Sporophile cici	<i>Aimophila sumichrasti</i>	Bruant à queue rousse
<i>Loxipasser anoxanthus</i>	Sporophile mantelé	<i>Aimophila carpalis</i>	Bruant à épaulettes
<i>Loxigilla portoricensis</i>	Sporophile de Porto Rico	<i>Aimophila cassinii</i>	Bruant de Cassin
<i>Loxigilla violacea</i>	Sporophile petit-coq	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bruant des pinèdes
<i>Loxigilla noctis</i>	Sporophile rougegorge	<i>Aimophila botterii</i>	Bruant de Botteri
<i>Euneornis campestris</i>	Pique-orange de la Jamaïque	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Bruant à calotte fauve
<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	Moisson pied-blanc	<i>Aimophila rufescens</i>	Bruant roussâtre
<i>Pinaroloxias inornata</i>	Spizin de Cocos	<i>Aimophila notosticta</i>	Bruant d'Oaxaca
<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>	Haplospize ardoisé	<i>Aimophila quinquestriata</i>	Bruant pentaligne
<i>Acanthidops bairdii</i>	Bec-en-cheville gris	<i>Oriturus superciliosus</i>	Bruant rayé
<i>Diglossa baritula</i>	Perceflueur cannelle	<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>	Bruant de Zapata
<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	Perceflueur ardoisé	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	Bruant hudsonien
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Sicale bouton-d'or	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Bruant familial
<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	Sicale des savanes	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Bruant des plaines
<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Grand Tardivole	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Bruant de Brewer
<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Paroare huppé	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Bruant des champs
<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	Paroare à bec jaune	<i>Spizella wortheni</i>	Bruant de Worthen
<i>Lysurus crassirostris</i>	Tohi masqué	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Bruant à menton noir
<i>Pseliophorus tibialis</i>	Tohi à cuisses jaunes	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Bruant vespéral
<i>Pseliophorus luteoviridis</i>	Tohi jaune-vert	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Bruant à joues marron
<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	Tohi à grands pieds	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Bruant à gorge noire
<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>	Tohi à calotte blanche	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Bruant de Bell
<i>Atlapetes pileatus</i>	Tohi à calotte rousse	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Bruant noir et blanc
<i>Buarremon brunneinuchus</i>	Tohi à nuque brune	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Bruant des prés
<i>Buarremon virenticeps</i>	Tohi à raies vertes	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Bruant sauterelle
<i>Buarremon torquatus</i>	Tohi à tête rayée	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Bruant de Baird
<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>	Tohi à bec orange	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Bruant de Henslow
<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>	Tohi olive	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Bruant de Le Conte
<i>Arremonops chloronotus</i>	Tohi à dos vert	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Bruant de Nelson
<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Tohi ligné	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	Bruant à queue aiguë
<i>Melozone kieneri</i>	Tohi de Kiener	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	Bruant maritime
<i>Melozone biarctatum</i>	Tohi à face blanche	<i>Xenospiza baileyi</i>	Bruant des sierras
<i>Melozone leucotis</i>	Tohi oreillard	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Bruant fauve
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Tohi à queue verte	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Bruant chanteur
<i>Pipilo ocai</i>	Tohi à collier	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Bruant de Lincoln
		<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Bruant des marais
		<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Bruant chingolo
		<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Bruant à gorge blanche
		<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Bruant à face noire

<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Bruant à couronne blanche	ICTERIDAE	
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Bruant à couronne dorée	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Goglu des prés
<i>Junco vulcani</i>	Junco des volcans	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Carouge à épaulettes
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Junco ardoisé	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i>	Carouge de Cuba
<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>	Junco aux yeux jaunes	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Carouge de Californie
<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>	Bruant de McCown	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	Petit Carouge
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Bruant lapon	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	Carouge de Porto Rico
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Bruant de Smith	<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	Carouge de la Jamaïque
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Bruant à ventre noir		
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Bruant à calotte blanche	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Sturnelle militaire
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Bruant nain	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Sturnelle des prés
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Bruant rustique	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Sturnelle de l'Ouest
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Bruant auréole	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Carouge à tête jaune
<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>	Bruant gris	<i>Dives dives</i>	Quiscale chanteur
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Bruant de Pallas	<i>Dives atrovioacea</i>	Quiscale violet
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Bruant des roseaux	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Quiscale rouilleux
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Bruant des neiges	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Quiscale de Brewer
<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i>	Bruant blanc	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Quiscale bronzé
		<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Quiscale des marais
		<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Quiscale à longue queue
		<i>Quiscalus palustris</i>	Quiscale de Mexico
CARDINALIDAE		<i>Quiscalus nicaraguensis</i>	Quiscale du Nicaragua
<i>Saltator albicollis</i>	Saltator gros-bec	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Quiscale noir
<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	Saltator strié	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	Quiscale merle
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Saltator gris	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Vacher luisant
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Saltator des grands-bois	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Vacher bronzé
		<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Vacher à tête brune
<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	Saltator à tête noire	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	Vacher géant
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Cardinal ardoisé	<i>Icterus dominicensis</i>	Oriole à capuchon
<i>Caryothraustes polioaster</i>	Cardinal à ventre blanc	<i>Icterus laudabilis</i>	Oriole de Sainte-Lucie
<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	Cardinal flavert	<i>Icterus oberi</i>	Oriole de Montserrat
<i>Rhodothraupis celaeno</i>	Cardinal à collier	<i>Icterus bonana</i>	Oriole de la Martinique
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Cardinal rouge	<i>Icterus wagleri</i>	Oriole cul-noir
<i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>	Cardinal pyrthuloxia	<i>Icterus maculialatus</i>	Oriole unifascié
<i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i>	Cardinal jaune	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Oriole des vergers
<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>	Cardinal à cuisses noires	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Oriole masqué
		<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	Oriole noir et or
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Cardinal à poitrine rose	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	Oriole à tête d'or
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Cardinal à tête noire	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	Oriole à queue jaune
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	Évêque bleu-noir	<i>Icterus icterus</i>	Oriole troupiale
<i>Cyanocompsa parellina</i>	Évêque paré	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	Oriole à dos rayé
<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Guiraca bleu	<i>Icterus auratus</i>	Oriole orange
<i>Passerina rositae</i>	Passerin à ventre rose	<i>Icterus leucopteryx</i>	Oriole de la Jamaïque
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Passerin azuré	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	Oriole maculé
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Passerin indigo	<i>Icterus gularis</i>	Oriole à gros bec
<i>Passerina versicolor</i>	Passerin varié	<i>Icterus graduacauda</i>	Oriole d'Audubon
<i>Passerina leclancherii</i>	Passerin arc-en-ciel	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Oriole de Baltimore
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Passerin nonpareil	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Oriole à ailes blanches
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel d'Amérique	<i>Icterus abeillei</i>	Oriole d'Abeillé
		<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Oriole jaune-verdâtre
		<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	Cassique à bec jaune

<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Cassique à dos rouge	<i>Rhodacanthis</i>	
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Cassique cul-jaune	<i>flaviceps</i>	Petit Psittirostre
<i>Cacicus melanicterus</i>	Cassique à ailes jaunes	<i>Rhodacanthis palmeri</i>	Psittirostre de Palmer
		<i>Chloridops kona</i>	Psittirostre à gros bec
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Cassique huppé	<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Psittirostre de Maui
<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Cassique à tête brune	<i>Hemignathus virens</i>	Amakihi familier
<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	Cassique de Montezuma	<i>Hemignathus flavus</i>	Amakihi d'Oahu
<i>Psarocolius guatimozinus</i>	Cassique noir	<i>Hemignathus kauaiensis</i>	Amakihi de Kauai
		<i>Hemignathus parvus</i>	Petit Amakihi
		<i>Hemignathus sagittirostris</i>	Grand Amakihi
FRINGILLIDAE		<i>Hemignathus obscurus</i>	Hémignathe akialoa
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Pinson des arbres	<i>Hemignathus ellisianus</i>	Hémignathe à long bec
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Pinson du Nord	<i>Hemignathus lucidus</i>	Hémignathe nukupuu
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Roselin à tête grise	<i>Hemignathus munroi</i>	Hémignathe akiapolauu
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	Roselin noir		Grimpeur de Kauai
<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Roselin à tête brune	<i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	Grimpeur d'Hawaï
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Durbec des sapins	<i>Oreomystis mana</i>	
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Roselin cramoisi	<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	Grimpeur d'Oahu
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Roselin pourpré	<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Grimpeur de Molokai
<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Roselin de Cassin	<i>Paroreomyza montana</i>	Grimpeur de Maui
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Roselin familier	<i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i>	Loxopse de Kauai
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Bec-croisé des sapins	<i>Loxops coccineus</i>	Loxopse des Hawaï
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Bec-croisé bifascié	<i>Ciridops anna</i>	Ciridopse d'Anna
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Sizerin flammé	<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i>	Iwi rouge
<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Sizerin blanchâtre	<i>Drepanis pacifica</i>	Drépanide mamo
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Tarin des aulnes	<i>Drepanis funerea</i>	Drépanide noir
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Tarin des pins	<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	Palmérie huppée
<i>Carduelis atriceps</i>	Tarin sombre	<i>Himatione sanguinea</i>	Picchion cramoisi
<i>Carduelis notata</i>	Chardonneret à tête noire	<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	Po-o-uli masqué
<i>Carduelis xanthogastra</i>	Chardonneret à ventre jaune		
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Chardonneret rouge	PASSERIDAE	
<i>Carduelis dominicensis</i>	Chardonneret des Antilles	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Moineau domestique
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Chardonneret mineur	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Moineau friquet
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Chardonneret gris		
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Chardonneret jaune	PLOCEIDAE	
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Chardonneret élégant	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	Tisserin gendarme
<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Verdier de Chine	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>	Euplecte franciscain
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Serin du Mozambique	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Euplecte vorabé
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Serin des Canaries	ESTRILDIDAE	
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bouvreuil pivoine	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Cordonbleu à joues rouges
<i>Coccothraustes abeillei</i>	Gros-bec à capuchon	<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>	Astrild queue-de-vinaigre
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Gros-bec errant	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	Astrild à joues orange
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Gros-bec casse-noyaux	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Astrild cendré
<i>Telespiza cantans</i>	Psittirostre de Laysan	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Astrild ondulé
<i>Telespiza ultima</i>	Psittirostre de Nihoa	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Bengali rouge
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	Psittirostre psittacin	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Capucin bec-de-plomb
<i>Dysmorodrepanis munroi</i>	Psittirostre de Munro	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	Capucin nonnette
<i>Loxioides bailleui</i>	Psittirostre palila	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Capucin damier

<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Capucin à dos marron	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Pluvier oriental
<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	Padda de Java	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Bécassine double
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Veuve dominicaine	<i>Catharacta chilensis</i>	Labbe du Chili
APPENDIX (Part 1)		<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Mouette à tête grise
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Albatros des Galapagos	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Goéland dominicain
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Albatros à tête grise	<i>Creagrus furcatus</i>	Mouette à queue fourchue
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Pétrel géant	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Sterne diamant
<i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>	Fulmar argenté	<i>Sterna trudeaui</i>	Sterne de Trudeau
<i>Daption capense</i>	Damier du Cap	<i>Cephus carbo</i>	Guillemot à lunettes
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Pétrel de Solander	<i>Columba goodsoni</i>	Pigeon de Goodson
<i>Pterodroma rostrata</i>	Pétrel de Tahiti	<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Conure nanday
<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	Pétrel à poitrine blanche	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Touï de Spix
<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	Pétrel gongon	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Touï à ailes jaunes
<i>Pterodroma defillipiana</i>	Pétrel de Defillipe	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Amazone aourou
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Puffin gris	<i>Coccyzus pumilus</i>	Coulicou nain
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Puffin à menton blanc	<i>Coccyzus lansbergi</i>	Coulicou à tête grise
<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	Océanite d'Elliot	<i>Anthracothorax viridigula</i>	Mango à cravate verte
<i>Fregetta grillaria</i>	Océanite à ventre blanc	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	Émeraude orvert
<i>Oceanodroma hornbyi</i>	Océanite de Hornby	<i>Amazilia chionopectus</i>	Ariane à poitrine blanche
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>	Manchot des Galapagos	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	Ariane de Félicie
<i>Phalacrocorax perspicillatus</i>	Cormoran de Pallas	<i>Acestrura heliodor</i>	Colibri héliodore
<i>Phalacrocorax bougainvillii</i>	Cormoran de Bougainville	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Toucan du Choco
<i>Phalacrocorax kenyoni</i>	Cormoran de Kenyon	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	Batara de Lafresnaye
<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>	Cormoran de Gaimard	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Pirouille à bec rouge
<i>Mesophox intermedia</i>	Héron intermédiaire	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Corbeau freux
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spatule blanche	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Corneille noire
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Cigogne blanche	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Alouette calandre
<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Flamant du Chili	<i>Parus major</i>	Mésange charbonnière
<i>Anser anser</i>	Oie cendrée	<i>Parus varius</i>	Mésange variée
<i>Anser indicus</i>	Oie à tête barrée	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Pouillot fitis
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Bernache à cou roux	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Shama dayal
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Tadorne casarca	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Tarier des prés
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Tadorne de Belon	<i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	Garrulaxe à flancs gris
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Canard mandarin	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	Martin à ventre blanc
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Nette rousse	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Pipit farlouse
<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Fuligule de Baer	<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>	Organiste mordoré
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Fuligule nyroca	<i>Piranga rubriceps</i>	Tangara à capuchon
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Épervier d'Europe	<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Sporophile faux- bouvron
<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	Buse tricolore	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Oriole jaune
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buse variable	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	Chardonneret de Magellan
<i>Hieratus pennatus</i>	Aigle botté	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Verdier d'Europe
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Râle d'eau	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	Amarante foncé
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Talève sultane	APPENDIX (Part 2)	
<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>	Vanneau de Cayenne	<i>Anas breweri</i>	Canard de Brewer
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Pluvier pâte	<i>Lophortyx leucoprosopon</i>	Colin de Reichenow
		<i>Tringa cooperi</i>	Bécasseau de Cooper

<i>Calidris</i>		<i>Trochilus</i>	
<i>paramelanotos</i>	Bécasseau de Cox	<i>violajugulum</i>	Colibri de Jeffries
<i>Larus nelsoni</i>	Goéland de Nelson	<i>Phasmornis mystica</i>	Colibri des Chisos
<i>Zenaidra plumbea</i>	Tourterelle plombée	<i>Selasphorus floresii</i>	Colibri de Flores
<i>Conurus labati</i>	Conure de Labat	<i>Celeus immaculatus</i>	Pic immaculé
<i>Anodorhynchus</i>		<i>Vireosylva</i>	
<i>martinicus</i>	Ara de Martinique	<i>propinqua</i>	Viréo de Vera Paz
<i>Anodorhynchus</i>		<i>Regulus cuvieri</i>	Roitelet de Cuvier
<i>purpurascens</i>	Ara violet	<i>Vermivora lawrencii</i>	Paruline de Lawrence
<i>Ara atwoodi</i>	Ara de la Dominique	<i>Vermivora</i>	
<i>Ara erythrocephala</i>	Ara de Jamaïque	<i>leucobronchialis</i>	Paruline de Brewster
<i>Ara erythrura</i>	Ara à queue rouge	<i>Helminthophaga</i>	Paruline de
<i>Ara gossei</i>	Ara de Gosse	<i>cincinnatiensis</i>	Cincinnati
<i>Ara guadeloupensis</i>	Ara de Guadeloupe	<i>Dendroica potomac</i>	Paruline de Sutton
<i>Amazilia bangsi</i>	Ariane de Bangs	<i>Sylvia carbonata</i>	Paruline charbonnière
<i>Amazilia ocai</i>	Ariane de Gould	<i>Sylvia montana</i>	Paruline des
<i>Thaumatias lardi</i>	Colibri d'Oca	<i>Sylvania</i>	montagnes
<i>Saucerottia</i>		<i>microcephala</i>	Paruline à petite tête
<i>florenceae</i>	Colibri de Florence	<i>Emberiza townsendii</i>	Bruant de Townsend
<i>Cyanomyia salvini</i>	Colibri de Salvin	<i>Aegiothus brewsterii</i>	Sizerin de Brewster

List of Supplements to the A.O.U. Check-list

Supplements to the Check-list have been published at irregular intervals to call attention to taxonomic or other decisions of the Committee between editions. These Supplements are valuable in tracking references for such actions and in tracing the nomenclatural history of species or groups of birds. The first Supplement was published separately. Later Supplements were published in *The Auk* (year, volume, and pages are given below). Annual reports of the Committee were published in *The Auk* from 1905 to 1908, and annual lists of proposed changes were published from 1916 to 1924. Other taxonomic decisions were noted by the Committee in reports in *The Auk* in 1973, 1984, 1990, and 1998 as noted below. This list was compiled by Roger B. Clapp (1–18), Robert W. Dickerman (19–32), and Richard C. Banks (33–41).

<i>Supple- ment</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Supple- ment</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Where Published</i>
*	1886	First Check-list	22	1947	<i>Auk</i> 64: 445–452
1	1889	Separate Publication	23	1948	<i>Auk</i> 65: 438–443
2	1890	<i>Auk</i> 7: 60–66	24	1949	<i>Auk</i> 66: 281–285
3	1891	<i>Auk</i> 8: 83–90	25	1950	<i>Auk</i> 67: 368–370
4	1892	<i>Auk</i> 9: 105–108	26	1951	<i>Auk</i> 68: 367–369
5	1893	<i>Auk</i> 10: 59–63	27	1952	<i>Auk</i> 69: 308–312
6	1894	<i>Auk</i> 11: 46–51	28	1953	<i>Auk</i> 70: 359–361
7	1895	<i>Auk</i> 12: 163–169	29	1954	<i>Auk</i> 71: 310–312
*	1895	Second Edition	30	1955	<i>Auk</i> 72: 292–295
8	1897	<i>Auk</i> 14: 117–135	31	1956	<i>Auk</i> 73: 447–449
9	1899	<i>Auk</i> 16: 97–133	*	1957	Fifth Edition
10	1901	<i>Auk</i> 18: 295–320	32	1973	<i>Auk</i> 90: 411–419
11	1902	<i>Auk</i> 19: 315–342	–	1973	<i>Auk</i> 90: 887
12	1903	<i>Auk</i> 20: 331–368	33	1976	<i>Auk</i> 93: 875–879
13	1904	<i>Auk</i> 21: 411–424	34	1982	<i>Auk</i> 99: 1CC-16CC
14	1908	<i>Auk</i> 25: 343–399	*	1983	Sixth Edition
15	1909	<i>Auk</i> 26: 294–303	–	1984	<i>Auk</i> 101: 348
*	1910	Third Edition	35	1985	<i>Auk</i> 102: 680–686
16	1912	<i>Auk</i> 29: 380–387	36	1987	<i>Auk</i> 104: 591–596
17	1920	<i>Auk</i> 37: 439–449	37	1989	<i>Auk</i> 106: 532–538
18	1923	<i>Auk</i> 40: 513–525	–	1990	<i>Auk</i> 107: 274
*	1937	Fourth Edition	38	1991	<i>Auk</i> 108: 750–754
19	1944	<i>Auk</i> 61: 441–464	39	1993	<i>Auk</i> 110: 675–682
20	1945	<i>Auk</i> 62: 436–449	40	1995	<i>Auk</i> 112: 819–830
21	1946	<i>Auk</i> 63: 428–432	41	1997	<i>Auk</i> 114: 542–552
			–	1998	<i>Auk</i> 115: 280

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