



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

## **JAMAICA: The Caribbean Introtour**

24<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017



The endemic **Yellow-billed Parrot** was seen at the well-manicured *Hope Gardens* in *Kingston*

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*Local guide: Ricardo Miller*

*(Report and all photos by Sam Woods)*

## INTRODUCTION

Jamaica conjures many different images to different people: idyllic sandy beaches, James Bond (for this is where he was “conceived” by island resident Ian Fleming, and the jammin’ beats of Bob Marley and other reggae music of that outstanding musical era for this Caribbean island. However, birders often obtain a different angle on such regular holiday destinations, when viewed through an avian-tinted glass. Jamaica is a perfect example of this; while most visitors head straight for the nearest golden sand beach, birders head for the hills, for it is there where the vast majority of the Jamaican endemic birds reside. Jamaica boasts an extraordinarily high list of endemics, indeed the highest of any island in the West Indies, currently standing at 28. These are squeezed onto an island roughly equal in size to the small US state of Connecticut. The country also offers easy birding, and we found that out quickly, racking up all twenty-eight endemic birds in record time, with plentiful breathing room to spare. Among the highlights were Jamaican Tody, the avian equivalent of a precious gem, and a new family for most tour participants birding in the Caribbean for the very first time; a prolonged period of time with a confiding Crested Quail-Dove; the evergreen Red-billed Streamertail, which even gives the array of dazzling hummingbirds of the South American Andes a run for their money; and the brace of endemic cuckoos-the hulking Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo, and multicolored Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo. Not to mention the Jamaican Owl; endemics rarely get more absorbing than owls in my book, and we got to see it twice, and well on both occasions. We started out at a sewage farm in St. Catherine, then onto the limestone hills of Hellshire, west of Kingston; dipped into the wet, endemic-rich forests of the Blue Mountains (where the World famous coffee was also sampled and purchased), and finished off in the foothills of the John Crow Mountains, where the wet limestone forests of the Ecclesdown Road provided our final run of endemics to complete the full set.



Two separate roosting **Northern Potoos** were seen within **Hope Gardens** in Kingston



## Tour Summary

### DAY 1: KINGSTON: Hope Gardens and Soapberry Sewage Treatment Works

With most of the group having arrived earlier than anticipated, we had some extra time to bird, and so made an early start on Jamaican birds by first making an extra visit to **Hope Gardens** on the outskirts of Kingston; and then visiting the parish of *St. Catherine*, where the **Soapberry Sewage Treatment Works** was simply packed with waterbirds.



After a leisurely breakfast, we arrived at *Hope Gardens* at the very reasonable hour of 9:45am, and soon heard a **Yellow-billed Parrot** from the parking lot outside the gardens – the key endemic species for this site, but it was only glimpsed at that time. A small flurry of warblers in the car park held **Prairie**, and **Black-and-white Warblers**, and a **Northern Parula**. While the recently arrived **Gray Kingbird**, was found standing sentry on a



local palm spike. The garden's lawns were frequented by a number of **Zenaida Doves** foraging in the open, while several **White-crowned Pigeons** zipped overhead, before we finally pinned one down to a tree. We then set off in pursuit of a local roost site for the nocturnal **Northern Potoo** (photo page 2) and amazingly found it in the same tree as it had been a year before! While we admired the potoo's expert camouflage, as it hid in plain sight, we racked up the only two hummingbird species which the parks hosts, the miniscule **Vervain Hummingbird** (one of the smallest birds on Earth), and Jamaica's flashy national bird, the breathtaking **Red-billed Streamertail**. While gardeners trimmed the well manicure lawns and verges, they were followed by opportunistic **Cattle Egrets** and very confiding **American Kestrel** (photo page before) of an endemic Caribbean race. We lingered in the park for some time, and eventually followed the raucous calls of several **Yellow-billed Parrots** to their perches and had some cracking looks at this island endemic, before we retired to *New Kingston* for lunch.



After lunch, we headed west to the parish of *St. Catherine*, and the odorous site of *Soapberry Sewage Treatment Works*, a haven for wetland birds. The place was packed with birds, mostly *egrets*, which lined the ponds and littered the surrounding mangroves, and rubbish dump. A few **Glossy Ibis** were dotted around the ponds too, and shorebirds were out in numbers too, with hundreds of **Least Sandpipers**, and just a handful of **Western and Semipalmated Sandpipers**, a group of four distant *dowitchers*. A tight pack of **Laughing Gulls** held a rarity among them, an immature **Herring Gull**. The air was often filled with herons and egrets, which included good numbers of **Black-crowned Night-Herons**, and small numbers of **Little Blue Herons** too. The bushes surrounding the wetland were buzzing with warblers too at this time, a few **Prairie, Palm, and Yellow-rumped Warblers**, as well as a single **Common Yellowthroat** too. Large numbers of swallows were on the wing, swooping low over the waters; mainly **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** and **Barn Swallows**, although a single **Bank Swallow** was found too among the horde. While Ricardo moved through an area, a **Mangrove Cuckoo** (photo above) flew up in front of him, and was later tempted into a more open tree for us all to see. As we prepared to leave the site, with afternoon threatening to slip into evening, Eric locked on to a flying bird that

landed in the reeds in front of us: **Least Bittern**. We headed back into Kingston for the night, where some got a taste of the famous Jamaican Jerk infused foods.

## DAY 2: Hellshire Hills, Hope Gardens, and Castleton Botanical Gardens

We started out at *Hellshire Hills*, rumored to have been named as such, as it is “*hellishly hot*”. Luckily, we only had a few key target birds in the area, and so did not need to endure the heat for too long at this coastal site of scrubby hills, west of Kingston. After making our first stop, we quickly found the first of these, and the first of several individuals of a Caribbean endemic species, **Stolid Flycatcher**. The principal avian target did not take much longer, when the staccato calls of a calling **Bahama Mockingbird** were heard, and this “*nightingale*” (as it is locally known in Jamaica) was soon tracked down calling from the apex of a bush. In all, four were seen during our short time there. A small coastal pond also held a fishing **Tricolored Heron** and a white morph **Reddish Egret**. From there, we moved to nearby *Portmore Sewage Works*, where waterbirds littered the small ponds, and entrance road, which held **Belted Kingfisher**, **Common Gallinule**, **Northern Jacana**, **Lesser Yellowlegs**, **Least Sandpiper**, **Black-bellied** and **Semipalmated Plovers**, **Killdeer**, and **Glossy Ibis**, in addition to several sizeable **American Crocodiles**. We stopped on the way in to the sewage works for our third hummingbird of the trip, and the second island endemic among them: **Jamaican Mango**, a pair of which foraged in some roadside red blooms. The same trees also held a **Cape May Warbler**.





During the late morning, we returned to **Hope Gardens**, picking up almost everything we'd seen among our smaller preliminary group visit there the day before: **Yellow-billed Parrot** was found in the parking lot, as was a **Black-and-white Warbler**; the same **Northern Potoo** was rooted to the same perch, and Ricardo also found another at another stakeout; an **Olive-throated Parakeet** spent a long time perched in view, and several **Gray Kingbirds** were found near the entrance to the gardens. We also enjoyed some prolonged looks at Jamaica's conspicuous national bird, the audacious **Red-billed Streamertail** ([photo page 13](#)) before heading off for lunch in Kingston. In the afternoon, we headed north into the low hills, and visited *Castleton Botanical Gardens*, which lays claim to be one of the oldest gardens of this type in the world, having been established in 1862. Our main avian objective there turned up shortly after arrival, when the first of several **Jamaican Crows** alighted in the crowns of some of the taller trees. On a busy weekend at the park, we managed to find a quiet spot, and lured in a pair of **Jamaican Tody** ([photo page before](#)) once we did. One of the most wanted birds of the tour for many; it did not disappoint, showing to within 15 feet of us. Another tree in the garden held a flurry of activity, with our first **Jamaican Spindalis**, a handful of **Jamaican Euphonias**, and one of the first **Orangequits** ([photo below](#)) of the tour. Just before quitting for the day, we noticed a **White-eyed Thrush** hopping along the path, which we watched for a while before retiring to *Kingston* for another night, before a long purposeful day ahead of us in the *Blue Mountains*, home of some of the most highly valued coffee in the world, and a swathe of other endemic birds...



### DAY 3: The Blue Mountains (Hardwar Gap and Woodside)

This was the day that promised to bring us the biggest single load of endemics of the trip, and it lived up to this considerable hype. With **Jamaican Owl** (below) being a must have bird for many in the group, we set out early, arriving at a noted spot for it at around 5:15am, at the base of the *Blue Mountains* above Kingston. Our first overtures were greeted with stony silence, and so we moved a little higher up the mountain road. At the second stop, things improved when the gruff sounds of two different owls were heard, and, finally, we saw a bird land in a tree above us, where it remained in place long enough for us to line it up in the 'scope, and watch it calling in there repeatedly. We could not have dreamed of a better start.



A little later, dawn arrived, and plentiful endemics followed soon after we took breakfast in the field at **Hardwar Gap**. One of the potentially toughest of these, **Jamaican Blackbird** (photo last page) put in an early appearance as it chipped away at the bark of a forest tree. Another early find was a confiding **Yellow-shouldered Grassquit** (photo page 8) and a close calling **Jamaican Elaenia**. With traffic flow rather heavy on this narrow mountain



road at that hour, we opted to walk the quiet track at **Woodside**, one of the most famous birding venues in the Blue Mountains. This proved fortuitous; **White-eyed Thrush** was found hopping along this deserted dirt road, and a slaty male **Jamaican Becard** was found at the head of the road. Moving very slowly down this steep track, Ricardo thought he heard the subtle call of a **Great Antillean Elaenia**, (often one of the trickiest of the Caribbean specialties found on the island). His thoughts became reality, when Liz found it perched in some bamboo alongside us for all to see. Continuing down the road, we found an **Ovenbird** foraging along the road, found our first **Jamaican Pewee** and boisterous **Rufous-tailed Flycatchers**, before we noticed a **Crested Quail-Dove** crossing the track. Moving further up the mountain (to near *Section* at around 2100m/6890ft), we finally tracked down the subtle **Blue Mountain Vireo**, after a relatively quiet spell for birds.



Dawn had swiftly moved into late morning, following a steady stream of new birds, and so we went to sample something that the Blue Mountains are considerably more famous for than birds: COFFEE. We visited a small local producer and both sampled and purchased directly at their local farm. After an excellent lunch at an *Irish Town* café, where a male **Red-billed Streamertail** was our lunch companion, as it darted in and out of the sole feeder on site.



After lunch, we birded a little lower on the mountain than we had done pre-lunch, and were rewarded with a heady 15-minute spell when two different endemic cuckoos were seen well, first **Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo** (photo below) and then the hulking **Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo** that boasts a length of nearly two feet! Birding around *New Castle* later that afternoon also firmly added **Greater Antillean Bullfinch** to our list, which had only been seen by some up until that point.



#### DAY 4: Kingston to Port Antonio

Flushed with our success in the Blue Mountains the day before, we were able to have a much more leisurely start to the day; leaving *Kingston* for *Port Antonio* after a sit down breakfast at the very reasonable hour of 7AM. While we lingered in the parking lot of the hotel readying to leave, a **White-crowned Pigeon** (photo page 10), foraged in the trees overhead, while **Northern Parula**, **Prairie Warbler**, and **American Redstart** all reminded us



what an important winter destination this island is for boreal birds. On the way north, we stopped at several river mouths, and found **Belted Kingfisher**, **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron**, **Little Blue Heron**, and **Royal Terns**, by doing so. Just before lunch, we made a short visit to the thick forest behind *San-San Police Station*, which quickly led us to our first target, “John Chewitt” or **Black-whiskered Vireo**. Our other two main hopefuls at this site performed, but to varying abilities depending on who you were! It took several **Ruddy Quail-Doves** to flush off the road, before most people got a satiating look. A **Caribbean Dove** was also heard very regularly and seen briefly twice, but not all could lay claim to being satisfied with what they had seen. A pair of massive **Chestnut-bellied Cuckoos** was also a welcome second sighting of this striking bird.





In the afternoon, after a lunch at a place where the Caribbean Sea lapped at its edge, we visited the infamous **Ecclesdown Road**. This site can justifiably claim to be the epicenter of Jamaican birding, with all 28 endemics having been recorded there. A short time after alighting from the vehicle, a pair of one of these, **Jamaican Becard**, revealed itself; and best of all, Sam located the 28<sup>th</sup> and final endemic species of the trip on a distant ridge top: **Black billed Parrot**. A little later we also got to watch a pair of **Olive-throated (Jamaican) Parakeets** in a prolonged period of allopreening. Quietly working our way along the road, other “repeat endemics” were recorded, like **Rufous-tailed** and **Sad Flycatchers**, and **Jamaican Spindalis**, and we also added **Merlin** to the trip list, when a female was found perched at close quarters. Some **Black Swifts** were also noted hawking insects high in the skies above. Returning to the extremely comfortable *Goblin Hill* hotel for dinner, we were served dinner by our own personal housekeepers on a porch that overlooks a very scenic bay. After dark, while we ate an extremely memorable *pumpkin soup* and *rum-tinted cake*, an adult **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** slowly and deliberately stalked insects on the lawn in front of us, as another day in the Caribbean came to a serene close!





**DAY 5: Hector's River (Happy Grove) and Ecclesdown Road**

After a well-prepared breakfast at our bayside villas, we left **Port Antonio** just after dawn, and arrived at a clifftop site - *Hector's River*, at around 7am. This is traditionally the peak time when the local nesting **White-tailed Tropicbirds** are most active on the wing. Within minute of our arrival Ricardo indicated two distant tropicbirds circling a far off headland. On an hour or so on site we counted at least 15 different tropicbirds, and while most remained largely distant, a few jetted in to the nearest bay, and one even darted into the rocks below our perch, where presumably it had a nest out of our sight. Later in the morning, and again in the afternoon, we returned to the *Ecclesdown Road*, when very different experiences were had. While the morning was mysteriously rather quiet, we did get killer looks at a **Crested Quail-Dove** ([below](#)), which leapt up into a tree and remained there for a marvelous, long look. Notably too, was our second **Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo** of the tour, which appeared dramatically with a recently caught lizard clasped in its bill. A friendly flock of **Greater Antillean Bullfinches** ([photo page before](#)) also provided a worthy upgrade from our earlier views in the *Blue Mountains*. Lunchtime was spent waiting a long time (things are little laid back in this part of already laid back Jamaica!), for our Boston jerk sausage and pork to arrive, but when it did it was worth it, memorably accompanied by sweet potato fries and a delicious, though potent, jerk sauce (a signature of Jamaican cuisine).





In the afternoon, we were still looking for a decent view of the endemic **Black-billed Parrot**, which had only been seen a long way off until then, and so returned to the Ecclesdown area once more. However, on the way, we made a stop again at the jerk restaurant of lunchtime, although this time not for food but a large flock of **Cave Swallows** circling the town of *Boston*. After walking our first section of road, and managing to get the first of five **Ruddy Quail-Doves** of the afternoon lined up in the 'scope for 5 minutes, we finally got the parrots exactly where we wanted them: in a close tree, and in nice light for long 'scope looks. The remainder of the afternoon was spent enjoying what were likely to be our final sightings of many of Jamaica's birds, with tour due to wrap up the next morning; **Arrowhead Warblers** featured prominently, with around half a dozen seen, endemic flycatchers included **Rufous-tailed** and **Sad Flycatchers**, several of the addictive **Jamaican Tody** reminded people why it should be a serious contender for bird of the tour, and we also found our only **White-collared Swifts** of the tour (when typically dozens were seen on one showing). After another tasty dinner served at our villas, which included a very popular pepperpot soup, we visited on the local **Jamaican Owls**, which was watched calling from a forest patch, just before we retired for the day.

#### DAY 6: San San to Kingston for DEPARTURES

This was principally a departure day, to return from *Port Antonio* to *Kingston* for flights out of there. Therefore, we had very little time for birding, but squeezed in some final hours in the dense, shady forest of **San San** close to the *Goblin Hill Villas* in which we were staying, before we packed up and headed south. At this stage, we were not looking for much, but an upgrade to our brief views of *Caribbean Dove* from a few days before were hoped for. A few more **Ruddy Quail-Doves** were seen as we ascended the hill through the forest, but things were largely quiet, save for the usual background noise of **Black-whiskered Vireos**

and **White-chinned Thrushes**. Our final few **White-eyed Thrushes** (or "Glass eye") were noted, before we finally heard the low mournful sounds of a **Caribbean Dove**; we climbed to the top of the road, where the bird



sounded nearest and tried a little playback. After a time, the bird burst in and landed not twenty feet away from us on the ground in clear view of a stunned group!

During breakfast served overlooking San San bay back at the villas, we went through the birds of the trip, with some of the usual contenders making it in there (e.g. *Jamaican Tody* and **Red-billed Streamertail**-*photo page before*), with some other less predictable inclusions (i.e. *Northern Potoo* and, perhaps as a joke, *Jamaican Crow*, skewing the results somewhat!) Amazingly, neither of the two endemic *cuckoos*, that had seemed so popular in the field, and clearly qualify as spectacular birds, made it into the final five...

### THE TOP FIVE BIRDS OF THE TRIP WERE VOTED AS:

- 1 JAMAICAN TODY
- 2 RED-BILLED STREAMERTAIL
- 3 JAMAICAN OWL
- 4 NORTHERN POTOO
- 5 JAMAICAN CROW

On the way back into *Kingston*, some final shorebirds were added near the airport, with **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Sanderling**, and **Wilson's Plover** belatedly joining the list.

### BIRD LIST:

The taxonomy of the bird list follows: Clements, James F., White, Anthony W., and Fitzpatrick, John W. The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World. Cornell, 2007. This list is up to date with the major changes published by Cornell up until August 2016.

*Jamaican* endemic bird species are indicated in **RED** and are CAPITALIZED.

*Caribbean* endemic bird species are indicated in **BOLD** and with an \*.

(H) indicates a species that was HEARD only.

(GO) indicates a species recorded by the GUIDE ONLY.

#### DUCKS, GEESE & WATERFOWL

#### **ANATIDAE**

Blue-winged Teal

*Anas discors*

Northern Shoveler

*Anas clypeata*

Lesser Scaup

*Aythya affinis*

#### GREBES

#### **PODICIPEDIDAE**

Pied-billed Grebe

*Podilymbus podiceps*



**TROPICBIRDS**

White-tailed Tropicbird

***PHAETHONIDAE****Phaethon lepturus***FRIGATEBIRDS**

Magnificent Frigatebird

***FREGATIDAE****Fregata magnificens***PELICANS**

Brown Pelican

***PELECANIDAE****Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis***HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS**

Least Bittern

Great Blue Heron

Great Egret

Snowy Egret

Little Blue Heron

Tricoloured Heron

Reddish Egret

Cattle Egret

Green Heron

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

***ARDEIDAE****Ixobrychus exilis**Ardea herodias**Ardea alba**Egretta thula**Egretta cearulea**Egretta tricolor**Egretta rufescens**Bubulcus ibis**Butorides virescens**Nycticorax nycticorax**Nyctannassa violacea***IBISES & SPOONBILLS**

White Ibis

Glossy Ibis

***THRESKIORNITHIDAE****Eudocimus albus**Plegadis falcinellus***NEW WORLD VULTURES**

Turkey Vulture

***CATHARTIDAE****Cathartes aura***HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES**

Red-tailed Hawk

***ACCIPITRIDAE****Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis*

**RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS**

Purple Gallinule  
Common Gallinule  
American Coot

**STILTS & AVOCETS**

Black-necked Stilt

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS**

Black-bellied Plover  
Wilson's Plover  
Semipalmated Plover  
Killdeer

**JACANAS**

Northern Jacana

**SANDPIPERS & ALLIES**

Spotted Sandpiper  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
Ruddy Turnstone  
Sanderling  
Least Sandpiper  
Semipalmated Sandpiper  
Western Sandpiper  
Dowitcher sp.

**GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS**

Laughing Gull  
Herring Gull

***RALLIDAE***

*Porphyrio martinicus*  
*Gallinula galeata cerceris*  
*Fulica americana*

***RECURVIROSTRIDAE***

*Himantopus mexicanus*

***CHARADRIIDAE***

*Pluvialis squatarola*  
*Charadrius wilsonia*  
*Charadrius semipalmatus*  
*Charadrius vociferus ternominatus*

***JACANIDAE***

*Jacana spinosa violacea*

***SCOLOPACIDAE***

*Actitis macularius*  
*Tringa melanoleuca*  
*Tringa flavipes*  
*Arenaria interpres*  
*Calidris alba*  
*Calidris minutilla*  
*Calidris pusilla*  
*Calidris mauri*  
*Limnodromus sp.*

***LARIIDAE***

*Leucophaeus atricilla*  
*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*



Royal Tern

*Thalasseus maximus maximus*

Sandwich Tern

*Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus*

### **PIGEONS & DOVES**

Rock Pigeon

*Columba livia*

White-crowned Pigeon

*Patagioneas leucocephala*

### **RING-TAILED PIGEON**

*Patagioenas caribaea*

Common Ground-Dove

*Columbina passerina jamaicensis*

### **CRESTED QUAIL-DOVE**

*Geotrygon versicolor*

Ruddy Quail-Dove

*Geotrygon montana*

Caribbean Dove

*Leptotila jamaicensis jamaicensis*

White-winged Dove

*Zenaida asiatica*

Zenaida Dove

*Zenaida aurita*

### **CUCKOOS**

Mangrove Cuckoo

### **CUCULIDAE**

*Coccyzus minor*

### **CHESTNUT-BELLIED CUCKOO**

*Coccyzus pluvialis*

### **JAMAICAN LIZARD-CUCKOO**

*Coccyzus vetula*

Smooth-billed Ani

*Crotophaga ani*

### **OWLS**

### **JAMAICAN OWL**

### **STRIGIDAE**

*Pseudoscops grammicus*

### **POTOOS**

Northern Potoo

### **NYCTIBIDAE**

*Nyctibius jamaicensis jamaicensis*

### **SWIFTS**

Black Swift

### **APODIDAE**

*Cypseloides niger niger*

White-collared Swift

*Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons*

Antillean Palm-Swift\*

*Tachornis phoenicobia*

**HUMMINGBIRDS**

JAMAICAN MANGO

Vervain Hummingbird\*

STREAMERTAIL (RED-BILLED)

STREAMERTAIL (BLACK-BILLED)

**TROCHILIDAE***Anthracothorax mango**Mellisuga minima**Trochilus polytmus polytmus**Trochilus polytmus scitulus***TODIES**

JAMAICAN TODAY

**TODIDAE***Todus todus***KINGFISHERS**

Belted Kingfisher

**ALCEDINIDAE***Megaceryle alcyon***WOODPECKERS**

JAMAICAN WOODPECKER

**PICIDAE***Melanerpes radiolatus***FALCONS & CARACARAS**

American Kestrel

Merlin

Peregrine Falcon

**FALCONIDAE***Falco sparverius dominicensis**Falco columbarius**Falco peregrinus***NEW WORLD & AFRICAN PARROTS**

BLACK-BILLED PARROT

YELLOW-BILLED PARROT

Green-rumped Parrotlet

Olive-throated (Jamaican) Parakeet

**PSITTACIDAE***Amazona agilis**Amazona collaria**Forpus passerinus**Eupsittula nana***TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

JAMAICAN ELAENIA

Greater Antillean Elaenia\*

JAMAICAN PEWEE

SAD FLYCATCHER

**TYRANNIDAE***Myiopagis cotta**Elaenia fallax fallax**Contopus pallidus**Myiarchus barbirostris*



**RUFIOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER****Stolid Flycatcher\***

Gray Kingbird

**Loggerhead Kingbird\****Myiarchus validus****Myiarchus stolidus stolidus****Tyrannus dominicensis****Tyrannus caudifasciatus***  
***jamaicensis*****TITYRAS & ALLIES****JAMAICAN BECARD****TITYRIDAE***Pachyramphus niger***VIREOS, SHRIKE-BABBLERS & ERPRONIS****JAMAICAN VIREO****BLUE MOUNTAIN VIREO**

Black-whiskered Vireo

**VIREONIDAE***Vireo modestus**Vireo osburni**Vireo altiloquus***CROWS, JAYS & MAGPIES****JAMAICAN CROW****CORVIDAE***Corvus jamaicensis***SWALLOWS**

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Bank Swallow

Barn Swallow

Cave Swallow

**HIRUNDINIDAE***Stelgidopteryx serripennis**Riparia riparia**Hirundo rustica**Petrochelidon fulva poeciloma***THRUSHES & ALLIES****Rufous-throated Solitaire\*****WHITE-EYED THRUSH****WHITE-CHINNED THRUSH****TURDIDAE*****Myadestes genibarbis solitarius****Turdus jamaicensis**Turdus aurantius***MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS****Bahama Mockingbird\***

Northern Mockingbird

**MIMIDAE***Mimus gundlachii hillii**Mimus polyglottos orpheus*

**STARLINGS**

European Starling

**STURNIDAE**

*Sturnus vulgaris*

**NEW WORLD WARBLERS**

Ovenbird

Worm-eating Warbler

Louisiana Waterthrush

Northern Waterthrush

Black-and-white Warbler

Common Yellowthroat

**ARROWHEAD WARBLER**

American Redstart

Cape May Warbler

Northern Parula

Yellow Warbler

Black-throated Blue Warbler

Palm Warbler

Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler

Prairie Warbler

**PARULIDAE**

*Seiurus aurocapilla*

*Helmitheros vermivorum*

*Parkesia motacilla*

*Parkesia noveboracensis*

*Mniotilta varia*

*Geothlypis trichas*

***Setophaga pharetra***

*Setophaga ruticilla*

*Setophaga tigrina*

*Setophaga americana*

*Setophaga petechia*

*Setophaga caerulescens*

*Setophaga palmarum*

*Setophaga coronata coronata*

*Setophaga discolor*

**TANAGERS & ALLIES**

Saffron Finch

Bananaquit

Yellow-faced Grassquit

Black-faced Grassquit

**ORANGEQUIT**

**Greater Antillean Bullfinch\***

**YELLOW-SHOULDERED GRASSQUIT**

**JAMAICAN SPINDALIS**

**THRAUPIDAE**

*Sicalis flaveola*

*Coereba flaveola flaveola*

*Tiaris olivaceus olivaceus*

*Tiaris bicolor marchii*

***Euneornis campestris***

***Loxigilla violacea ruficollis***

***Loxipasser anoxanthus***

***Spindalis nigricephala***



**TROUPIALS & ALLIES**

**JAMAICAN BLACKBIRD**

Greater Antillean Grackle\*

Jamaican Oriole\*

***ICTERIDAE***

*Nesopsar nigerrimus*

*Quiscalus niger crassirostris*

*Icterus leucopteryx leucopteryx*

**FINCHES, EUPHONIA & ALLIES**

**JAMAICAN EUPHONIA**

***FRINGILLIDAE***

*Euphonia jamaica*

**OLD WORLD SPARROWS**

House Sparrow

***PASSERIDAE***

*Passer domesticus*



The odd **Jamaican Blackbird** occupies a monotypic, endemic genus.

This was photographed in the **Blue Mountains** on the tour.