

BIOLOGY, LEGAL STATUS, CONTROL MATERIALS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Common Raven

Corvus corax

Family: Corvidae



Introduction: The common raven is one of the most widespread species in the world capable of surviving in both Arctic and desert climates. Ravens opportunistically feed on eggs and the young of animals, including California condors (Coates 2006). Unnatural increases in raven numbers due to resource opportunities created by human-modified areas mean the raven can rapidly become a pest. Increased raven numbers also conflict with agriculture and crops.

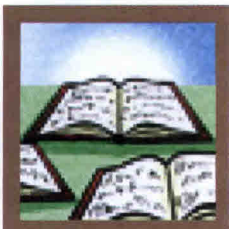


Identification: Ravens are a very large bird, generally 22 to 27 inches in size. Males tend to be larger than females. Wingspan: 41 to 56 inches, weight: 24 to 57 ounces. Completely glossy black they have a relatively long, slightly curved bill with a long, graduated or diamond/wedge-shaped tail. Long pointed wings with obvious separation of primaries while soaring, and elongated throat feathers.

The common raven is an acrobatic flier. It frequently is seen making rolls and somersaults in the air. It has even been observed flying upside down for as far as one half mile. Breeding pairs of common ravens hold territories and try to exclude all other ravens throughout the year. The common raven often uses sheep wool to line its nest. When the female leaves the nest she may cover the eggs with the wool. Further information including audio is available at:

[Cornell Lab of Ornithology](#)

[The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds](#)



Legal Status: Ravens are classed as migratory nongame birds in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. They may be controlled only under a permit from the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service.



Damage: Poultry eggs and young poultry; young or sickly calves; lambs, ewes, and pigs; sprouting corn and grain seed.



Range: Resident, although classified as migratory, they are year round in much of the state except the High Sierra and thickly settled regions. The chief centers of distribution are the interior coast ranges of south-central California, the larger Channel Islands, and the northwestern humid coastal strip. The raven is non-migratory and its movements are local and sporadic.

Common Raven



Habitat: Mountains, plains, deserts, and seacoasts; coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests.



Biology: Dawson (1923) states that ravens mate for life. Each spring, groups of ravens engage in spectacular aerial courtship rituals, after which the pairs disperse to their nesting sites. Nest building commences in April in coastal California, but it may start as early as February in the interior. The nest is a bulky affair constructed on a rock ledge or hole in a cliff or, in northwestern California, in a tree. Some pairs utilize the same nest year after year, despite loss of a brood. Only one brood is raised yearly, although a new clutch will be laid if the first set is destroyed. Three to eight eggs are laid, usually five or six, and incubated by the female for about 20 days. The young are able to leave the nest four to six weeks after hatching. Attended by their parents for some time after that, they are taught to forage for themselves. Soon after, the family departs the nest site for valleys where food is more easily obtained. Within a few weeks, the family breaks up and the young are left to feed for

themselves.

Ravens are scavengers and, though they prefer fresh meat, will eat carrion. Examination of ravens' stomachs in Oregon by Nelson (1934) indicated that small mammals, mostly young rabbits, accounted for an average 35 percent of adult and nestling diet in early summer, followed by insects, amphibians, birds, bird eggs, and corn. Year-round studies of food appear to be lacking. Stomach contents studies varied greatly among individuals, and local conditions undoubtedly alter the diet. Other foods taken include shellfish, acorns, nuts, fish, and young or weak livestock.

Ravens readily prey on lambs and ewes, particularly when inclement weather coincides with the lambing period. Early morning is a favored time of attack. Ravens are attracted to lambing ewes, perhaps in search of the afterbirth, and they will often attack the emerging or new-born lamb. The attack invariably begins at the eyes, which are eaten, progressing to the tongue, navel, anus, and heels. Eventually the body cavity is pierced, usually just behind the rib cage, the liver and heart being preferred. The udder of the ewe may also be attacked.

Lambs up to two weeks of age are also taken, particularly twins and sickly stock. The attack may begin with a preliminary peck to the eye region, which will induce hasty retreat in a normal lamb; but a sluggish response will call forth more vigorous attacks. Occasionally a lamb's eye will be pecked out as it sleeps in the morning sun, sometimes causing fatal loss of blood. Often a lamb or ewe will be alive but incapacitated to the extent that the rancher must destroy it.

Centers of bird activity vary from time to time owing to availability of food. A scarcity of ravens just prior to lambing is no indication that a problem will not exist. Depredations are often caused by relatively small groups of ravens (less than ten). The birds are very wary and frighten easily.

West Nile Virus: Ravens, as members of the Corvid family, are particularly susceptible to the West Nile Virus. Safety gloves should be worn at all times when handling these birds or their carcasses, and handlers should avoid all contact with blood. Agencies responsible for disease monitoring are often extremely happy to receive raven carcasses for examination, see www.cdc.gov.



Damage Prevention and Control Methods

Exclusion: Not practical in most situations.

Habitat Modification: As predators, ravens may become pests due to their predation i.e. they are considered a threat to the desert tortoise. Efforts to lower habitat quality for ravens might include reducing food sources by covering landfills and individual trash containers and removing road kills from highways, eliminating standing water, and denying ravens access to perch sites by installing spike like devices on utility poles and fence posts (Van Vuren 1998).

Frightening: Not usually a cost effective means of reducing raven damage. See crow chapter for information on frightening.

Fumigants: Fumigation is not practical for raven control, and no fumigants are registered for this purpose.

Repellents: None.

Shooting: Conditions for taking under the permit are specified in CFR § 21.41(c). They include, but are not limited to, killing only migratory birds described on the permit; unless otherwise specified, only a shotgun not larger than 10-gauge from the shoulder may be used. The take must occur over the area where the damage is occurring and must be specified on the permit. Any devices such as calls, decoys, blinds, or anything else that shall entice the birds within gun range are prohibited. All birds killed must be retrieved by the permittee and turned over to the permit issuer. Only persons listed on the permit shall take the birds. The tenure of the permit shall be specified on the permit and shall be observed.

Toxic Bait: The only toxicant currently registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to remove ravens lethally is DRC-1339. Researchers have demonstrated that the acute toxicant DRC-1339 can be used for lethal control of common ravens for ecological and economic reasons as a short term measure with sporadic results (Coates 2006 and Spencer 2002). This is a restricted use pesticide and in addition to any permits that may be necessary to take ravens, special pesticide application licensing is required, see [California Department of Pesticide Regulation](#). Methods for application of DRC-1339 have included injecting egg baits with the toxicant.

Trapping: Ravens have been successfully trapped in Australian crow traps (6" x 12" entrance holes) with eggs and turkey carcasses as bait. Proper trap placement and the use of decoy birds are important in trapping success.

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL READING

Boardman, William I., 1992. Problems with Management of A Native Predator on a Threatened Species: Raven Predation on Desert Tortoises. Proc. 15th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (J.E. Borrecco & R.E. Marsh, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 48-52.

Butchko, Peter H., M.A. Small, 1992. Developing A Strategy of Predator Control For the Protection of the California Least Tern: A Case History. Proc. 15th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (J.E. Borrecco & R.E. Marsh, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 29-31.

Coates, Peter S., 2006. DRC-1339 Egg Baits: Preliminary Evaluation of Their Effectiveness in Removing Ravens. Proc. 22nd Vertebrate Pest Conf. (R.M. Timm and J. M. O'Brien, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 250-255.

Gorenzel, W.P., T.P. Salmon, A.C. Crabb, 2000. A National Review of the Status of Trapping for Bird Control. Proc. 19th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (T.P. Salmon & A.C. Crabb, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 5-21.

Knittle, C.Edward, 1992. Nontarget Hazards Associated With Egg Baits Used to Control Corvid Depredations on Endangered California Least Tern Eggs at Camp Pendleton, California-1990. Proc. 15th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (J.E. Borrecco & R.E. Marsh, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 53.

Parkhurst, James A., 1994. An Overview of Avian Predation and Management Techniques at Fish-Rearing Facilities. Proc. 16th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (W.S. Halverson & A.C. Crabb, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 235-242.

Pearson, A. Britt, W.P. Gorenzel, T.P. Salmon, 2000. Lesser-Known Vertebrate Pests of Almonds in California. Proc. 19th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (T.P. Salmon & A.C. Crabb, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 365-376.

Spencer Jr., Jack O., 2002. DRC-1339 Use and Control of Common Ravens. Proc. 20th Vertebrate Pest Conf. (R.M. Timm and R. H. Schmidt, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. Pp. 110-113.



Permits

Permits Overview

How to Obtain a Permit

FAQs/Facts

Application Forms

Import/Export

Federal Register Notices

Laws/Treaties/Regulations

Policies/Handbooks

Related Sites

Species Lists

Contact Us

Home

Permits Overview

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service issues permits under various wildlife [laws and treaties](#) at different offices at the national, regional, and/or wildlife port levels. (We do not issue **hunting and fishing licenses**. Instead, those are issued by [State wildlife agencies](#).)

Permits enable the public to engage in legitimate wildlife-related activities that would otherwise be prohibited by law.

Service permit programs ensure that such activities are carried out in a manner that safeguards wildlife. Additionally, some permits promote conservation efforts by authorizing scientific research, generating data, or allowing wildlife management and rehabilitation activities to go forward.

Permits are handled by permitting programs in [International Affairs](#) (Management Authority), [Endangered Species](#), [Law Enforcement](#), and [Migratory Birds](#). (Visit the National Wildlife Refuge web site for [Special Use Permits](#).) For more detailed information, go to [How to Obtain a Permit](#), [FAQs/Facts](#), or [Application Forms](#).

Endangered Species

regional offices administer native endangered and threatened species permits under the Endangered Species Act (except permits for import and export). Permits are issued to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: enhancement of survival associated with Safe Harbor Agreements and Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances, incidental take associated with Habitat Conservation Plans, recovery, and interstate commerce. Permits for import and export are issued by International Affairs (Division of Management Authority) below.



Ferrets
Credit: USFWS

International Affairs

(Management Authority) is responsible for administering CITES for the United States. We primarily issue permits to import and export species that are protected by CITES and by various other wildlife conservation laws. Some examples of other activities we permit are: take of certain marine mammals; take and interstate and foreign commerce of non-native species protected by the Endangered Species Act, including a captive-bred wildlife registration; cooperative breeding programs for live exotic birds



Orchid
Credit: USFWS

covered by the Wild Bird Conservation Act; and import and transport of injurious wildlife.

Law Enforcement

administers permits at regional offices and certain port locations.

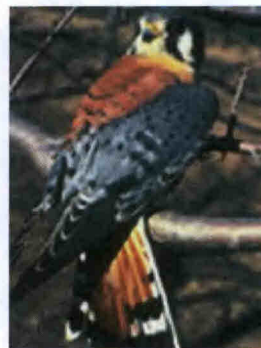
A permit or license may be issued to qualified applicants for the following activities: to engage in business as a wildlife importer or exporter; import or export wildlife at other than an designated or authorized border or special port, and export and re-export certain CITES wildlife.



Law Enforcement Inspector
Credit: USFWS

Migratory Bird

regional offices administer permits for qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, rehabilitation, conservation education, migratory game bird propagation, salvage, depredation control, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. These offices also administer permit activities involving bald and golden eagles, as authorized by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.



Kestrel
Credit: USFWS

Last updated: February 26, 2010



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 78

Friday,

No. 212

November 1, 2013

Part III

Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Parts 10 and 21

General Provisions; Revised List of Migratory Birds; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Parts 10 and 21**

[Docket No. FWS-R9-MB-2010-0088, FF09M21200-134-FXMB1231099BPP0]

RIN 1018-AX48

General Provisions; Revised List of Migratory Birds

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, revise the List of Migratory Birds by both adding and removing species. Reasons for the changes to the list include adding species based on new taxonomy and new evidence of occurrence in the United States or U.S. territories, removing species no longer known to occur within the United States, and changing names to conform to accepted use. The net increase of 19 species (23 added and 4 removed) brings the total number of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) to 1,026. We regulate most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds. An accurate and up-to-date list of species protected by the MBTA is essential for public notification and regulatory purposes.

DATES: This rule is effective December 2, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Allen at 703-358-1825.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background****What statutory authority does the service have for this rulemaking?**

We have statutory authority and responsibility for enforcing the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712), the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 7421), and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a-j). The MBTA implements Conventions between the United States and four neighboring countries for the protection of migratory birds, as follows:

(1) Canada: Convention between the United States and Great Britain [on behalf of Canada] for the Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, 39 Stat. 1702 (T.S. No. 628);

(2) Mexico: Convention between the United States and Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game

Mammals, February 7, 1936, 50 Stat. 1311 (T.S. No. 912);

(3) Japan: Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, 25 U.S.T. 3329 (T.I.A.S. No. 7990); and

(4) Russia: Convention between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment (Russia), November 19, 1976, 29 U.S.T. 4647 (T.I.A.S. No. 9073).

What is the purpose of this rulemaking?

Our purpose is to inform the public of the species protected by the MBTA and its implementing regulations. These regulations are found in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 10, 20, and 21. We regulate most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds. An accurate and up-to-date list of species protected by the MBTA is essential for regulatory purposes.

Why is this amendment of the list of migratory birds necessary?

The amendment is needed to: (1) Add five species previously overlooked from a family protected under the MBTA; (2) correct the spelling of six species on the alphabetized list; (3) correct the spelling of three species on the taxonomic list; (4) add 11 species based on new distributional records documenting their natural occurrence in the United States since April 2007; (5) add one species from a family now protected under the MBTA as a result of taxonomic changes; (6) add six species newly recognized as a result of recent taxonomic changes; (7) remove four species not known to occur within the boundaries of the United States or its territories as a result of recent taxonomic changes; (8) change the common (English) names of nine species to conform with accepted use; and (9) change the scientific names of 36 species to conform to accepted use.

The List of Migratory Birds (50 CFR 10.13) was last revised on March 1, 2010 (75 FR 9282). These amendments were necessitated by three published supplements to the 7th (1998) edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU's) *Check-list of North American birds* (AOU 2008, AOU 2009, and AOU 2010).

In addition, we correct the legal authorities citations at 50 CFR 10.13(a).

We also make a small change to a definition in 50 CFR 21.3. We update

the definition of "raptor" to also include the Order Accipitriformes, corresponding to recent taxonomic changes reflected in the List of Migratory Birds.

What scientific authorities are used to amend the list of migratory birds?

Although bird names (common and scientific) are relatively stable, staying current with standardized use is necessary to avoid confusion in communications. In making our determinations, we primarily relied on the American Ornithologists' Union's *Check-list of North American birds* (AOU 1998), as amended (AOU 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010), on matters of taxonomy, nomenclature, and the sequence of species and other higher taxonomic categories (orders, families, subfamilies) for species that occur in North America. The AOU Checklist contains all bird species that have occurred in North America from the Arctic through Panama, including the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands, and includes distributional information for each species, which specifies whether the species is known to occur in the United States. For the 39 species that occur outside the geographic area covered by the *Check-list* (28 that occur in the Pacific island territories and 11 listed in the Japanese and/or Russian conventions that have not occurred in the AOU area), we relied primarily on Clements (2007). Although we primarily rely on the above checklists, when informed taxonomic opinion is inconsistent or controversial, we evaluate available published and unpublished information and come to our own conclusion regarding the validity of taxa.

What criteria are used to identify individual species protected by the MBTA?

A species qualifies for protection under the MBTA by meeting one or more of the following four criteria:

(1) It is covered by the Canadian Convention of 1916, as amended in 1996, by virtue of meeting the following three criteria: (a) It belongs to a family or group of species named in the Canadian Convention, as amended; (b) specimens, photographs, videotape recordings, or audiotape recordings provide convincing evidence of natural occurrence in the United States or its territories; and (c) the documentation of such records has been recognized by the AOU or other competent scientific authorities.

(2) It is covered by the Mexican Convention of 1936, as amended in

1972, by virtue of meeting the following three criteria: (a) It belongs to a family or group of species named in the Mexican Convention, as amended; (b) specimens, photographs, videotape recordings, or audiotape recordings provide convincing evidence of natural occurrence in the United States or its territories; and (c) the documentation of such records has been recognized by the AOU or other competent scientific authorities.

(3) It is listed in the annex to the Japanese Convention of 1972, as amended.

(4) It is listed in the appendix to the Russian Convention of 1976.

In accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 (MBTRA) (Pub. L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 2809, 3071-72), we include all species native to the United States or its territories, which are those that occur as a result of natural biological or ecological processes (see 70 FR 12710, March 15, 2005). We do not include nonnative species whose occurrences in the United States are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction(s).

How do the changes affect the list of migratory birds?

Several taxonomic changes were made at the Order and Family level by the AOU since our 2010 publication of the list (75 FR 9282, March 1, 2010). These changes affect the inclusion and taxonomic order of species on this list. Specifically, the Orders Phaethontiformes and Suliformes were split from the Pelecaniformes. Phaethontiformes now includes the Family Phaethontidae (tropicbirds); Suliformes now includes the Families Fregatidae (frigatebirds), Sulidae (boobys), Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants), and Anhingidae (anhingas). In addition, the Order Accipitriformes was split from the Falconiformes and now include the Families Cathartidae (vultures), Pandionidae (Osprey), and Accipitridae (hawks and eagles). At the Family level, the Ardeidae (herons and egrets) and Threskiornithidae (ibis and spoonbills) were moved from the Ciconiiformes to the Pelecaniformes Order, the Pandionidae (Osprey) was split from the Accipitridae (hawks and eagles), and the Stercorariidae (jaegers and skuas) was split from the Laridae (gulls, terns, and skimmers). The Polioptilidae (gnatcatchers), Phylloscopidae (*Phylloscopus* warblers), Acrocephalidae (*Acrocephalus* warblers), and Megaluridae (*Locustella* warblers) were split from the Sylviidae, and the Calcariidae (longspurs and

snow buntings) was split from the Emberizidae (buntings and sparrows). The euphonias were put into their own Subfamily (Euphoniinae) and moved from the Thraupidae to the Fringillidae Family. All species within these newly created Families continue to be protected under the MBTA. In addition, the Wrenit was moved from the Timaliidae (babblers) to the Sylviidae and is now in a Family protected by the MBTA.

The amendments (23 additions, 4 removals, and 54 name changes) affect a grand total of 79 species and result in a net addition of 19 species to the List of Migratory Birds, increasing the species total from 1,007 to 1,026. Of the 23 species that we add to the list, 6 were previously covered under the MBTA as subspecies of listed species. These amendments can be logically arranged in the following 9 categories:

(1) Add five species from the family Muscicapidae, a family specifically listed in the 1996 protocol amending the 1916 convention with Canada. The omission of these species on the previous list was an oversight. All are considered accidental or casual in Alaska. The species and relevant AOU publication(s) are:

Mugimaki Flycatcher, *Ficedula mugimaki* (AOU 1987, 1997, 1998);
Taiga Flycatcher, *Ficedula albicilla* (AOU 1982, 1983, 1998, 2006);
Dark-sided Flycatcher, *Muscicapa sibirica* (AOU 1982, 1983, 1998, 2004);
Asian Brown Flycatcher, *Muscicapa dauurica* (AOU 1987, 1989, 1998); and
Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata* (AOU 2004).

(2) Correct the spelling of six scientific names on the alphabetized list:

Nesofregata fuliginosa (Polynesian Storm-Petrel), becomes *Nesofregata fuliginosa*;
Thalasseus maximus (Royal Tern), becomes *Thalasseus maximus*;
Thalasseus sandvicensis (Sandwich Tern), becomes *Thalasseus sandvicensis*;
Vireo atricapillus (Black-capped Vireo), becomes *Vireo atricapilla*;
Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Wood Warbler), becomes *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; and
Locustella lanceolata (Lanceolated Warbler), becomes *Locustella lanceolata*.

(3) Correct the spelling of three scientific names on the taxonomic list:

Nesofregata fuiginosa (Polynesian Storm-Petrel), becomes *Nesofregata fuliginosa*;
Vireo atricapillus (Black-capped Vireo), becomes *Vireo atricapilla*; and
Tiaris olivacea (Yellow-faced Grassquit), becomes *Tiaris olivaceus*.

(4) Add 11 species based on review and acceptance by AOU (since April 2007) of new distributional records documenting their occurrence in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. These species belong to families covered by the Canadian and/or Mexican Conventions, and all are considered to be of accidental or casual occurrence. For each species, we list the State in which it has been recorded plus the relevant publication:

Parkinson's Petrel, *Procellaria parkinsoni*—California (AOU 2008);
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel, *Oceanodroma monorhis*—North Carolina (AOU 2010);
Swallow-tailed Gull, *Creagrurus furcatus*—California (AOU 2008);
Brown Hawk-Owl, *Ninox scutulata*—Alaska (AOU 2009);
White-crested Elaenia, *Elaenia albiceps*—Texas (AOU 2010);
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*—Louisiana (AOU 2010);
Sinaloa Wren, *Thryothorus sinaloa*—Arizona (AOU 2010);
Pallas's Leaf-Warbler, *Phylloscopus proregulus*—Alaska (AOU 2008);
Sedge Warbler, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*—Alaska (AOU 2009);
Rufous-tailed Robin, *Luscinia sibilans*—Alaska (AOU 2010); and
Yellow-browed Bunting, *Emberiza chrysophrys*—Alaska (AOU 2009).

(5) Add one species because of recent taxonomic changes transferring a species in a family formerly not protected by the MBTA (Timaliidae) into a family protected under the MBTA (Sylviidae). We reference the AOU publication supporting the change:
Wrenit, *Chamaea fasciata* (AOU 2010).

(6) Add six species because of recent taxonomic changes in which taxa formerly treated as subspecies have been determined to be distinct species. Given that each of these species was formerly treated as subspecies of a listed species, these additions will not change the protective status of any of these taxa, only the names by which they are known. In each case, we reference the AOU publication supporting the change:

Eastern Spot-billed Duck, *Anas zonorhyncha*—formerly considered a subspecies of *Anas poecilorhyncha*, Spot-billed Duck (AOU 2008);
Black Scoter, *Melanitta americana*—formerly treated as a subspecies of *Melanitta nigra*, Common [Black] Scoter (AOU 2009);

Mexican Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus arizonae*—formerly treated as a subspecies of *Caprimulgus vociferus*, Whip-poor-will (AOU 2010);
Pacific Wren, *Troglodytes pacificus*—formerly treated as a subspecies of

Troglodytes troglodytes, Eurasian [Winter] Wren (AOU 2010);

Winter Wren, *Troglodytes hiemalis*—formerly treated as a subspecies of *Troglodytes troglodytes*, Eurasian [Winter] Wren (AOU 2010); and Puerto Rican Oriole, *Icterus portoricensis*—formerly treated as a subspecies of *Icterus dominicensis*, Hispaniolan [Greater Antillean] Oriole (AOU 2010).

(7) Remove four species based on revised taxonomic treatments and distributional evidence confirming that their known geographic ranges lie entirely outside the political boundaries of the United States and its territories. In each case, we reference the AOU publication supporting these changes:

Spot-billed Duck, *Anas*

poecilorhyncha (AOU 2008);

Common [Black] Scoter, *Melanitta nigra* (AOU 2009);

Eurasian [Winter] Wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes* (AOU 2010); and Hispaniolan [Greater Antillean] Oriole, *Icterus dominicensis* (AOU 2010).

(8) Revise the common (English) names of nine species to conform to the most recent nomenclatural treatment. These revisions do not change the protective status of any of these taxa, only the names by which they are known. In each case, we reference the published source for the name change:

Greater Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus ruber*, becomes American Flamingo (AOU 2008);

Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus gravis*, becomes Great Shearwater (AOU 2010);

Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus*, becomes Eastern Whip-poor-will (AOU 2010);

Green Violet-ear, *Colibri thalassinus*, becomes Green Violetear (AOU 2008);

Blue Rock Thrush, *Monticola solitarius*, becomes Blue Rock-Thrush (Clements 2007);

Clay-colored Robin, *Turdus grayi*, becomes Clay-colored Thrush (AOU 2008);

White-throated Robin, *Turdus assimilis*, becomes White-throated Thrush (AOU 2008);

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammodramus nelsoni*, becomes Nelson's Sparrow (AOU 2009); and

Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammodramus caudacutus*, becomes Saltmarsh Sparrow (AOU 2009).

(9) Revise the scientific names of 36 species to conform to the most recent nomenclatural treatment. These revisions do not change the protective status of any of these taxa, only the names by which they are known. In each case, we reference the AOU publication documenting the name change:

Larus philadelphia (Bonaparte's Gull) becomes *Chroicocephalus philadelphia* (AOU 2008);

Larus cirrocephalus (Gray-hooded Gull) becomes *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* (AOU 2008);

Larus ridibundus (Black-headed Gull) becomes *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* (AOU 2008);

Larus minutus (Little Gull) becomes *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (AOU 2008);

Larus atricilla (Laughing Gull) becomes *Leucophaeus atricilla* (AOU 2008);

Larus pipixcan (Franklin's Gull) becomes *Leucophaeus pipixcan* (AOU 2008);

Cyanocorax morio (Brown Jay) becomes *Psilorhinus morio* (AOU 2010);

Poecile hudsonica (Boreal Chickadee) becomes *Poecile hudsonicus* (AOU 2009);

Poecile cincta (Gray-headed Chickadee) becomes *Poecile cinctus* (AOU 2009);

Calcarius mccownii (McCown's Longspur) becomes *Rhynchophanes mccownii* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora pinus (Blue-winged Warbler) becomes *Vermivora cyanoptera* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora peregrina (Tennessee Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis peregrina* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora celata (Orange-crowned Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis celata* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora ruficapilla (Nashville Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis ruficapilla* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora virginiae (Virginia's Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis virginiae* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora crissalis (Colima Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis crissalis* (AOU 2010);

Vermivora luciae (Lucy's Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis luciae* (AOU 2010);

Parula superciliosa (Crescent-cheated Warbler) becomes *Oreothlypis superciliosa* (AOU 2010);

Seiurus noveboracensis (Northern Waterthrush) becomes *Parkesia noveboracensis* (AOU 2010);

Seiurus motacilla (Louisiana Waterthrush) becomes *Parkesia motacilla* (AOU 2010);

Pipilo fuscus (Canyon Towhee) becomes *Melozone fusca* (AOU 2010);

Pipilo crissalis (California Towhee) becomes *Melozone crissalis* (AOU 2010);

Pipilo aberti (Abert's Towhee) becomes *Melozone aberti* (AOU 2010);

Aimophila carpalis (Rufous-winged Sparrow) becomes *Peucaea carpalis* (AOU 2010);

Aimophila botterii (Botteri's Sparrow) becomes *Peucaea botterii* (AOU 2010);

Aimophila cassinii (Cassin's Sparrow) becomes *Peucaea cassinii* (AOU 2010);

Aimophila aestivalis (Bachman's Sparrow) becomes *Peucaea aestivalis* (AOU 2010);

Aimophila quinquestriata (Five-striped Sparrow) becomes *Amphispiza quinquestriata* (AOU 2010);

Carduelis flammea (Common Redpoll) becomes *Acanthis flammea* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis hornemanni (Hoary Redpoll) becomes *Acanthis hornemanni* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis spinus (Eurasian Siskin) becomes *Spinus spinus* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis pinus (Pine Siskin) becomes *Spinus pinus* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis psaltria (Lesser Goldfinch) becomes *Spinus psaltria* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis lawrencei (Lawrence's Goldfinch) becomes *Spinus lawrencei* (AOU 2009);

Carduelis tristis (American Goldfinch) becomes *Spinus tristis* (AOU 2009); and

Carduelis sinica (Oriental Greenfinch) becomes *Chloris sinica* (AOU 2009).

For ease of comparison, changes are summarized in the following table (numbers reference the categories treated above). Species whose names have been revised (categories 2, 3, 8, and 9) appear in both the left-hand column (old name removed) and right-hand column (new name added), as are species that have been added based on taxonomic splits (category 6) of extralimital species that have been removed (category 7).

Removed (taxonomically)	Added (taxonomically)
Spot-billed Duck, <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> (7)	Eastern Spot-billed Duck, <i>Anas zonorhyncha</i> (6).
Common [Black] Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i> (7)	Black Scoter, <i>Melanitta americana</i> (6).
Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (8)	American Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (8).
	Parkinson's Petrel, <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i> (4).
Greater Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gravis</i> (8)	Great Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gravis</i> (8).
Polynesian Storm-Petrel, <i>Nesofregata fuliginosa</i> (2)	Polynesian Storm-Petrel, <i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i> (2).

Removed (taxonomically)	Added (taxonomically)
Polynesian Storm-Petrel, <i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i> (3)	Polynesian Storm-Petrel, <i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i> (3). Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i> (4). Swallow-tailed Gull, <i>Creagrus furcatus</i> (4).
Bonaparte's Gull, <i>Larus philadelphia</i> (9)	Bonaparte's Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> (9).
Gray-hooded Gull, <i>Larus cirrocephalus</i> (9)	Gray-hooded Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i> (9).
Black-headed Gull, <i>Larus ridibundus</i> (9)	Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> (9).
Little Gull, <i>Larus minutus</i> (9)	Little Gull, <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (9).
Laughing Gull, <i>Larus atricilla</i> (9)	Laughing Gull, <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i> (9).
Franklin's Gull, <i>Larus pipixcan</i> (9)	Franklin's Gull, <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> (9).
Royal Tern, <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (2)	Royal Tern, <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (2).
Sandwich Tern, <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (2)	Sandwich Tern, <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (2).
Whip-poor-will, <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i> (8)	Brown Hawk-Owl, <i>Ninox scutulata</i> (4). Eastern Whip-poor-will, <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i> (8).
Green Violet-ear, <i>Colibri thalassinus</i> (8)	Mexican Whip-poor-will, <i>Caprimulgus arizonae</i> (6). Green Violetear, <i>Colibri thalassinus</i> (8).
Black-capped Vireo, <i>Vireo atricapillus</i> (2, 3)	White-crested Elaenia, <i>Elaenia albiceps</i> (4). Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, <i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i> (4).
Brown Jay, <i>Cyanocorax morio</i> (9)	Black-capped Vireo, <i>Vireo atricapilla</i> (2, 3).
Boreal Chickadee, <i>Poecile hudsonica</i> (9)	Brown Jay, <i>Psilorhinus morio</i> (9).
Gray-headed Chickadee, <i>Poecile cincta</i> (9)	Boreal Chickadee, <i>Poecile hudsonicus</i> (9).
Eurasian [Winter] Wren, <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (7)	Gray-headed Chickadee, <i>Poecile cinctus</i> (9).
Wood Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> (2)	Sinaloa Wren, <i>Thryothorus sinaloa</i> (4).
Lanceolated Warbler, <i>Locustella lanceolata</i> (2)	Pacific Wren, <i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> (6).
Blue Rock Thrush, <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (8)	Winter Wren, <i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i> (6).
Clay-colored Robin, <i>Turdus grayi</i> (8)	Wood Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> (2).
White-throated Robin, <i>Turdus assimilis</i> (8)	Pallas's Leaf-Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i> (4).
McCown's Longspur, <i>Calcarius mccownii</i> (9)	Lanceolated Warbler, <i>Locustella lanceolata</i> (2).
Blue-winged Warbler, <i>Vermivora pinus</i> (9)	Wrenit, <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> (5).
Tennessee Warbler, <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> (9)	Sedge Warbler, <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> (4).
Orange-crowned Warbler, <i>Vermivora celata</i> (9)	Mugimaki Flycatcher, <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i> (1).
Nashville Warbler, <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> (9)	Taiga Flycatcher, <i>Ficedula albicilla</i> (1).
Virginia's Warbler, <i>Vermivora virginiae</i> (9)	Dark-sided Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> (1).
Colima Warbler, <i>Vermivora crissalis</i> (9)	Asian Brown Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> (1).
Lucy's Warbler, <i>Vermivora luciae</i> (9)	Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i> (1).
Crescent-cheated Warbler, <i>Parula superciliosa</i> (9)	Blue Rock-Thrush, <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (8).
Northern Waterthrush, <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> (9)	Rufous-tailed Robin, <i>Luscinia sibilans</i> (4).
Louisiana Waterthrush, <i>Seiurus motacilla</i> (9)	Clay-colored Thrush, <i>Turdus grayi</i> (8).
Yellow-faced Grassquit, <i>Tiaris olivacea</i> (3)	White-throated Thrush, <i>Turdus assimilis</i> (8).
Canyon Towhee, <i>Pipilo fuscus</i> (9)	McCown's Longspur, <i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i> (9).
California Towhee, <i>Pipilo crissalis</i> (9)	Blue-winged Warbler, <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> (9).
Abert's Towhee, <i>Pipilo aberti</i> (9)	Tennessee Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i> (9).
Rufous-winged Sparrow, <i>Aimophila carpalis</i> (9)	Orange-crowned Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis celata</i> (9).
Botteri's Sparrow, <i>Aimophila botterii</i> (9)	Nashville Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i> (9).
Cassin's Sparrow, <i>Aimophila cassinii</i> (9)	Virginia's Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i> (9).
Bachman's Sparrow, <i>Aimophila aestivalis</i> (9)	Colima Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis crissalis</i> (9).
Five-striped Sparrow, <i>Aimophila quinquestriata</i> (9)	Lucy's Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis luciae</i> (9).
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, <i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i> (8)	Crescent-cheated Warbler, <i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i> (9).
Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow, <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> (8)	Northern Waterthrush, <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i> (9).
Hispaniolan [Greater Antillean] Oriole, <i>Icterus dominicensis</i> (7)	Louisiana Waterthrush, <i>Parkesia motacilla</i> (9).
Common Redpoll, <i>Carduelis flammea</i> (9)	Yellow-faced Grassquit, <i>Tiaris olivacea</i> (3).
Hoary Redpoll, <i>Carduelis hornemanni</i> (9)	Canyon Towhee, <i>Melospiza fusca</i> (9).
Eurasian Siskin, <i>Carduelis spinus</i> (9)	California Towhee, <i>Melospiza crissalis</i> (9).
Pine Siskin, <i>Carduelis pinus</i> (9)	Abert's Towhee, <i>Melospiza aberti</i> (9).
Lesser Goldfinch, <i>Carduelis psaltria</i> (9)	Rufous-winged Sparrow, <i>Peucaea carpalis</i> (9).
Lawrence's Goldfinch, <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> (9)	Botteri's Sparrow, <i>Peucaea botterii</i> (9).
American Goldfinch, <i>Carduelis tristis</i> (9)	Cassin's Sparrow, <i>Peucaea cassinii</i> (9).
Oriental Greenfinch, <i>Carduelis sinica</i> (9)	Bachman's Sparrow, <i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> (9).
	Five-striped Sparrow, <i>Amphispiza quinquestriata</i> (9).
	Nelson's Sparrow, <i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i> (8).
	Saltmarsh Sparrow, <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> (8).
	Yellow-browed Bunting, <i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i> (4).
	Puerto Rican Oriole, <i>Icterus portoricensis</i> (6).
	Common Redpoll, <i>Acanthis flammea</i> (9).
	Hoary Redpoll, <i>Acanthis hornemanni</i> (9).
	Eurasian Siskin, <i>Spinus spinus</i> (9).
	Pine Siskin, <i>Spinus pinus</i> (9).
	Lesser Goldfinch, <i>Spinus psaltria</i> (9).
	Lawrence's Goldfinch, <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> (9).
	American Goldfinch, <i>Spinus tristis</i> (9).
	Oriental Greenfinch, <i>Chloris sinica</i> (9).

How do the changes implemented here differ from those discussed in the proposed rule?

The scientific name of one species spelled erroneously in the proposed rule is corrected to conform to the AOU Check-list (1998) and supplements:

Black-capped Vireo, *Vireo atricapillus* becomes *Vireo atricapilla*.

How is the list of migratory birds organized?

The species are listed in two formats to suit the needs of different segments of the public: alphabetically in 50 CFR 10.13(c)(1) and taxonomically in 50 CFR 10.13(c)(2). In the alphabetical listing, species are listed by common (English) group names, with the scientific name of each species following the English group name. This format, similar to that used in modern telephone directories, is most useful to members of the lay public. In the taxonomic listing, species are listed in phylogenetic sequence by scientific name, with the English name following the scientific name. To help clarify species relationships, we also list the higher-level taxonomic categories of Order, Family, and Subfamily. This format follows the sequence adopted by the AOU (1998, 2010) and is most useful to ornithologists and other scientists.

What species are not protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act?

The MBTA does not apply to:

(1) Nonnative species introduced into the United States or its territories by means of intentional or unintentional human assistance that belong to families or groups covered by the Canadian, Mexican, or Russian Conventions, in accordance with the MBTRA. See 70 FR 12710 (March 15, 2005) for a partial list of nonnative, human-introduced bird species in this category. Note, though, that native species that are introduced into parts of the United States where they are not native are still protected under the MBTA regardless of where they occur in the United States or its territories.

(2) Nonnative, human-introduced species that belong to families or groups not covered by the Canadian, Mexican, or Russian Conventions, including Tinamidae (tinamous), Cracidae (chachalacas), Megapodiidae (megapodes), Phasianidae (grouse, ptarmigan, and turkeys), Turnicidae (buttonquails), Odontophoridae (New World quail), Pteroclididae (sandgrouse), Psittacidae (parrots), Dicruridae (drongos), Rhamphastidae (toucans), Musophagidae (turacos), Bucerotidae (hornbills), Bucorvidae (ground-hornbills), Pycnonotidae

(bulbuls), Pittidae (pittas), Irenidae (fairy-bluebirds), Timaliidae (babblers), Zosteropidae (white-eyes), Sturnidae (starlings; except as listed in the Japanese Convention), Passeridae (Old World sparrows), Ploceidae (weavers), Estrildidae (estrildid finches), and numerous other families not currently represented in the United States or its territories.

(3) Native species that belong to families or groups represented in the United States, but which are not expressly mentioned by the Canadian, Mexican, or Russian Conventions, including the Megapodiidae (megapodes), Phasianidae (grouse, ptarmigan, and turkeys), Odontophoridae (New World quail), Burhinidae (thick-knees), Glareolidae (pratincoles), Psittacidae (parrots), Todidae (todies), Meliphagidae (honeyeaters), Monarchidae (monarch flycatchers [elepaos]), Zosteropidae (white-eyes), and Coerebidae (bananaquit). It should be noted that this rule supersedes the 70 FR 12710 notice to the extent that they are inconsistent. Specifically, the 1996 amendment to the Canadian Convention included the family Muscipidae (Old World flycatchers). Thus, all members of the Muscipidae family are now included on this list. In addition, the Wrenit is now considered a member of the Sylviidae family rather than the Timaliidae family and is now included on this list.

Partial lists of the species included in categories 2 and 3 are available at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsPolicies/mbta/MBTAProtectedNonprotected.html>.

Responses to Public Comments

On April 26, 2011, we published in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 23428) a proposed rule to revise the list of migratory birds at 50 CFR 10.13. We solicited public comments on the proposed rule for 90 days, ending on July 25, 2011.

We received 7 comments in response to the proposed rule; 5 were from agencies, and 2 were from private individuals. The following text discusses the substantive comments we received and provides our responses to them.

Comment: One individual indicated that Brown Hawk-Owl, and the 10 other species we proposed to add based on new distributional records (Category 4), should not be added because they are either extremely rare vagrants or were moved by humans. The commenter further pointed out that the MBTA loses biological and ecological credibility when species are added that do not

naturally occur in the United States or its territories, and pointed to the Eurasian Kestrel as one example.

Response: In 2004, the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act (MBTRA; Pub. L. 108–447) amended the MBTA. While the primary purpose of the MBTRA was to eliminate protection for introduced species, it also defined native species as those “occurring in the United States or its territories as a result of natural biological or ecological processes.” Vagrancy is a natural biological process, so these species are protected under the MBTA.

There is credible evidence to support our contention that these species have occurred in the United States as natural vagrants unhindered by human intervention. The AOU and other bird record committees take human intervention into account whenever they evaluate such records. Several of these species, including the Brown Hawk-Owl, have occurred in some of the remotest parts of Alaska, and are most unlikely to have been moved there by humans. Furthermore, multiple records of Eurasian Kestrel have been accepted from Western Alaska, and at scattered locations across North America, by the AOU and other competent scientific authorities.

Comment: The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission urged the Service to carefully consider the implications to State regulations when making recommendations, and ensure that they do not occur so frequently as to become burdensome. Specifically, they point out that the split of the order Accipitriformes from the Falconiformes will necessitate a change in State falconry regulations.

Response: The Service appreciates the State’s concern regarding changes to Federal regulations that affect States, and we make a concerted effort to work closely with the States through the Flyway Councils. To comply with the intent of the migratory bird treaties and the MBTA, we are obligated to update the list at intervals. However, the List of Migratory Birds has been updated only twice since 1985, which is not frequently enough to stay current with changes in bird taxonomy. Consequently, we intend to update this list on a 5-year cycle to coincide with updates to the Birds of Conservation Concern, thus balancing the frequency of updates with the frequency of changes in bird taxonomy. In this update, taxonomic changes at the Order level did not change which species are protected under the MBTA, as the species within those families were previously protected. Furthermore, this is the first change we have made to the

Falconiformes since the families within that Order were first protected in 1972.

Comment: The Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife (IDFW) was pleased that the Service intends to continue to treat cackling geese as Canada geese, pointing out that hunting management of white-cheeked geese could become more difficult if they were split. The IDFW also pointed out that the Mississippi Flyway Council is trying to simplify hunting regulations for Canada geese, and splitting them into two species for management purposes could cause progress toward simplification to stall.

Response: The Service recognizes the management concerns referred to by the commenter. While we appreciate the complexities of white-cheeked goose management, our decision to continue to include the Cackling Goose within the listing for Canada Goose is based on lingering uncertainty regarding their taxonomic relationship. Work is currently being conducted in Alaska and northern Canada to resolve that uncertainty. We will consider new information when it is available, at which time we may reconsider our decision. In any case, regardless of name, goose subspecies identified as Cackling Goose by the AOU are currently protected under the MBTA as Canada Goose.

Required Determinations

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

Executive Order (EO) 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant.

EO 13563 reaffirms the principles of EO 12866, while calling for improvements in the nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. EO 13563 directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives.

EO 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*)

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121)), whenever an agency is required to publish a notice of rulemaking for any proposed or final rule, it must prepare and make available for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of the rule on small entities (i.e., small businesses, small organizations, and small government jurisdictions). However, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required if the head of an agency certifies the rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

SBREFA amended the Regulatory Flexibility Act to require Federal agencies to provide the statement of the factual basis for certifying that a rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We have examined this rule's potential effects on small entities as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and have determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, because we are simply updating the list of migratory bird species protected under the Conventions. Consequently, we certify that because this rule does not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

This rule is not a major rule under SBREFA (5 U.S.C. 804(2)). It does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

a. This rule does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

b. This rule does not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.

c. This rule does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

In accordance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), we have determined the following:

a. This rule does not "significantly or uniquely" affect small governments. A small government agency plan is not required. Actions under the regulation

do not affect small government activities in any significant way.

b. This rule does not produce a Federal mandate of \$100 million or greater in any year; i.e., it is not a "significant regulatory action" under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Takings

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the rule does not have significant takings implications. This rule does not contain a provision for taking of private property. Therefore, a takings implication assessment is not required.

Federalism

This rule does not have sufficient Federalism effects to warrant preparation of a Federalism summary impact statement under Executive Order 13132. It does not interfere with the States' ability to manage themselves or their funds. No significant economic impacts are expected to result from the updating of the list of migratory bird species.

Civil Justice Reform

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Office of the Solicitor has determined that the rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Order.

Paperwork Reduction Act

We examined this rule under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). There are no new information collection requirements associated with this rule. We do not require any new permits, reports, or recordkeeping in this rule.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Given that the revision of 50 CFR 10.13 is strictly administrative in nature and will have no or minor environmental effects, it is categorically excluded from further NEPA requirements (43 CFR 46.210(i)).

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Seventy-four of the species on the List of Migratory Birds are also designated as endangered or threatened in all or some portion of their U.S. range under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-44; 50 CFR 17.11). No legal complications arise from the dual listing as the two lists are developed under separate authorities and for different purposes. Because the rule is strictly administrative in nature, it has no effect on threatened or endangered species. It does not require ESA consultation.

Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes

In accordance with the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments" (59 FR 22951), Executive Order 13175, and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated potential effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no potential effects. The revisions to existing regulations in this rule are purely administrative in nature and do not interfere with the tribes' ability to manage themselves or their funds or to regulate migratory bird activities on tribal lands.

Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (Executive Order 13211)

On May 18, 2001, the President issued Executive Order 13211 addressing regulations that significantly affect energy supply, distribution, and use. Executive Order 13211 requires agencies to prepare Statements of Energy Effects when undertaking certain actions. Because this rule only affects the listing of protected species in the United States, it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, and does not significantly affect energy supplies, distribution, or use. Therefore, this action is not a significant energy action and no Statement of Energy Effects is required.

References Cited

A complete list of all references cited is available upon request (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

List of Subjects

50 CFR Part 10

Exports, Fish, Imports, Law enforcement, Plants, Transportation, Wildlife.

50 CFR Part 21

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, we amend title 50, chapter I, subchapter B, parts 10 and 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 10—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 10 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 18 U.S.C. 42; 16 U.S.C. 703–712; 16 U.S.C. 668a–d; 19 U.S.C. 1202; 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543; 16 U.S.C. 1361–1384, 1401–1407; 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j–l; 16 U.S.C. 3371–3378.

■ 2. Revise § 10.13 to read as follows:

§ 10.13 List of Migratory Birds.

(a) *Legal authority for this list.* The legal authorities for this list are the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. 703–712), the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 742l), and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a–742j). The MBTA implements Conventions between the United States and four neighboring countries for the protection of migratory birds, as follows:

(1) *Canada:* Convention between the United States and Great Britain [on behalf of Canada] for the Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, 39 Stat. 1702 (T.S. No. 628), as amended;

(2) *Mexico:* Convention between the United States and Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, 50 Stat. 1311 (T.S. No. 912), as amended;

(3) *Japan:* Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, 25 U.S.T. 3329 (T.I.A.S. No. 7990); and

(4) *Russia:* Convention between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment, November 19, 1976, 20 U.S.T. 4647 (T.I.A.S. No. 9073).

(b) *Purpose of this list.* The purpose is to inform the public of the species protected by regulations that enforce the terms of the MBTA. These regulations, found in parts 10, 20, and 21 of this chapter, cover most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds.

(c) *What species are protected as migratory birds?* Species protected as migratory birds are listed in two formats to suit the varying needs of the user: Alphabetically in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and taxonomically in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Taxonomy and nomenclature generally follow the 7th edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's *Check-list of North American birds* (1998, as amended through 2010). For species not treated by the AOU *Check-list*, we generally follow *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World* (Clements 2007).

(1) *Alphabetical listing.* Species are listed alphabetically by common (English) group names, with the scientific name of each species following the common name.

ACCENTOR, Siberian, *Prunella montanella*
AKEKEE, *Loxops caeruleirostris*

AKEPA, *Loxops coccineus*
AKIALOA, Greater, *Hemignathus ellisianus*
AKIAPOLAAU, *Hemignathus munroi*
AKIKIKI, *Oreomystis bairdi*
AKOHEKOHE, *Palmeria dolei*
ALAUAHIO, Maui, *Paroreomyza montana*
Oahu, *Paroreomyza maculata*
ALBATROSS, Black-browed, *Thalassarche melanophris*
Black-footed, *Phoebastria nigripes*
Laysan, *Phoebastria immutabilis*
Light-mantled, *Phoebastria palpebrata*
Short-tailed, *Phoebastria albatrus*
Shy, *Thalassarche cauta*
Wandering, *Diomedea exulans*
Yellow-nosed, *Thalassarche chlororhynchus*
AMAKIHI, Hawaii, *Hemignathus virens*
Kauai, *Hemignathus kauaiensis*
Oahu, *Hemignathus flavus*
ANHINGA, *Anhinga anhinga*
ANI, Groove-billed, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*
Smooth-billed, *Crotophaga ani*
ANIANIAU, *Magumma parva*
APAPANE, *Himatione sanguinea*
AUKLET, Cassin's, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*
Crested, *Aethia cristatella*
Least, *Aethia pusilla*
Parakeet, *Aethia psittacula*
Rhinoceros, *Cerorhinca monocerata*
Whiskered, *Aethia pygmaea*
AVOCET, American, *Recurvirostra americana*
BEAN-GOOSE, Taiga, *Anser fabalis*
Tundra, *Anser serrirostris*
BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET, Northern, *Camptostoma imberbe*
BECARD, Rose-throated, *Pachyrhamphus aglaiae*
BITTERN, American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*
Black, *Ixobrychus flavicollis*
Least, *Ixobrychus exilis*
Schrenck's, *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*
Yellow, *Ixobrychus sinensis*
BLACK-HAWK, Common, *Buteogallus anthracinus*
BLACKBIRD, Brewer's, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Rusty, *Euphagus carolinus*
Tawny-shouldered, *Agelaius humeralis*
Tricolored, *Agelaius tricolor*
Yellow-headed, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
Yellow-shouldered, *Agelaius xanthomus*
BLUEBIRD, Eastern, *Sialia sialis*
Mountain, *Sialia currucoides*
Western, *Sialia mexicana*
BLUETAIL, Red-flanked, *Tarsiger cyanurus*
BLUETHROAT, *Luscinia svecica*
BOBOLINK, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

- BOOBY, Blue-footed, *Sula nebouxii*
Brown, *Sula leucogaster*
Masked, *Sula dactylatra*
Red-footed, *Sula sula*
- BRAMBLING, *Fringilla montifringilla*
- BRANT, *Branta bernicla*
- BUFFLEHEAD, *Bucephala albeola*
- BULLFINCH, Eurasian, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
Puerto Rican, *Loxigilla portoricensis*
- BUNTING, Blue, *Cyanocompsa parellina*
Gray, *Emberiza variabilis*
Indigo, *Passerina cyanea*
Little, *Emberiza pusilla*
Lark, *Calamospiza melanocorys*
Lazuli, *Passerina amoena*
McKay's, *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*
Painted, *Passerina ciris*
Pallas's, *Emberiza pallasii*
Pine, *Emberiza leucocephalus*
Reed, *Emberiza schoeniclus*
Rustic, *Emberiza rustica*
Snow, *Plectrophenax nivalis*
Varied, *Passerina versicolor*
Yellow-breasted, *Emberiza aureola*
Yellow-browed, *Emberiza chrysophrys*
Yellow-throated, *Emberiza elegans*
- BUSHTIT, *Psaltriparus minimus*
- CANVASBACK, *Aythya valisineria*
- CARACARA, Crested, *Caracara cheriway*
- CARDINAL, Northern, *Cardinalis cardinalis*
- CARIB, Green-throated, *Eulampis holosericeus*
Purple-throated, *Eulampis jugularis*
- CATBIRD, Black, *Melanoptila glabrirostris*
Gray, *Dumetella carolinensis*
- CHAFFINCH, Common, *Fringilla coelebs*
- CHAT, Yellow-breasted, *Icteria virens*
- CHICKADEE, Black-capped, *Poecile atricapillus*
Boreal, *Poecile hudsonicus*
Carolina, *Poecile carolinensis*
Chestnut-backed, *Poecile rufescens*
Gray-headed, *Poecile cinctus*
Mexican, *Poecile sclateri*
Mountain, *Poecile gambeli*
- CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*
- CONDOR, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*
- COOT, American, *Fulca americana*
Caribbean, *Fulca caribaea*
Eurasian, *Fulca atra*
Hawaiian, *Fulca alai*
- CORMORANT, Brandt's, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*
Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus*
Great, *Phalacrocorax carbo*
Little Pied, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*
Neotropic, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*
Pelagic, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*
Red-faced, *Phalacrocorax urile*
- COWBIRD, Bronzed, *Molothrus aeneus*
Brown-headed, *Molothrus ater*
Shiny, *Molothrus bonariensis*
- CRAKE, Corn, *Crex crex*
Paint-billed, *Neocrex erythrops*
Spotless, *Porzana tabuensis*
Yellow-breasted, *Porzana flaviventris*
- CRANE, Common, *Grus grus*
Sandhill, *Grus canadensis*
Whooping, *Grus americana*
- CREEPER, Brown, *Certhia americana*
Hawaii, *Oreomystis mana*
- CROSSBILL, Red, *Loxia curvirostra*
White-winged, *Loxia leucoptera*
- CROW, American, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*
Hawaiian, *Corvus hawaiiensis*
Mariana, *Corvus kubaryi*
Northwestern, *Corvus caurinus*
Tamaulipas, *Corvus imparatus*
White-necked, *Corvus leucognaphalus*
- CUCKOO, Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*
Common, *Cuculus canorus*
Mangrove, *Coccyzus minor*
Oriental, *Cuculus optatus*
Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus*
- CURLEW, Bristle-thighed, *Numenius tahitiensis*
Eskimo, *Numenius borealis*
Eurasian, *Numenius arquata*
Far Eastern, *Numenius madagascariensis*
Little, *Numenius minutus*
Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*
- DICKCISSEL, *Spiza americana*
- DIPPER, American, *Cinclus mexicanus*
- DOTTEREL, Eurasian, *Charadrius morinellus*
- DOVE, Inca, *Columbina inca*
Mourning, *Zenaidura macroura*
White-tipped, *Leptotila verreauxi*
White-winged, *Zenaidura asiatica*
Zenaida, *Zenaidura aurita*
- DOVEKIE, *Alle alle*
- DOWITCHER, Long-billed, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Short-billed, *Limnodromus griseus*
- DUCK, American Black, *Anas rubripes*
Eastern Spot-billed, *Anas zonorhyncha*
Falcated, *Anas falcata*
Harlequin, *Histrionicus histrionicus*
Hawaiian, *Anas wyvilliana*
Laysan, *Anas laysanensis*
Long-tailed, *Clangula hyemalis*
Masked, *Nomonyx dominicus*
Mottled, *Anas fulvigula*
Muscovy, *Cairina moschata*
Pacific Black, *Anas superciliosa*
Ring-necked, *Aythya collaris*
Ruddy, *Oxyura jamaicensis*
Tufted, *Aythya fuligula*
Wood, *Aix sponsa*
- DUNLIN, *Calidris alpina*
- EAGLE, Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*
White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*
- EGRET, Cattle, *Bubulcus ibis*
Chinese, *Egretta eulophotes*
Great, *Ardea alba*
Intermediate, *Mesophoyx intermedia*
Little, *Egretta garzetta*
Reddish, *Egretta rufescens*
Snowy, *Egretta thula*
- EIDER, Common, *Somateria mollissima*
King, *Somateria spectabilis*
Spectacled, *Somateria fischeri*
Steller's, *Polysticta stelleri*
- ELAENIA, Caribbean, *Elaenia martinica*
Greenish, *Myiopagis viridicata*
White-crested, *Elaenia albiceps*
- EMERALD, Puerto Rican, *Chlorostilbon maugaeus*
- EUPHONIA, Antillean, *Euphonia musica*
- FALCON, Aplomado, *Falco femoralis*
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*
Prairie, *Falco mexicanus*
Red-footed, *Flaco vespertinus*
- FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris*
- FINCH, Cassin's, *Carpodacus cassinii*
House, *Carpodacus mexicanus*
Laysan, *Telespiza cantans*
Nihoa, *Telespiza ultima*
Purple, *Carpodacus purpureus*
- FLAMINGO, American, *Phoenicopterus ruber*
- FLICKER, Gilded, *Colaptes chrysoides*
Northern, *Colaptes auratus*
- FLYCATCHER, Acadian, *Empidonax virescens*
Alder, *Empidonax alnorum*
Ash-throated, *Myiarchus cinerascens*
Asian Brown, *Muscicapa dauurica*
Brown-crested, *Myiarchus tyrannulus*
Buff-breasted, *Empidonax fulvifrons*
Cordilleran, *Empidonax occidentalis*
Crowned Slaty, *Empidonax aurantioatrocristatus*
Dark-sided, *Muscicapa sibirica*
Dusky, *Empidonax oberholseri*
Dusky-capped, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
Fork-tailed, *Tyrannus savana*
Gray, *Empidonax wrightii*
Gray-streaked, *Muscicapa griseisticta*
Great Crested, *Myiarchus crinitus*
Hammond's, *Empidonax hammondi*
La Sagra's, *Myiarchus sagrae*
Least, *Empidonax minimus*
Mugimaki, *Ficedula mugimaki*
Narcissus, *Ficedula narcissina*
Nutting's, *Myiarchus nuttingi*
Olive-sided, *Contopus cooperi*
Pacific-slope, *Empidonax difficilis*
Piratic, *Legatus leucophalus*
Puerto Rican, *Myiarchus antillarum*
Scissor-tailed, *Tyrannus forficatus*
Social, *Myiozetetes similis*
Spotted, *Muscicapa striata*
Sulphur-bellied, *Myiodynastes luteiventris*
Taiga, *Ficedula albicilla*
Tufted, *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*
Variegated, *Empidonax varius*
Vermilion, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

- Willow, *Empidonax traillii*
 Yellow-bellied, *Empidonax flaviventris*
 FOREST-FALCON, Collared, *Micrastur semitorquatus*
 FRIGATEBIRD, Great, *Fregata minor*
 Lesser, *Fregata ariel*
 Magnificent, *Fregata magnificens*
 FROG-HAWK, Gray, *Accipiter soloensis*
 FRUIT-DOVE, Crimson-crowned, *Ptilinopus porphyraceus*
 Many-colored, *Ptilinopus perousii*
 Mariana, *Ptilinopus roseicapilla*
 FULMAR, Northern, *Fulmarus glacialis*
 GADWALL, *Anas strepera*
 GALLINULE, Azure, *Porphyrio flavirostris*
 Purple, *Porphyrio martinica*
 GANNET, Northern, *Morus bassanus*
 GARGANEY, *Anas querquedula*
 GNATCATCHER, Black-capped, *Polioptila nigriceps*
 Black-tailed, *Polioptila melanura*
 Blue-gray, *Polioptila caerulea*
 California, *Polioptila californica*
 GODWIT, Bar-tailed, *Limosa lapponica*
 Black-tailed, *Limosa limosa*
 Hudsonian, *Limosa haemastica*
 Marbled, *Limosa fedoa*
 GOLDEN-PLOVER, American, *Pluvialis dominica*
 European, *Pluvialis apricaria*
 Pacific, *Pluvialis fulva*
 GOLDENEYE, Barrow's, *Bucephala islandica*
 Common, *Bucephala clangula*
 GOLDFINCH, American, *Spinus tristis*
 Lawrence's, *Spinus lawrencei*
 Lesser, *Spinus psaltria*
 GOOSE, Barnacle, *Branta leucopsis*
 Canada, *Branta canadensis* (including Cackling Goose, *Branta hutchinsii*)
 Emperor, *Chen canagica*
 Greater White-fronted, *Anser albifrons*
 Hawaiian, *Branta sandvicensis*
 Lesser White-fronted, *Anser erythropus*
 Ross's, *Chen rossii*
 Snow, *Chen caerulescens*
 GOSHAWK, Northern, *Accipiter gentilis*
 GRACKLE, Boat-tailed, *Quiscalus major*
 Common, *Quiscalus quiscula*
 Great-tailed, *Quiscalus mexicanus*
 Greater Antillean, *Quiscalus niger*
 GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER, Middendorff's, *Locustella ochotensis*
 GRASSQUIT, Black-faced, *Tiaris bicolor*
 Yellow-faced, *Tiaris olivaceus*
 GREBE, Clark's, *Aechmophorus clarkii*
 Eared, *Podiceps nigricollis*
 Horned, *Podiceps auritus*
 Least, *Tachybaptus dominicus*
 Pied-billed, *Podilymbus podiceps*
 Red-necked, *Podiceps grisegena*
 Western, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
 GREENFINCH, Oriental, *Chloris sinica*
 GREENSHANK, Common, *Tringa nebularia*
 Nordmann's, *Tringa guttifer*
 GROSBEAK, Black-headed, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*
 Blue, *Passerina caerulea*
 Crimson-collared, *Rhodothraupis celaeno*
 Evening, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*
 Pine, *Pinicola enucleator*
 Rose-breasted, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*
 Yellow, *Pheucticus chrysopheplus*
 GROUND-DOVE, Common, *Columbina passerina*
 Friendly, *Gallicolumba stairi*
 Ruddy, *Columbina talpacoti*
 White-throated, *Gallicolumba xanthonura*
 GUILLEMOT, Black, *Cephus grylle*
 Pigeon, *Cephus columba*
 GULL, Belcher's, *Larus belcheri*
 Black-headed, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
 Black-tailed, *Larus crassirostris*
 Bonaparte's, *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*
 California, *Larus californicus*
 Franklin's, *Leucophaeus pipixcan*
 Glaucous, *Larus hyperboreus*
 Glaucous-winged, *Larus glaucescens*
 Gray-hooded, *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*
 Great Black-backed, *Larus marinus*
 Heermann's, *Larus heermanni*
 Herring, *Larus argentatus*
 Iceland, *Larus glaucoideus*
 Ivory, *Pagophila eburnea*
 Kelp, *Larus dominicanus*
 Laughing, *Leucophaeus atricilla*
 Lesser Black-backed, *Larus fuscus*
 Little, *Hydrocoloeus minutus*
 Mew, *Larus canus*
 Ring-billed, *Larus delawarensis*
 Ross's, *Rhodostethia rosea*
 Sabine's, *Xema sabini*
 Slaty-backed, *Larus schistisagus*
 Swallow-tailed, *Creagra furcatus*
 Thayer's, *Larus thayeri*
 Western, *Larus occidentalis*
 Yellow-footed, *Larus livens*
 Yellow-legged, *Larus michahellis*
 GYRFALCON, *Falco rusticolus*
 HARRIER, Northern, *Circus cyaneus*
 HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*
 HAWK, Broad-winged, *Buteo platypterus*
 Cooper's, *Accipiter cooperii*
 Crane, *Geranospiza caerulescens*
 Ferruginous, *Buteo regalis*
 Gray, *Buteo nitidus*
 Harris's, *Parabuteo unicinctus*
 Hawaiian, *Buteo solitarius*
 Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus*
 Red-tailed, *Buteo jamaicensis*
 Roadside, *Buteo magnirostris*
 Rough-legged, *Buteo lagopus*
 Sharp-shinned, *Accipiter striatus*
 Short-tailed, *Buteo brachyurus*
 Swainson's, *Buteo swainsoni*
 White-tailed, *Buteo albicaudatus*
 Zone-tailed, *Buteo albonotatus*
 HAWK-CUCKOO, Hodgson's, *Cuculus fugax*
 HAWK-OWL, Brown, *Ninox scutulata*
 HERON, Gray, *Ardea cinerea*
 Great Blue, *Ardea herodias*
 Green, *Butorides virescens*
 Little Blue, *Egretta caerulea*
 Tricolored, *Egretta tricolor*
 HOBBY, Eurasian, *Falco subbuteo*
 HOOPOE, Eurasian, *Upupa epops*
 HOUSE-MARTIN, Common, *Delichon urbicum*
 HUMMINGBIRD, Allen's, *Selasphorus sasin*
 Anna's, *Calypte anna*
 Antillean Crested, *Orthorhynchus cristatus*
 Berylline, *Amazilia beryllina*
 Black-chinned, *Archilochus alexandri*
 Blue-throated, *Lampornis clemenciae*
 Broad-billed, *Cyananthus latirostris*
 Broad-tailed, *Selasphorus platycercus*
 Buff-bellied, *Amazilia yucatanensis*
 Bumblebee, *Atthis heloisa*
 Calliope, *Stellula calliope*
 Cinnamon, *Amazilia rutila*
 Costa's, *Calypte costae*
 Lucifer, *Calothorax lucifer*
 Magnificent, *Eugenes fulgens*
 Ruby-throated, *Archilochus colubris*
 Rufous, *Selasphorus rufus*
 Violet-crowned, *Amazilia violiceps*
 White-eared, *Hylocharis leucotis*
 Xantus's, *Hylocharis xantusii*
 IBIS, Glossy, *Plegadis falcinellus*
 Scarlet, *Eudocimus ruber*
 White, *Eudocimus albus*
 White-faced, *Plegadis chihi*
 IWI, *Vestiaria coccinea*
 IMPERIAL-PIGEON, Pacific, *Ducula pacifica*
 JABIRU, *Jabiru mycteria*
 JACANA, Northern, *Jacana spinosa*
 JAEGER, Long-tailed, *Stercorarius longicaudus*
 Parasitic, *Stercorarius parasiticus*
 Pomarine, *Stercorarius pomarinus*
 JAY, Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata*
 Brown, *Psilorhinus morio*
 Gray, *Perisoreus canadensis*
 Green, *Cyanocorax yncas*
 Mexican, *Aphelocoma ultramarina*
 Pinyon, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*
 Steller's, *Cyanocitta stelleri*
 JUNCO, Dark-eyed, *Junco hyemalis*
 Yellow-eyed, *Junco phaeonotus*
 KAKAWAHIE, *Paroreomyza flammea*
 KAMAO, *Myadestes myadestinus*
 KESTREL, American, *Falco sparverius*
 Eurasian, *Falco tinnunculus*
 KILLDEER, *Charadrius vociferans*
 KINGBIRD, Cassin's, *Tyrannus vociferans*
 Couch's, *Tyrannus couchii*
 Eastern, *Tyrannus tyrannus*
 Gray, *Tyrannus dominicensis*
 Loggerhead, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*

- Thick-billed, *Tyrannus crassirostris*
Tropical, *Tyrannus melancholicus*
Western, *Tyrannus verticalis*
KINGFISHER, Belted, *Megaceryle alcyon*
Collared, *Todirhamphus chloris*
Green, *Chloroceryle americana*
Micronesian, *Todirhamphus cinnamominus*
Ringed, *Megaceryle torquata*
KINGLET, Golden-crowned, *Regulus satrapa*
Ruby-crowned, *Regulus calendula*
KISKADEE, Great, *Pitangus sulphuratus*
KITE, Black, *Milvus migrans*
Hook-billed, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*
Mississippi, *Ictinia mississippiensis*
Snail, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
Swallow-tailed, *Elanoides forficatus*
White-tailed, *Elanus leucurus*
KITTIWAKE, Black-legged, *Rissa tridactyla*
Red-legged, *Rissa brevirostris*
KNOT, Great, *Calidris tenuirostris*
Red, *Calidris canutus*
LAPWING, Northern, *Vanellus vanellus*
LARK, Horned, *Eremophila alpestris*
Sky, *Alauda arvensis*
LEAF-WARBLER, Pallas's, *Phylloscopus proregulus*
LIMPKIN, *Aramus guarauna*
LIZARD-CUCKOO, Puerto Rican, *Coccyzus vieilloti*
LONGSPUR, Chestnut-collared, *Calcarius ornatus*
Lapland, *Calcarius lapponicus*
McCown's, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*
Smith's, *Calcarius pictus*
LOON, Arctic, *Gavia arctica*
Common, *Gavia immer*
Pacific, *Gavia pacifica*
Red-throated, *Gavia stellata*
Yellow-billed, *Gavia adamsii*
MAGPIE, Black-billed, *Pica hudsonia*
Yellow-billed, *Pica nuttalli*
MALLARD, *Anas platyrhynchos*
MANGO, Antillean, *Anthracothorax dominicus*
Green, *Anthracothorax viridis*
Green-breasted, *Anthracothorax prevostii*
MARTIN, Brown-chested, *Progne tapera*
Caribbean, *Progne dominicensis*
Cuban, *Progne cryptoleuca*
Gray-breasted, *Progne chalybea*
Purple, *Progne subis*
Southern, *Progne elegans*
MEADOWLARK, Eastern, *Sturnella magna*
Western, *Sturnella neglecta*
MERGANSER, Common, *Mergus merganser*
Hooded, *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Red-breasted, *Mergus serrator*
MERLIN, *Falco columbarius*
MILLERBIRD, *Acrocephalus familiaris*
MOCKINGBIRD, Bahama, *Mimus gundlachi*
Blue, *Melanotis caerulescens*
Northern, *Mimus polyglottos*
MOORHEN, Common, *Gallinula chloropus*
MURRE, Common, *Uria aalge*
Thick-billed, *Uria lomvia*
MURRELET, Ancient, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*
Craveri's, *Synthliboramphus craveri*
Kittlitz's, *Brachyramphus brevirostris*
Long-billed, *Brachyramphus perdix*
Marbled, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*
Xantus's, *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*
NEEDLETAIL, White-throated, *Hirundapus caudacutus*
NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned, *Nycticorax nycticorax*
Japanese, *Gorsachius goisagi*
Malayan, *Gorsachius melanolophus*
Yellow-crowned, *Nyctanassa violacea*
NIGHTHAWK, Antillean, *Chordeiles gundlachi*
Common, *Chordeiles minor*
Lesser, *Chordeiles acutipennis*
NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH, Black-headed, *Catharus mexicanus*
Orange-billed, *Catharus aurantiirostris*
NIGHTJAR, Buff-collared, *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*
Gray, *Caprimulgus indicus*
Puerto Rican, *Caprimulgus noctitherus*
NODDY, Black, *Anous minutus*
Blue-gray, *Procelsterna cerulea*
Brown, *Anous stolidus*
NUKUPUU, *Hemignathus lucidus*
NUTCRACKER, Clark's, *Nucifraga columbiana*
NUTHATCH, Brown-headed, *Sitta pusilla*
Pygmy, *Sitta pygmaea*
Red-breasted, *Sitta canadensis*
White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis*
OLOMAO, *Myadestes lanaiensis*
OMAO, *Myadestes obscurus*
ORIOLE, Altamira, *Icterus gularis*
Audubon's, *Icterus graduacauda*
Baltimore, *Icterus galbula*
Black-vented, *Icterus wagleri*
Bullock's, *Icterus bullockii*
Hooded, *Icterus cucullatus*
Orchard, *Icterus spurius*
Puerto Rican, *Icterus portoricensis*
Scott's, *Icterus parisorum*
Streak-backed, *Icterus pustulatus*
OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*
OU, *Psittirostra psittacea*
OVENBIRD, *Seiurus aurocapilla*
OWL, Barn, *Tyto alba*
Barred, *Strix varia*
Boreal, *Aegolius funereus*
Burrowing, *Athene cucularia*
Elf, *Micrathene whitneyi*
Flammulated, *Otus flammeolus*
Great Gray, *Strix nebulosa*
Great Horned, *Bubo virginianus*
Long-eared, *Asio otus*
Mottled, *Ciccaba virgata*
Northern Hawk, *Surnia ulula*
Northern Saw-whet, *Aegolius acadicus*
Short-eared, *Asio flammeus*
Snowy, *Bubo scandiacus*
Spotted, *Strix occidentalis*
Stygian, *Asio stygius*
OYSTERCATCHER, American, *Haematopus palliatus*
Black, *Haematopus bachmani*
Eurasian, *Haematopus ostralegus*
PALILA, *Loxioides bailleui*
PALM-SWIFT, Antillean, *Tachornis phoenicobia*
PARROTBILL, Maui, *Pseudonestor xanthophrys*
PARULA, Northern, *Parula americana*
Tropical, *Parula pitiayumi*
PAURAQUE, Common, *Nyctidromus albicollis*
PELICAN, American White, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*
Brown, *Pelecanus occidentalis*
PETREL, Bermuda, *Pterodroma cahow*
Black-capped, *Pterodroma hasitata*
Black-winged, *Pterodroma nigripennis*
Bonin, *Pterodroma hypoleuca*
Bulwer's, *Bulweria bulwerii*
Cook's, *Pterodroma cookii*
Gould's, *Pterodroma leucophaea*
Great-winged, *Pterodroma macroptera*
Hawaiian, *Pterodroma sandwichensis*
Herald, *Pterodroma arminjoniana*
Jouanin's, *Bulweria fallax*
Juan Fernandez, *Pterodroma externa*
Kermadec, *Pterodroma neglecta*
Mottled, *Pterodroma inexpectata*
Murphy's, *Pterodroma ultima*
Parkinson's, *Procellaria parkinsoni*
Phoenix, *Pterodroma alba*
Stejneger's, *Pterodroma longirostris*
Tahiti, *Pterodroma rostrata*
White-necked, *Pterodroma cervicalis*
PEWEE, Cuban, *Contopus caribaeus*
Greater, *Contopus pertinax*
Hispaniolan, *Contopus hispaniolensis*
Lesser Antillean, *Contopus latirostris*
PHAINOPEPLA, *Phainopepla nitens*
PHALAROPE, Red, *Phalaropus fulicarius*
Red-necked, *Phalaropus lobatus*
Wilson's, *Phalaropus tricolor*
PHOEBE, Black, *Sayornis nigricans*
Eastern, *Sayornis phoebe*
Say's, *Sayornis saya*
PIGEON, Band-tailed, *Patagioenas fasciata*
Plain, *Patagioenas inornata*
Red-billed, *Patagioenas flavirostris*
Scaly-naped, *Patagioenas squamosa*
White-crowned, *Patagioenas leucocephala*
PINTAIL, Northern, *Anas acuta*
White-cheeked, *Anas bahamensis*
PIPIT, American, *Anthus rubescens*
Olive-backed, *Anthus hodgsoni*
Pechora, *Anthus gustavi*

- Red-throated, *Anthus cervinus*
 Sprague's, *Anthus spragueii*
 Tree, *Anthus trivialis*
- PLOVER, Black-bellied, *Pluvialis squatarola*
 Collared, *Charadrius collaris*
 Common Ringed, *Charadrius hiaticula*
 Little Ringed, *Charadrius dubius*
 Mountain, *Charadrius montanus*
 Piping, *Charadrius melodus*
 Semipalmated, *Charadrius semipalmatus*
 Snowy, *Charadrius alexandrinus*
 Wilson's, *Charadrius wilsonia*
- POCHARD, Baer's, *Aythya baeri*
 Common, *Aythya ferina*
- POND-HERON, Chinese, *Ardeola bacchus*
- POORWILL, Common, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*
- POO-ULI, *Melamprosops phaeosoma*
- PUAIOHI, *Myadestes palmeri*
- PUFFIN, Atlantic, *Fratercula arctica*
 Horned, *Fratercula corniculata*
 Tufted, *Fratercula cirrhata*
- PYGMY-OWL, Ferruginous, *Glaucidium brasilianum*
 Northern, *Glaucidium gnoma*
- PYRRHULOXIA, *Cardinalis sinuatus*
- QUAIL-DOVE, Bridled, *Geotrygon mystacea*
 Key West, *Geotrygon chrysis*
 Ruddy, *Geotrygon montana*
- QUETZEL, Eared, *Euptilotis neoxenus*
- RAIL, Black, *Lateralus jamaicensis*
 Buff-banded, *Gallirallus philippensis*
 Clapper, *Rallus longirostris*
 Guam, *Gallirallus owstoni*
 King, *Rallus elegans*
 Spotted, *Pardirallus maculatus*
 Virginia, *Rallus limicola*
 Yellow, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*
- RAVEN, Chihuahuan, *Corvus cryptoleucus*
 Common, *Corvus corax*
- RAZORBILL, *Alca torda*
- REDHEAD, *Aythya americana*
- REDPOLL, Common, *Acanthis flammea*
 Hoary, *Acanthis hornemanni*
- REDSHANK, Spotted, *Tringa erythropus*
- REDSTART, American, *Setophaga ruticilla*
 Painted, *Myioborus pictus*
 Slate-throated, *Myioborus miniatus*
- REED-WARBLER, Nightingale, *Acrocephalus luscinia*
- REEF-EGRET, Pacific, *Egretta sacra*
- REEF-HERON, Western, *Egretta gularis*
- ROADRUNNER, Greater, *Geococcyx californianus*
- ROBIN, American, *Turdus migratorius*
 Rufous-backed, *Turdus rufopalliatus*
 Rufous-tailed, *Luscinia sibilans*
 Siberian Blue, *Luscinia cyane*
- ROCK-THRUSH, Blue, *Monticola solitarius*
- ROSEFINCH, Common, *Carpodacus erythrinus*
- ROSY-FINCH, Black, *Leucosticte atrata*
 Brown-capped, *Leucosticte australis*
 Gray-crowned, *Leucosticte tephrocotis*
- RUBYTHROAT, Siberian, *Luscinia calliope*
- RUFF, *Philomachus pugnax*
- SANDERLING, *Calidris alba*
- SANDPIPER, Baird's, *Calidris bairdii*
 Broad-billed, *Limicola falcinellus*
 Buff-breasted, *Tryngites subruficollis*
 Common, *Actitis hypoleucos*
 Curlew, *Calidris ferruginea*
 Green, *Tringa ochropus*
 Least, *Calidris minutilla*
 Marsh, *Tringa stagnatilis*
 Pectoral, *Calidris melanotos*
 Purple, *Calidris maritima*
 Rock, *Calidris ptilocnemis*
 Semipalmated, *Calidris pusilla*
 Sharp-tailed, *Calidris acuminata*
 Solitary, *Tringa solitaria*
 Spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
 Spotted, *Actitis macularius*
 Stilt, *Calidris himantopus*
 Terek, *Xenus cinereus*
 Upland, *Bartramia longicauda*
 Western, *Calidris mauri*
 White-rumped, *Calidris fuscicollis*
 Wood, *Tringa glareola*
- SAND-PLOVER, Greater, *Charadrius leschenaultii*
 Lesser, *Charadrius mongolus*
- SAPSUCKER, Red-breasted, *Sphyrapicus ruber*
 Red-naped, *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*
 Williamson's, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*
 Yellow-bellied, *Sphyrapicus varius*
- SCAUP, Greater, *Aythya marila*
 Lesser, *Aythya affinis*
- SCOPS-OWL, Oriental, *Otus sunia*
- SCOTER, Black, *Melanitta americana*
 Surf, *Melanitta perspicillata*
 White-winged, *Melanitta fusca*
- SCREECH-OWL, Eastern, *Megascops asio*
 Puerto Rican, *Megascops nudipes*
 Western, *Megascops kennicottii*
 Whiskered, *Megascops trichopsis*
- SCRUB-JAY, Florida, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*
 Island, *Aphelocoma insularis*
 Western, *Aphelocoma californica*
- SEA-EAGLE, Steller's, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*
- SEEDEATER, White-collared, *Sporophila torqueola*
- SHEARWATER, Audubon's, *Puffinus lherminieri*
 Black-vented, *Puffinus opisthomelas*
 Buller's, *Puffinus bulleri*
 Cape Verde, *Calonectris edwardsii*
 Christmas, *Puffinus nativitatis*
 Cory's, *Calonectris diomedea*
 Flesh-footed, *Puffinus carneipes*
 Great, *Puffinus gravis*
 Little, *Puffinus assimilis*
 Manx, *Puffinus puffinus*
 Pink-footed, *Puffinus creatopus*
- Short-tailed, *Puffinus tenuirostris*
 Sooty, *Puffinus griseus*
 Streaked, *Calonectris leucomelas*
 Townsend's, *Puffinus auricularis*
 Wedge-tailed, *Puffinus pacificus*
- SHOVELER, Northern, *Anas clypeata*
- SHRIKE, Brown, *Lanius cristatus*
 Loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus*
 Northern, *Lanius excubitor*
- SILKY-FLYCATCHER, Gray, *Ptilogonys cinereus*
- SISKIN, Eurasian, *Spinus spinus*
 Pine, *Spinus pinus*
- SKIMMER, Black, *Rynchops niger*
- SKUA, Great, *Stercorarius skua*
 South Polar, *Stercorarius maccormicki*
- SMEW, *Mergellus albellus*
- SNIPE, Common, *Gallinago gallinago*
 Jack, *Lymnocyptes minimus*
 Pin-tailed, *Gallinago stenura*
 Swinhoe's, *Gallinago megala*
 Wilson's, *Gallinago delicata*
- SOLITAIRE, Townsend's, *Myadestes townsendi*
- SORA, *Porzana carolina*
- SPARROW, American Tree, *Spizella arborea*
 Bachman's, *Peucaea aestivalis*
 Baird's, *Ammodramus bairdii*
 Black-chinned, *Spizella atrogularis*
 Black-throated, *Amphispiza bilineata*
 Botteri's, *Peucaea botterii*
 Brewer's, *Spizella breweri*
 Cassin's, *Peucaea cassinii*
 Chipping, *Spizella passerina*
 Clay-colored, *Spizella pallida*
 Field, *Spizella pusilla*
 Five-striped, *Amphispiza quinquestrata*
 Fox, *Passerella iliaca*
 Golden-crowned, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*
 Grasshopper, *Ammodramus savannarum*
 Harris's, *Zonotrichia querula*
 Henslow's, *Ammodramus henslowii*
 Lark, *Chondestes grammacus*
 Le Conte's, *Ammodramus leconteii*
 Lincoln's, *Melospiza lincolni*
 Nelson's, *Ammodramus nelsoni*
 Olive, *Arremonops rufivirgatus*
 Rufous-crowned, *Aimophila ruficeps*
 Rufous-winged, *Peucaea carpalis*
 Sage, *Amphispiza belli*
 Saltmarsh, *Ammodramus caudacutus*
 Savannah, *Passerculus sandwichensis*
 Seaside, *Ammodramus maritimus*
 Song, *Melospiza melodia*
 Swamp, *Melospiza georgiana*
 Vesper, *Poocetes gramineus*
 White-crowned, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
 White-throated, *Zonotrichia albicollis*
 Worthen's, *Spizella wortheni*
- SPARROWHAWK, Japanese, *Accipiter gularis*
- SPINDALIS, Puerto Rican, *Spindalis portoricensis*

- Western, *Spindalis zena*
 SPOONBILL, Roseate, *Platalea ajaja*
 STARLING, Chestnut-cheeked, *Sturnus philippensis*
 White-cheeked, *Sturnus cineraceus*
 STARTHROAT, Plain-capped, *Heliomaster constantii*
 STILT, Black-necked, *Himantopus mexicanus*
 Black-winged, *Himantopus himantopus*
 STINT, Little, *Calidris minuta*
 Long-toed, *Calidris subminuta*
 Red-necked, *Calidris ruficollis*
 Temminck's, *Calidris temminckii*
 STONECHAT, *Saxicola torquatus*
 STORK, Wood, *Mycteria americana*
 STORM-PETREL, Ashy, *Oceanodroma homochroa*
 Band-rumped, *Oceanodroma castro*
 Black, *Oceanodroma melania*
 Black-bellied, *Fregetta tropica*
 Fork-tailed, *Oceanodroma furcata*
 Leach's, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*
 Least, *Oceanodroma microsoma*
 Matsudaira's, *Oceanodroma matsudairae*
 Polynesian, *Nesofregetta fuliginosa*
 Ringed, *Oceanodroma hornbyi*
 Swinhoe's, *Oceanodroma monorhis*
 Tristram's, *Oceanodroma tristrami*
 Wedge-rumped, *Oceanodroma tethys*
 White-faced, *Pelagodroma marina*
 White-bellied, *Fregetta grallaria*
 Wilson's, *Oceanites oceanicus*
 SURFBIRD, *Aphriza virgata*
 SWALLOW, Bahama, *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*
 Bank, *Riparia riparia*
 Barn, *Hirundo rustica*
 Cave, *Petrochelidon fulva*
 Cliff, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
 Mangrove, *Tachycineta albilinea*
 Northern Rough-winged, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
 Tree, *Tachycineta bicolor*
 Violet-green, *Tachycineta thalassina*
 SWAMPHEN, Purple, *Porphyrio porphyrio*
 SWAN, Trumpeter, *Cygnus buccinator*
 Tundra, *Cygnus columbianus*
 Whooper, *Cygnus cygnus*
 SWIFT, Alpine, *Apus melba*
 Black, *Cypseloides niger*
 Chimney, *Chaetura pelagica*
 Common, *Apus apus*
 Fork-tailed, *Apus pacificus*
 Short-tailed, *Chaetura brachyura*
 Vaux's, *Chaetura vauxi*
 White-collared, *Streptoprocne zonaris*
 White-throated, *Aeronautes saxatalis*
 SWIFLET, Mariana, *Aerodramus bartschi*
 White-rumped, *Aerodramus spodiopygius*
 TANAGER, Flame-colored, *Piranga bidentata*
 Hepatic, *Piranga flava*
 Puerto Rican, *Nesospingus speculariferus*
 Scarlet, *Piranga olivacea*
 Summer, *Piranga rubra*
 Western, *Piranga ludoviciana*
 TATTLER, Gray-tailed, *Tringa brevipes*
 Wandering, *Tringa incana*
 TEAL, Baikal, *Anas formosa*
 Blue-winged, *Anas discors*
 Cinnamon, *Anas cyanoptera*
 Green-winged, *Anas crecca*
 TERN, Aleutian, *Onychoprion aleuticus*
 Arctic, *Sterna paradisaea*
 Black, *Chlidonias niger*
 Black-naped, *Sterna sumatrana*
 Bridled, *Onychoprion anaethetus*
 Caspian, *Hydroprogne caspia*
 Common, *Sterna hirundo*
 Elegant, *Thalasseus elegans*
 Forster's, *Sterna forsteri*
 Gray-backed, *Onychoprion lunatus*
 Great Crested, *Thalasseus bergii*
 Gull-billed, *Gelochelidon nilotica*
 Large-billed, *Phaetusa simplex*
 Least, *Sternula antillarum*
 Little, *Sternula albifrons*
 Roseate, *Sterna dougallii*
 Royal, *Thalasseus maximus*
 Sandwich, *Thalasseus sandvicensis*
 Sooty, *Onychoprion fuscatus*
 Whiskered, *Chlidonias hybrida*
 White, *Gygis alba*
 White-winged, *Chlidonias leucopterus*
 THRASHER, Bendire's, *Toxostoma bendirei*
 Brown, *Toxostoma rufum*
 California, *Toxostoma redivivum*
 Crissal, *Toxostoma crissale*
 Curve-billed, *Toxostoma curvirostre*
 Le Conte's, *Toxostoma lecontei*
 Long-billed, *Toxostoma longirostre*
 Pearly-eyed, *Margarops fuscatus*
 Sage, *Oreoscoptes montanus*
 THRUSH, Aztec, *Ridgwayia pinicola*
 Bicknell's, *Catharus bicknelli*
 Clay-colored, *Turdus grayi*
 Dusky, *Turdus naumanni*
 Eyebrowed, *Turdus obscurus*
 Gray-cheeked, *Catharus minimus*
 Hermit, *Catharus guttatus*
 Red-legged, *Turdus plumbeus*
 Swainson's, *Catharus ustulatus*
 Varied, *Ixoreus naevius*
 White-throated, *Turdus assimilis*
 Wood, *Hylocichla mustelina*
 TITMOUSE, Black-crested, *Baeolophus atricristatus*
 Bridled, *Baeolophus wollweberi*
 Juniper, *Baeolophus ridgwayi*
 Oak, *Baeolophus inornatus*
 Tufted, *Baeolophus bicolor*
 TITYRA, Masked, *Tityra semifasciata*
 TOWHEE, Abert's, *Melospiza aberti*
 California, *Melospiza crissalis*
 Canyon, *Melospiza fusca*
 Eastern, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*
 Green-tailed, *Pipilo chlorurus*
 Spotted, *Pipilo maculatus*
 TROGON, Elegant, *Trogon elegans*
 TROPICBIRD, Red-billed, *Phaethon aethereus*
 Red-tailed, *Phaethon rubricauda*
 White-tailed, *Phaethon lepturus*
 TURNSTONE, Black, *Arenaria melanocephala*
 Ruddy, *Arenaria interpres*
 TURTLE-DOVE, Oriental, *Streptopelia orientalis*
 VEERY, *Catharus fuscescens*
 VERDIN, *Auriparus flaviceps*
 VIOLETEAR, Green, *Colibri thalassinus*
 VIREO, Bell's, *Vireo bellii*
 Black-capped, *Vireo atricapilla*
 Black-whiskered, *Vireo altiloquus*
 Blue-headed, *Vireo solitarius*
 Cassin's, *Vireo cassinii*
 Gray, *Vireo vicinior*
 Hutton's, *Vireo huttoni*
 Philadelphia, *Vireo philadelphicus*
 Plumbeous, *Vireo plumbeus*
 Puerto Rican, *Vireo latimeri*
 Red-eyed, *Vireo olivaceus*
 Thick-billed, *Vireo crassirostris*
 Warbling, *Vireo gilvus*
 White-eyed, *Vireo griseus*
 Yellow-green, *Vireo flavoviridis*
 Yellow-throated, *Vireo flavifrons*
 Yucatan, *Vireo magister*
 VULTURE, Black, *Coragyps atratus*
 Turkey, *Cathartes aura*
 WAGTAIL, Citrine, *Motacilla citreola*
 Eastern Yellow, *Motacilla tschutschensis*
 Gray, *Motacilla cinerea*
 White, *Motacilla alba*
 WARBLER, Adelaide's, *Dendroica adelaidae*
 Arctic, *Phylloscopus borealis*
 Bachman's, *Vermivora bachmanii*
 Bay-breasted, *Dendroica castanea*
 Black-and-white, *Mniotilta varia*
 Black-throated Blue, *Dendroica caerulescens*
 Black-throated Gray, *Dendroica nigrescens*
 Black-throated Green, *Dendroica virens*
 Blackburnian, *Dendroica fusca*
 Blackpoll, *Dendroica striata*
 Blue-winged, *Vermivora cyanoptera*
 Canada, *Wilsonia canadensis*
 Cape May, *Dendroica tigrina*
 Cerulean, *Dendroica cerulea*
 Chestnut-sided, *Dendroica pensylvanica*
 Colima, *Oreothlypis crissalis*
 Connecticut, *Oporornis agilis*
 Crescent-chested, *Oreothlypis superciliosa*
 Dusky, *Phylloscopus fuscatus*
 Elfin-woods, *Dendroica angelae*
 Fan-tailed, *Euthlypis lachrymosa*
 Golden-cheeked, *Dendroica chrysoparia*
 Golden-crowned, *Basileuterus culicivorus*
 Golden-winged, *Vermivora chrysoptera*

- Grace's, *Dendroica graciae*
 Hermit, *Dendroica occidentalis*
 Hooded, *Wilsonia citrina*
 Kentucky, *Oporornis formosus*
 Kirtland's, *Dendroica kirtlandii*
 Lanceolated, *Locustella lanceolata*
 Lucy's, *Oreothlypis luciae*
 MacGillivray's, *Oporornis tolmiei*
 Magnolia, *Dendroica magnolia*
 Mourning, *Oporornis philadelphia*
 Nashville, *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*
 Olive, *Peucedramus taeniatus*
 Orange-crowned, *Oreothlypis celata*
 Palm, *Dendroica palmarum*
 Pine, *Dendroica pinus*
 Prairie, *Dendroica discolor*
 Prothonotary, *Protonotaria citrea*
 Red-faced, *Cardellina rubrifrons*
 Rufous-capped, *Basileuterus rufifrons*
 Sedge, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
 Swainson's, *Limnithlypis swainsonii*
 Tennessee, *Oreothlypis peregrina*
 Townsend's, *Dendroica townsendi*
 Virginia's, *Oreothlypis virginiae*
 Willow, *Phylloscopus trochilus*
 Wilson's, *Wilsonia pusilla*
 Wood, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
 Worm-eating, *Helmitheros vermivorum*
 Yellow, *Dendroica petechia*
 Yellow-browed, *Phylloscopus inornatus*
 Yellow-rumped, *Dendroica coronata*
 Yellow-throated, *Dendroica dominica*
 WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana, *Parkesia motacilla*
 Northern, *Parkesia noveboracensis*
 WAXWING, Bohemian, *Bombycilla garrulus*
 Cedar, *Bombycilla cedrorum*
 WHEATEAR, Northern, *Oenanthe oenanthe*
 WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus*
 WHIP-POOR-WILL, Eastern, *Caprimulgus vociferus*
 Mexican, *Caprimulgus arizonae*
 WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
 Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*
 West Indian, *Dendrocygna arborea*
 WHITETHROAT, Lesser, *Sylvia curruca*
 WIGEON, American, *Anas americana*
 Eurasian, *Anas penelope*
 WILLET, *Tringa semipalmata*
 WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern, *Contopus virens*
 Western, *Contopus sordidulus*
 WOODCOCK, American, *Scolopax minor*
 Eurasian, *Scolopax rusticola*
 WOODPECKER, Acorn, *Melanerpes formicivorus*
 American Three-toed, *Picoides dorsalis*
 Arizona, *Picoides arizonae*
 Black-backed, *Picoides arcticus*
 Downy, *Picoides pubescens*
 Gila, *Melanerpes uropygialis*
 Golden-fronted, *Melanerpes aurifrons*
 Great Spotted, *Dendrocopos major*
 Hairy, *Picoides villosus*
 Ivory-billed, *Campephilus principalis*
 Ladder-backed, *Picoides scalaris*
 Lewis's, *Melanerpes lewis*
 Nuttall's, *Picoides nuttallii*
 Pileated, *Dryocopus pileatus*
 Puerto Rican, *Melanerpes portoricensis*
 Red-bellied, *Melanerpes carolinus*
 Red-cockaded, *Picoides borealis*
 Red-headed, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*
 White-headed, *Picoides albolarvatus*
 WOODSTAR, Bahama, *Calliphlox evelynae*
 WREN, Bewick's *Thryomanes bewickii*
 Cactus, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*
 Canyon, *Catherpes mexicanus*
 Carolina, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*
 House, *Troglodytes aedon*
 Marsh, *Cistothorus palustris*
 Pacific, *Troglodytes pacificus*
 Rock, *Salpinctes obsoletus*
 Sedge, *Cistothorus platensis*
 Sinaloa, *Thryothorus sinaloa*
 Winter, *Troglodytes hiemalis*
 WRENTIT, *Chamaea fasciata*
 WRYNECK, Eurasian, *Jynx torquilla*
 YELLOWLEGS, Greater, *Tringa melanoleuca*
 Lesser, *Tringa flavipes*
 YELLOWTHROAT, Common, *Geothlypis trichas*
 Gray-crowned, *Geothlypis poliocephala*
 (2) *Taxonomic listing.* Species are listed in phylogenetic sequence by scientific name, with the common (English) name following the scientific name. To help clarify species relationships, we also list the higher-level taxonomic categories of Order, Family, and Subfamily.
 Order ANSERIFORMES
 Family ANATIDAE
 Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE
Dendrocygna autumnalis, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna arborea, West Indian Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna bicolor, Fulvous Whistling-Duck
 Subfamily ANSERINAE
Anser fabalis, Taiga Bean-Goose
Anser serrirostris, Tundra Bean-Goose
Anser albifrons, Greater White-fronted Goose
Anser erythropus, Lesser White-fronted Goose
Chen canagica, Emperor Goose
Chen caerulescens, Snow Goose
Chen rossii, Ross's Goose
Branta bernicla, Brant
Branta leucopsis, Barnacle Goose
Branta canadensis, Canada Goose (including *Branta hutchinsii*, Cackling Goose)
Branta sandvicensis, Hawaiian Goose
Cygnus buccinator, Trumpeter Swan
Cygnus columbianus, Tundra Swan
Cygnus cygnus, Whooper Swan
 Subfamily ANATINAE
Cairina moschata, Muscovy Duck
Aix sponsa, Wood Duck
Anas strepera, Gadwall
Anas falcata, Falcated Duck
Anas penelope, Eurasian Wigeon
Anas americana, American Wigeon
Anas rubripes, American Black Duck
Anas platyrhynchos, Mallard
Anas fulvigula, Mottled Duck
Anas wyvilliana, Hawaiian Duck
Anas laysanensis, Laysan Duck
Anas zonorhyncha, Eastern Spot-billed Duck
Anas superciliosa, Pacific Black Duck
Anas discors, Blue-winged Teal
Anas cyanoptera, Cinnamon Teal
Anas clypeata, Northern Shoveler
Anas bahamensis, White-cheeked Pintail
Anas acuta, Northern Pintail
Anas querquedula, Garganey
Anas formosa, Baikal Teal
Anas crecca, Green-winged Teal
Aythya valisineria, Canvasback
Aythya americana, Redhead
Aythya ferina, Common Pochard
Aythya baeri, Baer's Pochard
Aythya collaris, Ring-necked Duck
Aythya fuligula, Tufted Duck
Aythya marila, Greater Scaup
Aythya affinis, Lesser Scaup
Polysticta stelleri, Steller's Eider
Somateria fischeri, Spectacled Eider
Somateria spectabilis, King Eider
Somateria mollissima, Common Eider
Histrionicus histrionicus, Harlequin Duck
Melanitta perspicillata, Surf Scoter
Melanitta fusca, White-winged Scoter
Melanitta americana, Black Scoter
Clangula hyemalis, Long-tailed Duck
Bucephala albeola, Bufflehead
Bucephala clangula, Common Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica, Barrow's Goldeneye
Mergellus albellus, Smew
Lophodytes cucullatus, Hooded Merganser
Mergus merganser, Common Merganser
Mergus serrator, Red-breasted Merganser
Nomonyx dominicus, Masked Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis, Ruddy Duck
 Order GAVIFORMES
 Family GAVIIDAE
Gavia stellata, Red-throated Loon
Gavia arctica, Arctic Loon
Gavia pacifica, Pacific Loon
Gavia immer, Common Loon
Gavia adamsii, Yellow-billed Loon
 Order PODICIPEDIFORMES
 Family PODICIPEDIDAE

- Tachybaptus dominicus*, Least Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps, Pied-billed Grebe
Podiceps auritus, Horned Grebe
Podiceps grisegena, Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis, Eared Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis, Western Grebe
Aechmophorus clarkii, Clark's Grebe
Order PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE
Phoenicopterus ruber, American Flamingo
Order PROCELLARIIFORMES
Family DIOMEDEIDAE
Thalassarche chlororhynchos, Yellow-nosed Albatross
Thalassarche cauta, Shy Albatross
Thalassarche melanophris, Black-browed Albatross
Phoebastria palpebrata, Light-mantled Albatross
Diomedea exulans, Wandering Albatross
Phoebastria immutabilis, Laysan Albatross
Phoebastria nigripes, Black-footed Albatross
Phoebastria albatrus, Short-tailed Albatross
Family PROCELLARIIDAE
Fulmarus glacialis, Northern Fulmar
Pterodroma macroptera, Great-winged Petrel
Pterodroma neglecta, Kermadec Petrel
Pterodroma arminjoniana, Herald Petrel
Pterodroma ultima, Murphy's Petrel
Pterodroma inexpectata, Mottled Petrel
Pterodroma cahow, Bermuda Petrel
Pterodroma hasitata, Black-capped Petrel
Pterodroma externa, Juan Fernandez Petrel
Pterodroma sandwichensis, Hawaiian Petrel
Pterodroma cervicalis, White-necked Petrel
Pterodroma hypoleuca, Bonin Petrel
Pterodroma nigripennis, Black-winged Petrel
Pterodroma cookii, Cook's Petrel
Pterodroma longirostris, Stejneger's Petrel
Pterodroma alba, Phoenix Petrel
Pterodroma leucoptera, Gould's Petrel
Pterodroma rostrata, Tahiti Petrel
Bulweria bulwerii, Bulwer's Petrel
Bulweria fallax, Jouanin's Petrel
Procellaria parkinsoni, Parkinson's Petrel
Calonectris leucomelas, Streaked Shearwater
Calonectris diomedea, Cory's Shearwater
Calonectris edwardsii, Cape Verde Shearwater
Puffinus creatopus, Pink-footed Shearwater
Puffinus carneipes, Flesh-footed Shearwater
Puffinus gravis, Great Shearwater
Puffinus pacificus, Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Puffinus bulleri, Buller's Shearwater
Puffinus griseus, Sooty Shearwater
Puffinus tenuirostris, Short-tailed Shearwater
Puffinus nativitatis, Christmas Shearwater
Puffinus puffinus, Manx Shearwater
Puffinus auricularis, Townsend's Shearwater
Puffinus opisthomelas, Black-vented Shearwater
Puffinus lherminieri, Audubon's Shearwater
Puffinus assimilis, Little Shearwater
Family HYDROBATIDAE
Oceanites oceanicus, Wilson's Storm-Petrel
Pelagodroma marina, White-faced Storm-Petrel
Fregetta tropica, Black-bellied Storm-Petrel
Fregetta grallaria, White-bellied Storm-Petrel
Nesofregetta fuliginosa, Polynesian Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma furcata, Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma hornbyi, Ringed Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma monorhis, Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma leucorhoa, Leach's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma homochroa, Ashy Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma castro, Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma tethys, Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma matsudairae, Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma melania, Black Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma tristrami, Tristram's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma microsoma, Least Storm-Petrel
Order PHAETHONTIFORMES
Family PHAETHONTIDAE
Phaethon lepturus, White-tailed Tropicbird
Phaethon aethereus, Red-billed Tropicbird
Phaethon rubricauda, Red-tailed Tropicbird
Order CICONIIFORMES
Family CICONIIDAE
Jabiru mycteria, Jabiru
Mycteria americana, Wood Stork
Order SULIFORMES
Family FREGATIDAE
Fregata magnificens, Magnificent Frigatebird
Fregata minor, Great Frigatebird
Fregata ariel, Lesser Frigatebird
Family SULIDAE
Sula dactylatra, Masked Booby
Sula nebouxii, Blue-footed Booby
Sula leucogaster, Brown Booby
Sula sula, Red-footed Booby
Morus bassanus, Northern Gannet
Family PHALACROCORACIDAE
Phalacrocorax penicillatus, Brandt's Cormorant
Phalacrocorax brasilianus, Neotropical Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus, Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo, Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax urile, Red-faced Cormorant
Phalacrocorax pelagicus, Pelagic Cormorant
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos, Little Pied Cormorant
Family ANHINGIDAE
Anhinga anhinga, Anhinga
Order PELECANIFORMES
Family PELECANIDAE
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, American White Pelican
Pelecanus occidentalis, Brown Pelican
Family ARDEIDAE
Botaurus lentiginosus, American Bittern
Ixobrychus sinensis, Yellow Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis, Least Bittern
Ixobrychus eurhythmus, Schrenck's Bittern
Ixobrychus flavicollis, Black Bittern
Ardea herodias, Great Blue Heron
Ardea cinerea, Gray Heron
Ardea alba, Great Egret
Mesophoyx intermedia, Intermediate Egret
Egretta eulophotes, Chinese Egret
Egretta garzetta, Little Egret
Egretta sacra, Pacific Reef-Egret
Egretta gularis, Western Reef-Heron
Egretta thula, Snowy Egret
Egretta caerulea, Little Blue Heron
Egretta tricolor, Tricolored Heron
Egretta rufescens, Reddish Egret
Bubulcus ibis, Cattle Egret
Ardeola bacchus, Chinese Pond-Heron
Butorides virescens, Green Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax, Black-crowned Night-Heron
Nyctanassa violacea, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Gorsachius goesagi, Japanese Night-Heron
Gorsachius melanolophus, Malayan Night-Heron
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE
Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE
Eudocimus albus, White Ibis
Eudocimus ruber, Scarlet Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus, Glossy Ibis
Plegadis chihi, White-faced Ibis

- Subfamily PLATALEINAE
Platalea ajaja, Roseate Spoonbill
- Order ACCIPITRIFORMES
- Family CATHARTIDAE
Coragyps atratus, Black Vulture
Cathartes aura, Turkey Vulture
Gymnogyps californianus, California Condor
- Family PANDIONIDAE
Pandion haliaetus, Osprey
- Family ACCIPITRIDAE
Chondrohierax uncinatus, Hook-billed Kite
Elanoides forficatus, Swallow-tailed Kite
Elanus leucurus, White-tailed Kite
Rostrhamus sociabilis, Snail Kite
Ictinia mississippiensis, Mississippi Kite
Milvus migrans, Black Kite
Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus albicilla, White-tailed Eagle
Haliaeetus pelagicus, Steller's Sea-Eagle
Circus cyaneus, Northern Harrier
Accipiter soloensis, Gray Frog-Hawk
Accipiter gularis, Japanese Sparrowhawk
Accipiter striatus, Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter cooperii, Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter gentilis, Northern Goshawk
Geranospiza caerulescens, Crane Hawk
Buteogallus anthracinus, Common Black-Hawk
Parabuteo unicinctus, Harris's Hawk
Buteo magnirostris, Roadside Hawk
Buteo lineatus, Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo platypterus, Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo nitidus, Gray Hawk
Buteo brachyurus, Short-tailed Hawk
Buteo swainsoni, Swainson's Hawk
Buteo albicaudatus, White-tailed Hawk
Buteo albonotatus, Zone-tailed Hawk
Buteo solitarius, Hawaiian Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis, Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo regalis, Ferruginous Hawk
Buteo lagopus, Rough-legged Hawk
Aquila chrysaetos, Golden Eagle
- Order FALCONIFORMES
- Family FALCONIDAE
- Subfamily MICRASTURINAE
Micrastur semitorquatus, Collared Forest-Falcon
- Subfamily CARACARINAE
Caracara cheriway, Crested Caracara
- Subfamily FALCONINAE
Falco tinnunculus, Eurasian Kestrel
Falco sparverius, American Kestrel
Falco vespertinus, Red-footed Falcon
Falco columbarius, Merlin
Falco subbuteo, Eurasian Hobby
Falco femoralis, Aplomado Falcon
Falco rusticolus, Gyrfalcon
Falco peregrinus, Peregrine Falcon
- Falco mexicanus*, Prairie Falcon
- Order GRUIFORMES
- Family RALLIDAE
Coturnicops noveboracensis, Yellow Rail
Laterallus jamaicensis, Black Rail
Gallirallus philippensis, Buff-banded Rail
Gallirallus owstoni, Guam Rail
Crex crex, Corn Crake
Rallus longirostris, Clapper Rail
Rallus elegans, King Rail
Rallus limicola, Virginia Rail
Porzana carolina, Sora
Porzana tabuensis, Spotless Crake
Porzana flaviventer, Yellow-breasted Crake
Neocrex erythrops, Paint-billed Crake
Pardirallus maculatus, Spotted Rail
Porphyrio porphyrio, Purple Swamphen
Porphyrio martinica, Purple Gallinule
Porphyrio flavirostris, Azure Gallinule
Gallinula chloropus, Common Moorhen
Fulica atra, Eurasian Coot
Fulica alai, Hawaiian Coot
Fulica americana, American Coot
Fulica caribaea, Caribbean Coot
- Family ARAMIDAE
Aramus gurauna, Limpkin
- Family GRUIDAE
Grus canadensis, Sandhill Crane
Grus grus, Common Crane
Grus americana, Whooping Crane
- Order CHARADRIIFORMES
- Family CHARADRIIDAE
- Subfamily VANELLINAE
Vanellus vanellus, Northern Lapwing
- Subfamily CHARADRIINAE
Pluvialis squatarola, Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis apricaria, European Golden-Plover
Pluvialis dominica, American Golden-Plover
Pluvialis fulva, Pacific Golden-Plover
Charadrius mongolus, Lesser Sand-Plover
Charadrius leschenaultii, Greater Sand-Plover
Charadrius collaris, Collared Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus, Snowy Plover
Charadrius wilsonia, Wilson's Plover
Charadrius hiaticula, Common Ringed Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover
Charadrius dubius, Little Ringed Plover
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer
Charadrius montanus, Mountain Plover
Charadrius morinellus, Eurasian Dotterel
- Family HAEMATOPODIDAE
Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian Oystercatcher
Haematopus palliatus, American Oystercatcher
Haematopus bachmani, Black Oystercatcher
- Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Himantopus himantopus, Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus mexicanus, Black-necked Stilt
Recurvirostra americana, American Avocet
- Family JACANIDAE
Jacana spinosa, Northern Jacana
- Family SCOLOPACIDAE
- Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE
Xenus cinereus, Terek Sandpiper
Actitis hypoleucos, Common Sandpiper
Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus, Green Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria, Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa brevipes, Gray-tailed Tattler
Tringa incana, Wandering Tattler
Tringa erythropus, Spotted Redshank
Tringa melanoleuca, Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa nebularia, Common Greenshank
Tringa guttifer, Nordmann's Greenshank
Tringa semipalmata, Willet
Tringa flavipes, Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa stagnatilis, Marsh Sandpiper
Tringa glareola, Wood Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda, Upland Sandpiper
Numenius minutus, Little Curlew
Numenius borealis, Eskimo Curlew
Numenius phaeopus, Whimbrel
Numenius tahitiensis, Bristle-thighed Curlew
Numenius madagascariensis, Far Eastern Curlew
Numenius arquata, Eurasian Curlew
Numenius americanus, Long-billed Curlew
Limosa limosa, Black-tailed Godwit
Limosa haemastica, Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa lapponica, Bar-tailed Godwit
Limosa fedoa, Marbled Godwit
Arenaria interpres, Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala, Black Turnstone
Aphriza virgata, Surf-bird
Calidris tenuirostris, Great Knot
Calidris canutus, Red Knot
Calidris alba, Sanderling
Calidris pusilla, Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris mauri, Western Sandpiper
Calidris ruficollis, Red-necked Stint
Calidris minuta, Little Stint
Calidris temminckii, Temminck's Stint
Calidris subminuta, Long-toed Stint
Calidris minutilla, Least Sandpiper
Calidris fuscicollis, White-rumped

- Sandpiper
Calidris bairdii, Baird's Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos, Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris maritima, Purple Sandpiper
Calidris ptilocnemis, Rock Sandpiper
Calidris alpina, Dunlin
Calidris ferruginea, Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris himantopus, Stilt Sandpiper
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus, Spoon-billed Sandpiper
Limicola falcinellus, Broad-billed Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis, Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Philomachus pugnax, Ruff
Limnodromus griseus, Short-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus, Long-billed Dowitcher
Lymnocyptes minimus, Jack Snipe
Gallinago delicata, Wilson's Snipe
Gallinago gallinago, Common Snipe
Gallinago stenura, Pin-tailed Snipe
Gallinago megalala, Swinhoe's Snipe
Scolopax rusticola, Eurasian Woodcock
Scolopax minor, American Woodcock
Subfamily PHALAROPODINAE
Phalaropus tricolor, Wilson's Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus, Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicarius, Red Phalarope
Family LARIDAE
Subfamily LARINAE
Creagrus furcatus, Swallow-tailed Gull
Rissa tridactyla, Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa brevirostris, Red-legged Kittiwake
Pagophila eburnea, Ivory Gull
Xema sabini, Sabine's Gull
Chroicocephalus philadelphia, Bonaparte's Gull
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus, Gray-hooded Gull
Chroicocephalus ridibundus, Black-headed Gull
Hydrocoloeus minutus, Little Gull
Rhodostethia rosea, Ross's Gull
Leucophaeus atricilla, Laughing Gull
Leucophaeus pipixcan, Franklin's Gull
Larus belcheri, Belcher's Gull
Larus crassirostris, Black-tailed Gull
Larus heermanni, Heermann's Gull
Larus canus, Mew Gull
Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull
Larus occidentalis, Western Gull
Larus livens, Yellow-footed Gull
Larus californicus, California Gull
Larus argentatus, Herring Gull
Larus michahellis, Yellow-legged Gull
Larus thayeri, Thayer's Gull
Larus glaucoides, Iceland Gull
Larus fuscus, Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus schistisagus, Slaty-backed Gull
Larus glaucescens, Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus hyperboreus, Glaucous Gull
Larus marinus, Great Black-backed Gull
Larus dominicanus, Kelp Gull
Subfamily STERNINAE
Anous stolidus, Brown Noddy
Anous minutus, Black Noddy
Procelsterna cerulea, Blue-gray Noddy
Gygis alba, White Tern
Onychoprion fuscatus, Sooty Tern
Onychoprion lunatus, Gray-backed Tern
Onychoprion anaethetus, Bridled Tern
Onychoprion aleuticus, Aleutian Tern
Sternula albifrons, Little Tern
Sternula antillarum, Least Tern
Phaetusa simplex, Large-billed Tern
Gelochelidon nilotica, Gull-billed Tern
Hydroprogne caspia, Caspian Tern
Chlidonias niger, Black Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus, White-winged Tern
Chlidonias hybridus, Whiskered Tern
Sterna dougallii, Roseate Tern
Sterna sumatrana, Black-naped Tern
Sterna hirundo, Common Tern
Sterna paradisaea, Arctic Tern
Sterna forsteri, Forster's Tern
Thalasseus maximus, Royal Tern
Thalasseus bergii, Great Crested Tern
Thalasseus sandvicensis, Sandwich Tern
Thalasseus elegans, Elegant Tern
Subfamily RYNCHOPINAE
Rynchops niger, Black Skimmer
Family STERCORARIIDAE
Stercorarius skua, Great Skua
Stercorarius maccormicki, South Polar Skua
Stercorarius pomarinus, Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus, Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus, Long-tailed Jaeger
Family ALCIDAE
Alle alle, Dovekie
Uria aalge, Common Murre
Uria lomvia, Thick-billed Murre
Alca torda, Razorbill
Cepphus grylle, Black Guillemot
Cepphus columba, Pigeon Guillemot
Brachyramphus perdix, Long-billed Murrelet
Brachyramphus marmoratus, Marbled Murrelet
Brachyramphus brevirostris, Kittlitz's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus, Xantus's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus craveri, Craveri's Murrelet
Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus, Ancient Murrelet
Ptychoramphus aleuticus, Cassin's Auklet
Aethia psittacula, Parakeet Auklet
Aethia pusilla, Least Auklet
Aethia pygmaea, Whiskered Auklet
Aethia cristatella, Crested Auklet
Cerorhinca monocerata, Rhinoceros Auklet
Fratercula arctica, Atlantic Puffin
Fratercula corniculata, Horned Puffin
Fratercula cirrhata, Tufted Puffin
Order COLUMBIFORMES
Family COLUMBIDAE
Patagioenas squamosa, Scaly-naped Pigeon
Patagioenas leucocephala, White-crowned Pigeon
Patagioenas flavirostris, Red-billed Pigeon
Patagioenas inornata, Plain Pigeon
Patagioenas fasciata, Band-tailed Pigeon
Streptopelia orientalis, Oriental Turtle-Dove
Zenaida asiatica, White-winged Dove
Zenaida aurita, Zenaida Dove
Zenaida macroura, Mourning Dove
Columbina inca, Inca Dove
Columbina passerina, Common Ground-Dove
Columbina talpacoti, Ruddy Ground-Dove
Leptotila verreauxi, White-tipped Dove
Geotrygon chrysis, Key West Quail-Dove
Geotrygon mystacea, Bridled Quail-Dove
Geotrygon montana, Ruddy Quail-Dove
Gallicolumba xanthonura, White-throated Ground-Dove
Gallicolumba stairi, Friendly Ground-Dove
Ptilinopus perousii, Many-colored Fruit-Dove
Ptilinopus porphyraceus, Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove
Ptilinopus roseicapilla, Mariana Fruit-Dove
Ducula pacifica, Pacific Imperial-Pigeon
Order CUCULIFORMES
Family CUCULIDAE
Subfamily CUCULINAE
Cuculus fugax, Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo
Cuculus canorus, Common Cuckoo
Cuculus optatus, Oriental Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus, Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus minor, Mangrove Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus, Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus vieilloti, Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo

- Subfamily NEOMORPHINAE
Geococcyx californianus, Greater Roadrunner
- Subfamily CROTOPHAGINAE
Crotophaga ani, Smooth-billed Ani
Crotophaga sulcirostris, Groove-billed Ani
- Order STRIGIFORMES
Family TYTONIDAE
Tyto alba, Barn Owl
- Family STRIGIDAE
Otus flammeolus, Flammulated Owl
Otus sunia, Oriental Scops-Owl
Megascops kennicottii, Western Screech-Owl
Megascops asio, Eastern Screech-Owl
Megascops trichopsis, Whiskered Screech-Owl
Megascops nudipes, Puerto Rican Screech-Owl
Bubo virginianus, Great Horned Owl
Bubo scandiacus, Snowy Owl
Surnia ulula, Northern Hawk Owl
Glaucidium gnoma, Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium brasilianum, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
Micrathene whitneyi, Elf Owl
Athene cunicularia, Burrowing Owl
Ciccaba virgata, Mottled Owl
Strix occidentalis, Spotted Owl
Strix varia, Barred Owl
Strix nebulosa, Great Gray Owl
Asio otus, Long-eared Owl
Asio stygius, Stygian Owl
Asio flammeus, Short-eared Owl
Aegolius funereus, Boreal Owl
Aegolius acadicus, Northern Saw-whet Owl
Ninox scutulata, Brown Hawk-Owl
- Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES
Family CAPRIMULGIDAE
Subfamily CHORDEILINAE
Chordeiles acutipennis, Lesser Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor, Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles gundlachi, Antillean Nighthawk
- Subfamily CAPRIMULGINAE
Nyctidromus albicollis, Common Pauraque
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii, Common Poorwill
Caprimulgus carolinensis, Chuck-will's-widow
Caprimulgus ridgwayi, Buff-collared Nightjar
Caprimulgus vociferus, Eastern Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus arizonae, Mexican Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus noctitherus, Puerto Rican Nightjar
Caprimulgus indicus, Gray Nightjar
- Order APODIFORMES
Family APODIDAE
Subfamily CYPSELOIDINAE
Cypseloides niger, Black Swift
- Streptoprocne zonaris*, White-collared Swift
- Subfamily CHAETURINAE
Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift
Chaetura vauxi, Vaux's Swift
Chaetura brachyura, Short-tailed Swift
Hirundapus caudacutus, White-throated Needletail
Aerodramus spodiopygius, White-rumped Swiftlet
Aerodramus bartschi, Mariana Swiftlet
- Subfamily APODINAE
Apus apus, Common Swift
Apus pacificus, Fork-tailed Swift
Apus melba, Alpine Swift
Aeronautes saxatalis, White-throated Swift
Tachornis phoenicobia, Antillean Palm-Swift
- Family TROCHILIDAE
Subfamily TROCHILINAE
Colibri thalassinus, Green Violetear
Anthracothorax prevostii, Green-breasted Mango
Anthracothorax dominicus, Antillean Mango
Anthracothorax viridis, Green Mango
Eulampis jugularis, Purple-throated Carib
Eulampis holosericeus, Green-throated Carib
Orthorhyncus cristatus, Antillean Crested Hummingbird
Chlorostilbon maugaeus, Puerto Rican Emerald
Cynanthus latirostris, Broad-billed Hummingbird
Hylocharis leucotis, White-eared Hummingbird
Hylocharis xantusii, Xantus's Hummingbird
Amazilia beryllina, Berylline Hummingbird
Amazilia yucatanensis, Buff-bellied Hummingbird
Amazilia rutila, Cinnamon Hummingbird
Amazilia violiceps, Violet-crowned Hummingbird
Lampornis clemenciae, Blue-throated Hummingbird
Eugenes fulgens, Magnificent Hummingbird
Heliomaster constantii, Plain-capped Starthroat
Calliphlox evelynae, Bahama Woodstar
Calothorax lucifer, Lucifer Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris, Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus alexandri, Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calypte anna, Anna's Hummingbird
Calypte costae, Costa's Hummingbird
Stellula calliope, Calliope Hummingbird
- Atthis heloisa*, Bumblebee Hummingbird
Selasphorus platycercus, Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Selasphorus rufus, Rufous Hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin, Allen's Hummingbird
- Order TROGONIFORMES
Family TROGONIDAE
Subfamily TROGONINAE
Trogon elegans, Elegant Trogon
Euptilotis neoxenus, Eared Quetzal
- Order UPUPIFORMES
Family UPUPIIDAE
Upupa epops, Eurasian Hoopoe
- Order CORACIIFORMES
Family ALCEDINIDAE
Subfamily HALCYONINAE
Todirhamphus cinnamominus, Micronesian Kingfisher
Todirhamphus chloris, Collared Kingfisher
- Subfamily CERYLINAE
Megaceryle torquata, Ringed Kingfisher
Megaceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher
Chloroceryle americana, Green Kingfisher
- Order PICIFORMES
Family PICIDAE
Subfamily JYNGINAE
Jynx torquilla, Eurasian Wryneck
- Subfamily PICINAE
Melanerpes lewis, Lewis's Woodpecker
Melanerpes portoricensis, Puerto Rican Woodpecker
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Red-headed Woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus, Acorn Woodpecker
Melanerpes uropygialis, Gila Woodpecker
Melanerpes aurifrons, Golden-fronted Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus, Red-bellied Woodpecker
Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Williamson's Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus nuchalis, Red-naped Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus ruber, Red-breasted Sapsucker
Dendrocopos major, Great Spotted Woodpecker
Picoides scalaris, Ladder-backed Woodpecker
Picoides nuttallii, Nuttall's Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens, Downy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus, Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides arizonae, Arizona Woodpecker
Picoides borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker

- Picoides albolarvatus*, White-headed Woodpecker
Picoides dorsalis, American Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoides arcticus, Black-backed Woodpecker
Colaptes auratus, Northern Flicker
Colaptes chrysoides, Gilded Flicker
Dryocopus pileatus, Pileated Woodpecker
Campephilus principalis, Ivory-billed Woodpecker
- Order PASSERIFORMES
Family TYRANNIDAE
Subfamily ELAENIINAE
Camptostoma imberbe, Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet
Myiopagis viridicata, Greenish Elaenia
Elaenia martinica, Caribbean Elaenia
Elaenia albiceps, White-crested Elaenia
- Subfamily FLUVICOLINAE
Mitrephanes phaeocercus, Tufted Flycatcher
Contopus cooperi, Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus pertinax, Greater Pewee
Contopus sordidulus, Western Wood-Pewee
Contopus virens, Eastern Wood-Pewee
Contopus caribaeus, Cuban Pewee
Contopus hispaniolensis, Hispaniolan Pewee
Contopus latirostris, Lesser Antillean Pewee
Empidonax flaviventris, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Empidonax virens, Acadian Flycatcher
Empidonax alnorum, Alder Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii, Willow Flycatcher
Empidonax minimus, Least Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondi, Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax wrightii, Gray Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri, Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax difficilis, Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Empidonax occidentalis, Cordilleran Flycatcher
Empidonax fulvifrons, Buff-breasted Flycatcher
Sayornis nigricans, Black Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe, Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis saya, Say's Phoebe
Pyrocephalus rubinus, Vermilion Flycatcher
- Subfamily TYRANNINAE
Myiarchus tuberculifer, Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerascens, Ash-throated Flycatcher
Myiarchus nuttingi, Nutting's Flycatcher
Myiarchus crinitus, Great Crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus tyrannulus, Brown-crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus sagrae, La Sagra's Flycatcher
Myiarchus antillarum, Puerto Rican Flycatcher
Pitangus sulphuratus, Great Kiskadee
Myiozetetes similis, Social Flycatcher
Myiodynastes luteiventris, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
Legatus leucophalus, Piratic Flycatcher
Empidonomus varius, Variegated Flycatcher
Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus, Crowned Slaty Flycatcher
Tyrannus melancholicus, Tropical Kingbird
Tyrannus couchii, Couch's Kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans, Cassin's Kingbird
Tyrannus crassirostris, Thick-billed Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis, Western Kingbird
Tyrannus tyrannus, Eastern Kingbird
Tyrannus dominicensis, Gray Kingbird
Tyrannus caudifasciatus, Loggerhead Kingbird
Tyrannus forficatus, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tyrannus savana, Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Pachyramphus aglaiae, Rose-throated Becard
Tityra semifasciata, Masked Tityra
- Family LANIIDAE
Lanius cristatus, Brown Shrike
Lanius ludovicianus, Loggerhead Shrike
Lanius excubitor, Northern Shrike
- Family VIREONIDAE
Vireo griseus, White-eyed Vireo
Vireo crassirostris, Thick-billed Vireo
Vireo latimeri, Puerto Rican Vireo
Vireo bellii, Bell's Vireo
Vireo atricapilla, Black-capped Vireo
Vireo vicinior, Gray Vireo
Vireo flavifrons, Yellow-throated Vireo
Vireo plumbeus, Plumbeous Vireo
Vireo cassinii, Cassin's Vireo
Vireo solitarius, Blue-headed Vireo
Vireo huttoni, Hutton's Vireo
Vireo gilvus, Warbling Vireo
Vireo philadelphicus, Philadelphia Vireo
Vireo olivaceus, Red-eyed Vireo
Vireo flavoviridis, Yellow-green Vireo
Vireo altiloquus, Black-whiskered Vireo
Vireo magister, Yucatan Vireo
- Family CORVIDAE
Perisoreus canadensis, Gray Jay
Psilorhinus morio, Brown Jay
Cyanocorax yncas, Green Jay
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus, Pinyon Jay
Cyanocitta stelleri, Steller's Jay
Cyanocitta cristata, Blue Jay
Aphelocoma coerulescens, Florida Scrub-Jay
Aphelocoma insularis, Island Scrub-Jay
Aphelocoma californica, Western Scrub-Jay
Aphelocoma ultramarina, Mexican Jay
Nucifraga columbiana, Clark's Nutcracker
Pica hudsonia, Black-billed Magpie
Pica nuttalli, Yellow-billed Magpie
Corvus kubaryi, Mariana Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American Crow
Corvus caurinus, Northwestern Crow
Corvus leucognathus, White-necked Crow
Corvus imparatus, Tamaulipas Crow
Corvus ossifragus, Fish Crow
Corvus hawaiiensis, Hawaiian Crow
Corvus cryptoleucus, Chihuahuan Raven
Corvus corax, Common Raven
- Family ALAUDIDAE
Alauda arvensis, Sky Lark
Eremophila alpestris, Horned Lark
- Family HIRUNDINIDAE
Subfamily HIRUNDININAE
Progne subis, Purple Martin
Progne cryptoleuca, Cuban Martin
Progne dominicensis, Caribbean Martin
Progne chalybea, Gray-breasted Martin
Progne elegans, Southern Martin
Progne tapera, Brown-chested Martin
Tachycineta bicolor, Tree Swallow
Tachycineta albilinea, Mangrove Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina, Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis, Bahama Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis, Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Riparia riparia, Bank Swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota, Cliff Swallow
Petrochelidon fulva, Cave Swallow
Hirundo rustica, Barn Swallow
Delichon urbicum, Common House-Martin
- Family PARIDAE
Poecile carolinensis, Carolina Chickadee
Poecile atricapillus, Black-capped Chickadee
Poecile gambeli, Mountain Chickadee
Poecile sclateri, Mexican Chickadee
Poecile rufescens, Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Poecile hudsonicus, Boreal Chickadee
Poecile cinctus, Gray-headed Chickadee
Baeolophus wollweberi, Bridled Titmouse

- Baeolophus inornatus*, Oak Titmouse
Baeolophus ridgwayi, Juniper Titmouse
Baeolophus bicolor, Tufted Titmouse
Baeolophus atricristatus, Black-crested Titmouse
Family REMIZIDAE
Auriparus flaviceps, Verdin
Family AEGITHALIDAE
Psaltriparus minimus, Bushtit
Family SITTIDAE
Subfamily SITTINAE
Sitta canadensis, Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis, White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta pygmaea, Pygmy Nuthatch
Sitta pusilla, Brown-headed Nuthatch
Family CERTHIIDAE
Subfamily CERTHIINAE
Certhia americana, Brown Creeper
Family TROGLODYTIDAE
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus, Cactus Wren
Salpinctes obsoletus, Rock Wren
Catherpes mexicanus, Canyon Wren
Thryothorus sinaloa, Sinaloa Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus, Carolina Wren
Thryomanes bewickii, Bewick's Wren
Troglodytes aedon, House Wren
Troglodytes pacificus, Pacific Wren
Troglodytes hiemalis, Winter Wren
Cistothorus platensis, Sedge Wren
Cistothorus palustris, Marsh Wren
Family POLIOPTILIDAE
Polioptila caerulea, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Polioptila californica, California Gnatcatcher
Polioptila melanura, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
Polioptila nigriceps, Black-capped Gnatcatcher
Family CINCLIDAE
Cinclus mexicanus, American Dipper
Family REGULIDAE
Regulus satrapa, Golden-crowned Kinglet
Regulus calendula, Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Family PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
Phylloscopus trochilus, Willow Warbler
Phylloscopus sibilatrix, Wood Warbler
Phylloscopus fuscatus, Dusky Warbler
Phylloscopus proregulus, Pallas's Leaf-Warbler
Phylloscopus inornatus, Yellow-browed Warbler
Phylloscopus borealis, Arctic Warbler
Family SYLVIIDAE
Sylvia curruca, Lesser Whitethroat
Chamaea fasciata, Wrentit
Family ACROCEPHALIDAE
Acrocephalus luscini, Nightingale Reed-Warbler
Acrocephalus familiaris, Millerbird
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus, Sedge Warbler
Family MEGALURIDAE
Locustella ochotensis, Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler
Locustella lanceolata, Lanceolated Warbler
Family MUSCICAPIDAE
Ficedula narcissina, Narcissus Flycatcher
Ficedula mugimaki, Mugimaki Flycatcher
Ficedula albicilla, Taiga Flycatcher
Muscicapa sibirica, Dark-sided Flycatcher
Muscicapa griseisticta, Gray-streaked Flycatcher
Muscicapa dauurica, Asian Brown Flycatcher
Muscicapa striata, Spotted Flycatcher
Family TURDIDAE
Monticola solitarius, Blue Rock-Thrush
Luscinia sibilans, Rufous-tailed Robin
Luscinia calliope, Siberian Rubythroat
Luscinia svecica, Bluethroat
Luscinia cyane, Siberian Blue Robin
Tarsiger cyanurus, Red-flanked Bluetail
Oenanthe oenanthe, Northern Wheatear
Saxicola torquatus, Stonechat
Sialia sialis, Eastern Bluebird
Sialia mexicana, Western Bluebird
Sialia currucoides, Mountain Bluebird
Myadestes townsendi, Townsend's Solitaire
Myadestes myadestinus, Kamao
Myadestes lanaiensis, Olomao
Myadestes obscurus, Omao
Myadestes palmeri, Puaiohi
Catharus aurantiirostris, Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush
Catharus mexicanus, Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush
Catharus fuscescens, Veery
Catharus minimus, Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus bicknelli, Bicknell's Thrush
Catharus ustulatus, Swainson's Thrush
Catharus guttatus, Hermit Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina, Wood Thrush
Turdus obscurus, Eyebrowed Thrush
Turdus naumanni, Dusky Thrush
Turdus pilaris, Fieldfare
Turdus grayi, Clay-colored Thrush
Turdus assimilis, White-throated Thrush
Turdus rufopalliat, Rufous-backed Robin
Turdus migratorius, American Robin
Turdus plumbeus, Red-legged Thrush
Ixoreus naevius, Varied Thrush
Ridgwayia pinicola, Aztec Thrush
Family MIMIDAE
Dumetella carolinensis, Gray Catbird
Melanoptila glabrirostris, Black Catbird
Mimus polyglottos, Northern Mockingbird
Mimus gundlachi, Bahama Mockingbird
Oreoscoptes montanus, Sage Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma longirostre, Long-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma bendirei, Bendire's Thrasher
Toxostoma curvirostre, Curve-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma redivivum, California Thrasher
Toxostoma crissale, Crissal Thrasher
Toxostoma lecontei, Le Conte's Thrasher
Melanotis caerulescens, Blue Mockingbird
Margarops fuscatus, Pearly-eyed Thrasher
Family STURNIDAE
Sturnus philippensis, Chestnut-cheeked Starling
Sturnus cineraceus, White-cheeked Starling
Family PRUNELLIDAE
Prunella montanella, Siberian Accentor
Family MOTACILLIDAE
Motacilla tschutschensis, Eastern Yellow Wagtail
Motacilla citreola, Citrine Wagtail
Motacilla cinerea, Gray Wagtail
Motacilla alba, White Wagtail
Anthus trivialis, Tree Pipit
Anthus hodgsoni, Olive-backed Pipit
Anthus gustavi, Pechora Pipit
Anthus cervinus, Red-throated Pipit
Anthus rubescens, American Pipit
Anthus spragueii, Sprague's Pipit
Family BOMBYCILLIDAE
Bombycilla garrulus, Bohemian Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum, Cedar Waxwing
Family PTILOGONATIDAE
Ptilogonys cinereus, Gray Silky-flycatcher
Phainopepla nitens, Phainopepla
Family PEUCEDRAMIDAE
Peucedramus taeniatus, Olive Warbler
Family CALCARIIDAE
Calcarius lapponicus, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius ornatus, Chestnut-collared Longspur
Calcarius pictus, Smith's Longspur
Rhynchophanes mccownii, McCown's Longspur
Plectrophenax nivalis, Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax hyperboreus, McKay's Bunting
Family PARULIDAE
Vermivora bachmanii, Bachman's Warbler
Vermivora cyanoptera, Blue-winged

- Warbler
Vermivora chrysoptera, Golden-winged Warbler
Oreothlypis peregrina, Tennessee Warbler
Oreothlypis celata, Orange-crowned Warbler
Oreothlypis ruficapilla, Nashville Warbler
Oreothlypis virginiae, Virginia's Warbler
Oreothlypis crissalis, Colima Warbler
Oreothlypis luciae, Lucy's Warbler
Oreothlypis superciliosa, Crescent-chested Warbler
Parula americana, Northern Parula
Parula pitaiayumi, Tropical Parula
Dendroica petechia, Yellow Warbler
Dendroica pensylvanica, Chestnut-sided Warbler
Dendroica magnolia, Magnolia Warbler
Dendroica tigrina, Cape May Warbler
Dendroica caerulescens, Black-throated Blue Warbler
Dendroica coronata, Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica nigrescens, Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica chrysoparia, Golden-cheeked Warbler
Dendroica virens, Black-throated Green Warbler
Dendroica townsendi, Townsend's Warbler
Dendroica occidentalis, Hermit Warbler
Dendroica fusca, Blackburnian Warbler
Dendroica dominica, Yellow-throated Warbler
Dendroica graciae, Grace's Warbler
Dendroica adelaidae, Adelaide's Warbler
Dendroica pinus, Pine Warbler
Dendroica kirtlandii, Kirtland's Warbler
Dendroica discolor, Prairie Warbler
Dendroica palmarum, Palm Warbler
Dendroica castanea, Bay-breasted Warbler
Dendroica striata, Blackpoll Warbler
Dendroica cerulea, Cerulean Warbler
Dendroica angelae, Elfin-woods Warbler
Mniotilta varia, Black-and-white Warbler
Setophaga ruticilla, American Redstart
Protonotaria citrea, Prothonotary Warbler
Helmitheros vermivorum, Worm-eating Warbler
Limnothlypis swainsonii, Swainson's Warbler
Seiurus aurocapilla, Ovenbird
Parkesia noveboracensis, Northern Waterthrush
Parkesia motacilla, Louisiana Waterthrush
Oporornis formosus, Kentucky Warbler
Oporornis agilis, Connecticut Warbler
Oporornis philadelphia, Mourning Warbler
Oporornis tolmiei, MacGillivray's Warbler
Geothlypis trichas, Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis poliocephala, Gray-crowned Yellowthroat
Wilsonia citrina, Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla, Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia canadensis, Canada Warbler
Cardellina rubrifrons, Red-faced Warbler
Myioborus pictus, Painted Redstart
Myioborus miniatus, Slate-throated Redstart
Euthlypis lachrymosa, Fan-tailed Warbler
Basileuterus culicivorus, Golden-crowned Warbler
Basileuterus rufifrons, Rufous-capped Warbler
Icteria virens, Yellow-breasted Chat
Family THRAUPIDAE
Nesospingus speculiferus, Puerto Rican Tanager
Spindalis zena, Western Spindalis
Spindalis portoricensis, Puerto Rican Spindalis
Family EMBERIZIDAE
Sporophila torqueola, White-collared Seedeater
Tiaris olivaceus, Yellow-faced Grassquit
Tiaris bicolor, Black-faced Grassquit
Loxigilla portoricensis, Puerto Rican Bullfinch
Arremonops rufivirgatus, Olive Sparrow
Pipilo chlorurus, Green-tailed Towhee
Pipilo maculatus, Spotted Towhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Eastern Towhee
Aimophila ruficeps, Rufous-crowned Sparrow
Melozona fusca, Canyon Towhee
Melozona crissalis, California Towhee
Melozona aberti, Abert's Towhee
Peucaea carpalis, Rufous-winged Sparrow
Peucaea botterii, Botteri's Sparrow
Peucaea cassinii, Cassin's Sparrow
Peucaea aestivalis, Bachman's Sparrow
Spizella arborea, American Tree Sparrow
Spizella passerina, Chipping Sparrow
Spizella pallida, Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella breweri, Brewer's Sparrow
Spizella pusilla, Field Sparrow
Spizella wortheni, Worthen's Sparrow
Spizella atrogularis, Black-chinned Sparrow
Poocetes gramineus, Vesper Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus, Lark Sparrow
Amphispiza quinquestriata, Five-striped Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata, Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza belli, Sage Sparrow
Calamospiza melanocorys, Lark Bunting
Passerculus sandwichensis, Savannah Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum, Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii, Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow's Sparrow
Ammodramus leconteii, Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus nelsoni, Nelson's Sparrow
Ammodramus caudacutus, Saltmarsh Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus, Seaside Sparrow
Passerella iliaca, Fox Sparrow
Melospiza melodia, Song Sparrow
Melospiza lincolni, Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula, Harris's Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla, Golden-crowned Sparrow
Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed Junco
Junco phaeonotus, Yellow-eyed Junco
Emberiza leucocephalos, Pine Bunting
Emberiza chrysophrys, Yellow-browed Bunting
Emberiza pusilla, Little Bunting
Emberiza rustica, Rustic Bunting
Emberiza elegans, Yellow-throated Bunting
Emberiza aureola, Yellow-breasted Bunting
Emberiza variabilis, Gray Bunting
Emberiza pallasi, Pallas's Bunting
Emberiza schoeniclus, Reed Bunting
Family CARDINALIDAE
Piranga flava, Hepatic Tanager
Piranga rubra, Summer Tanager
Piranga olivacea, Scarlet Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana, Western Tanager
Piranga bidentata, Flame-colored Tanager
Rhodothraupis celaeno, Crimson-collared Grosbeak
Cardinalis cardinalis, Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis sinuatus, Pyrrhuloxia
Pheucticus chrysopleus, Yellow Grosbeak
Pheucticus ludovicianus, Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Pheucticus melanocephalus, Black-headed Grosbeak

Cyanocompsa parellina, Blue Bunting
Passerina caerulea, Blue Grosbeak
Passerina amoena, Lazuli Bunting
Passerina cyanea, Indigo Bunting
Passerina versicolor, Varied Bunting
Passerina ciris, Painted Bunting
Spiza americana, Dickcissel
Family ICTERIDAE
Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bobolink
Agelaius phoeniceus, Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor, Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius humeralis, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
Agelaius xanthomus, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird
Sturnella magna, Eastern Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta, Western Meadowlark
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus, Yellow-headed Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus, Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus, Brewer's Blackbird
Quiscalus quiscula, Common Grackle
Quiscalus major, Boat-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus mexicanus, Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus niger, Greater Antillean Grackle
Molothrus bonariensis, Shiny Cowbird
Molothrus aeneus, Bronzed Cowbird
Molothrus ater, Brown-headed Cowbird
Icterus portoricensis, Puerto Rican Oriole
Icterus wagleri, Black-vented Oriole
Icterus spurius, Orchard Oriole
Icterus cucullatus, Hooded Oriole
Icterus pustulatus, Streak-backed Oriole
Icterus bullockii, Bullock's Oriole
Icterus gularis, Altamira Oriole

Icterus graduacauda, Audubon's Oriole
Icterus galbula, Baltimore Oriole
Icterus parisorum, Scott's Oriole
Family FRINGILLIDAE
Subfamily FRINGILLINAE
Fringilla coelebs, Common Chaffinch
Fringilla montifringilla, Brambling
Subfamily EUPHONINAE
Euphonia musica, Antillean Euphonia
Subfamily CARDUELINAE
Leucosticte tephrocotis, Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte atrata, Black Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte australis, Brown-capped Rosy-Finch
Pinicola enucleator, Pine Grosbeak
Carpodacus erythrinus, Common Rosefinch
Carpodacus purpureus, Purple Finch
Carpodacus cassinii, Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus, House Finch
Loxia curvirostra, Red Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera, White-winged Crossbill
Acanthis flammea, Common Redpoll
Acanthis hornemanni, Hoary Redpoll
Spinus pinus, Eurasian Siskin
Spinus pinus, Pine Siskin
Spinus psaltria, Lesser Goldfinch
Spinus lawrencei, Lawrence's Goldfinch
Spinus tristis, American Goldfinch
Chloris sinica, Oriental Greenfinch
Pyrrhula pyrrhula, Eurasian Bullfinch
Coccothraustes vespertinus, Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes coccothraustes, Hawfinch
Subfamily DREPANIDINAE
Telespiza cantans, Laysan Finch
Telespiza ultima, Nihoa Finch
Psittirostra psittacea, Ou
Loxioides bailleui, Palila
Pseudonestor xanthophrys, Maui

Parrotbill
Hemignathus virens, Hawaii Amakihi
Hemignathus flavus, Oahu Amakihi
Hemignathus kauaiensis, Kauai Amakihi
Hemignathus ellisianus, Greater Akialoa
Hemignathus lucidus, Nukupuu
Hemignathus munroi, Akiapolaau
Magumma parva, Anianiau
Oreomystis bairdi, Akikiki
Oreomystis mana, Hawaii Creeper
Paroreomyza maculata, Oahu Alauahio
Paroreomyza flammea, Kakawahie
Paroreomyza montana, Maui Alauahio
Loxops caeruleirostris, Akekee
Loxops coccineus, Akepa
Vestiaria coccinea, Iiwi
Palmeria dolei, Akohekohe
Himatione sanguinea, Apapane
Melamprosops phaeosoma, Poo-uli

PART 21—[AMENDED]

- 3. Revise the authority citation for part 21 to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 65–186, 40 Stat. 755 (1918) (16 U.S.C. 703–712), as amended.

§ 21.3 [Amended]

- 4. In § 21.3, amend the definition of “Raptor” by adding the words “the Order Accipitriformes,” immediately before the words “the Order Falconiformes” and adding a comma after “Falconiformes”.

Dated: September 17, 2013.

Michael J. Bean,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2013–26061 Filed 10–31–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P