

# The Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents a revised list of the birds recorded in Trinidad and Tobago as of June 2007 and an assessment of their abundance based on our own observations and documented sightings. Information on status has been gleaned mainly from guides to the birds of Trinidad and Tobago (ffrench 1991), the West Indies (Raffaele *et al.* 1998), and Venezuela (Hilty *et al.* 2003), as well as from recent studies. Pigeonholing of species into status and abundance categories often is unsatisfactory as not all species fit into neat groupings. Nevertheless, a list provides a concise format for presenting information and characterizing the country's avifauna. Previously available lists (ffrench 1996 a, b; Murphy 1988, 2004; NBC 2001) are dated in terms of number of species and systematic order. The most recent lists compiled by the Trinidad and Tobago Rare Bird Committee (TTRBC) (TTRBC 2005) do not present status or abundance.

Taxonomic revisions often lead to changes in species names or relationships and result in changes in the systematic order. ffrench (1996 a, b) and NBC (2000) follow the Wetmore sequence. Murphy (1996, 2004) followed the systematic order of the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 1998). TTRBC (2005) and this report follow the nomenclature and species order of the AOU Checklist of Birds of South America (Remsen *et al.* 2007). Scientific names of species mentioned are listed in Table 1. Species listed as *incertae sedis* by Remsen *et al.* (2007); are indicated with an asterisk but listed in the family in which they had been placed previously. The names Bare-eyed Thrush, White-necked Thrush, and Moriche Oriole have been used on the basis of proposals pending before the South American Classification Committee (SACC) of the American Ornithologists' Union.

With a few notable exceptions, the status of a species does not change. However, our knowledge of the status of a species and the categories we use to describe status itself may change. Increased observation may make the true status of a species more apparent. For example, increased observation may allow a species considered to be an occasional migrant to be more accurately described

as a regular migrant.

Other changes are more substantial. The regularity of Ruff and Lesser Black-backed Gull sightings over the past 10 years suggests that these birds are more likely to be migrants from a North American population than vagrants from the Palearctic. Recent studies leading to further understanding of species status include Lesser Black-backed Gull (Hayes *et al.* 2002), gulls (Hayes *et al.* 2004), Little Egret (Murphy 1992; Hayes and White 2001), Dickcissel (White and Temple 2002), Green and Striated Herons (Hayes 2006), Scarlet Ibis (ffrench and Haverschmidt 1970), caprimulgids (ffrench 1998b), Palearctic vagrants (Kenefick and Hayes 2006), shorebirds (Morrison and Ross 1989), and pelagic seabirds (Murphy 2002). ffrench (2000) discusses the possible local migration of several species. Finally, advances in the knowledge of the status of species in neighbouring countries (Hilty *et al.* 2003; Raffaele *et al.* 1998; Restall *et al.* 2006) contributes to our understanding of the status of these species in Trinidad and Tobago.

The initiation of the TTRBC in 1996 (Hayes and White 2000) provided a forum for capturing and evaluating the observations of many resident and visiting birdwatchers. This has added to our knowledge of the status of many rare or previously unrecorded species in Trinidad and Tobago. Advances in electronic communication have facilitated an increased awareness of the TTRBC, the noteworthiness of certain species, and the reporting of sightings of rare species. From the initiation of the TTRBC to the end of 2006, 512 records have been submitted, and 25 species have been added to the Trinidad and Tobago checklist (Hayes and White 2000; White and Hayes 2002; Kenefick 2005, 2007). This process has been fuelled by a growing number of birdwatchers who, in addition to resources such as local guides and readily available ornithological literature, are now equipped with audio guides (Boesman 1999; Hammick and ffrench 2004; Murphy 1997) and location lists (Murphy 1996, 2004).

The Status categories for this list have been adapted from ffrench (1996 a, b). Categories have been added to distinguish between species that breed locally and migrate

or disperse to the mainland in the non-breeding period, and species which are resident and regularly breeding but whose numbers are augmented during certain seasons by migrants from North or continental South America. The distinction is also made between species which overwinter in the tropics and transient species whose overwintering range does not extend north of the equator. The few exceptions to this general scheme include non-breeding birds, especially immature birds that may spend their first summer in the wintering grounds, or birds which are primarily passage migrants that may overwinter occasionally in Trinidad or Tobago.

Many species are represented by very few observations. Those species for which Trinidad and Tobago is well outside of their normal range have been categorised as *Vagrants*. Species that exhibit regular seasonal migration which may extend occasionally to Trinidad and Tobago are treated as *Migrants* from the *north* or *south*, albeit very rare ones. It is assumed that these birds will return to their place of origin at the onset of the appropriate season. Species that are generally sedentary, or species that wander; and for which Trinidad and Tobago is at the edge of their range, have been categorised as *Wandering*. These species, generally from South America, occasionally may breed in Trinidad or Tobago, and may eventually wander back to South America. Typical examples include Black-collared Hawk, Pied Lapwing, and Crested Doradito. The term *Resident* has been restricted to species (or populations) that do not show significant movements and which we believe maintain a viable breeding population in Trinidad or Tobago.

Pelagic seabirds have been categorized as *Oceanic*. Those which have bred within the country are categorized as *Oceanic Breeding*. Coastal species are categorised into the same categories used for land birds but a few uncertainties occur. Royal, Roseate, and Common Terns are distributed both north and south of Trinidad and Tobago, and Royal and Roseate Terns occasionally breed on Trinidad or Tobago. There is evidence, however, that those individuals visiting Trinidad and Tobago originate along the Atlantic seaboard of the USA (ffrench 1991), so they have been categorised as visitors from the north.

For some species, available data are insufficient to definitively assign a status category. For these species we have assigned a category based on the balance of evidence. Populations of the seedeaters, popular as cage birds, have been so decimated that it is likely that no viable resident populations remain. Occasional sightings are likely to be escaped cage birds or temporary visitors to Trinidad and Tobago. The term *Extirpated* has been reserved for such species, which previously were considered to have a resident sustainable breeding population on Trinidad

or Tobago but which no longer occur on either island or which are restricted to visiting birds only. ffrench (1998a) highlights the uncertain origin of several species. We have generally avoided issues of origin in this account. However, in Tobago the presence of the Greater Bird-of-Paradise and probably the Great Kiskadee and Purple Honeycreeper was a result of introduction by humans. These birds were known to have survived for some period of time, but as they have not been recorded for the past 15 years they have not been included in this list. On the other hand, the Green-rumped Parrotlet, also a likely introduction to Tobago, is listed as resident because its population remains viable there. Common Waxbills, presumably introduced to Trinidad prior to 1987 (White 1988), now appear to constitute a self-sustaining population, so we consider the species to be resident. A recently discovered population of Grassland Yellow-Finch in Trinidad however, has not persisted long enough to be deemed self-sustaining.

Once a species has been documented in the literature as having occurred in Trinidad or Tobago, it is difficult to expunge, especially from a comprehensive account like ffrench (1991). For this list, however, two species listed in ffrench (1991) have been removed from the Tobago list. We determined that the original accounts of Tropical Parula and Gray-breasted Martin, both listed without comment from Tobago, were also unsatisfactorily documented. There have been no records of either species since the original listing.

Categories have been defined as follows:

- BR** - Resident species without significant movement out of Trinidad and Tobago. Breeding is assumed even if no nest has been documented (Breed/Resident).
- BD** - Species that breed locally and migrate or disperse to the mainland (sometimes only partially) during the non-breeding period (Breed/Disperse).
- BV** - Resident, regularly breeding species whose numbers are augmented by visitors from North or continental South America (Breed/Visit).
- MN** - Non-breeding migrants from North America. Predominantly overwintering (Migrant/North).
- MS** - Migrants from South America. These species may be avoiding the Austral winter, or dispersing from breeding grounds, but generally show regular seasonal movements. May occasionally breed (Migrant/South).
- PM** - Passage migrants. Species whose overwintering range (Boreal winter) is generally south of the equator. Winter records are sparse.

- O** - Oceanic.
- OB** - Oceanic, with breeding confirmed in Trinidad or Tobago.
- W** - Wandering; generally sedentary or wandering species at the edge of their range. Reported less than once per decade.
- V** - Vagrant. Outside of the accepted range of the species.
- F** - Feral; escaped from captivity or domestication.
- Ext.** - Formally resident but now extirpated probably due to human activity.
- Hist.** - Historically recorded but no records during the past 50 years.

While there is a high level of interest among birders in recording rare species, regular recording of common species is still not the norm for resident birdwatchers. The Southeastern Caribbean Bird Alert (SCBA, <http://www.wow.net/ttfnc/rarebird.html>) is an e-mail update/website on interesting sightings prepared by M. Kenefick. The SCBA is primarily a communication instrument, however, and sightings are not verified. Commercial bird tour-guides and their clients, increasingly familiar with the status of species in Trinidad and Tobago; thanks to resources such as the SCBA, make numerous observations of scarce species, many of which sightings are noted in a log at the Asa Wright Nature Centre in Trinidad. This log is examined at regular intervals by M. Kenefick for preparation of the SCBA. A few individuals, including the authors, keep regular records of their own sightings, not limited to rare species, and all birders, both resident and visiting, are encouraged to do so.

A few recent objective comparisons of abundance have been based on frequency of capture in mist nets (ffrench & ffrench 2000; White 2002), point counts (Hayes and Samad 1998) or frequency of observation combined with high counts (Chandool 1999; Cuffy 2002; Gochfeld 2002; Hayes *et al.* 2004; White 2000; White and Kenefick 2004). There are not enough of these studies however, to substitute for subjective assessment. Confidence in the assessment of abundance, if not objectivity, can be achieved by defining the categories such that each species can be assigned with some certainty. The abundance data for the values presented in this checklist have been derived from the combined experience of the authors, records of the TTRBC, the SCBA, and published studies.

We have tried to be consistent in applying the abundance categories used herein while acknowledging that fitting diverse data to rigid guidelines may lead to inconsistencies. For example, birds of prey may be listed as Common even though they are present in very small numbers, yet they are frequently observed. Similarly, secre-

tive species may be listed as Rare because they are easily missed, even though they may be comparatively common. We have placed emphasis on the relative abundance within each family; thus Violaceous and Trinidad Euphonias are described as common and uncommon respectively. Similarly, Blue-chinned Sapphire and Long-billed Starthroat are described as common and uncommon, respectively. We acknowledge, however, that in absolute terms Trinidad Euphonia is more abundant than Long-billed Starthroat. It is clear that creating finer divisions of abundance than those used herein likely would have suggested a unwarranted degree of confidence.

The abundance categories have been defined as follows:

- A** - Abundant; widespread and usually in some numbers in suitable habitat.
- C** - Common; usually found in suitable habitat.
- U** - Uncommon; occasionally seen in suitable habitat singly or in small numbers.
- Sc** - Scarce; very few (less than 5) records per year.
- R** - Rare; not recorded annually.
- VR** - Very rare; less than 1 record per decade.
- L** - Locally distributed in restricted habitat, where it may be not uncommon.

The status and abundance of the 467 species of birds recorded in Trinidad and Tobago is shown in table 1. On the basis of this assessment, the avifauna of Trinidad is comprised of 443 species of which roughly half (227) are resident (BR + BV) and a further 17 regularly breed. Regular seasonal migration is exhibited by 168 species, and 49 species are wanderers or vagrants. Although a few of the latter species may have bred occasionally, they contribute little to the avian ecology. The resident populations of eight species have been extirpated.

The avifauna of Tobago comprises 240 species of which 92 are resident (BR + BV) and a further 17 species regularly breed. Regular seasonal migration is exhibited by 122 species, and 26 species are listed as vagrants or wanderers. The resident populations of three species have been extirpated.

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Table 1. Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago. (see text for definition of categories)

Species	Status			Abundance			Species	Status			Abundance		
	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
<b>Tinamidae</b>							White-tailed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>						
Little Tinamou, <i>Crypturellus soui</i>	BR	-	C	-			<b>Pelicanidae</b>						
<b>Anhimidae</b>							Brown Pelican, <i>Pelicanus occidentalis</i>	BR	BR	A	C		
Horned Screamer, <i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Ext	-	-	-			<b>Sulidae</b>						
<b>Anatidae</b>							Masked Booby, <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	O	O	VR	L		
Fulvous Whistling-Duck, <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	MS	MS	U	VR			Red-footed Booby, <i>Sula sula</i>	O	OB	R	L		
White-faced Whistling-Duck, <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	MS	-	Sc	-			Brown Booby, <i>Sula leucogaster</i>	OB	OB	U	C		
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	BV	BR	C	C			Northern Gannet, <i>Morus bassanus</i>	-	V	-	-		
Snow Goose, <i>Chen caerulescens</i>	V	-	-	-			<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>						
Muscovy Duck, <i>Cairina moschata</i>	W	-	-	-			Neotropic Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	MS	MS	C	R		
Comb Duck, <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	MS	-	R	-			<b>Anhingidae</b>						
American Wigeon, <i>Anas americana</i>	MN	MN	R	R			Anhinga, <i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	MS	MS	U	C		
Green-winged Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>	-	MN	-	VR			<b>Fregatidae</b>						
Northern Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	MN	MN	R	R			Magnificent Frigatebird, <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	BR	BR	C	A		
White-cheeked Pintail, <i>Anas bahamensis</i>	MS	BR	U	C			<b>Ardeidae</b>						
Blue-winged Teal, <i>Anas discors</i>	MN	MN	C	C			Rufescent Tiger-Heron, <i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	BR	-	R	-		
Northern Shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i>	MN	MN	R	R			Agami Heron, <i>Agamia agami</i>	W	-	-	-		
Southern Pochard, <i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	V	-	-	-			Boat-billed Heron, <i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	BR	-	R	-		
Ring-necked Duck, <i>Aythya collaris</i>	MN	MN	VR	R			Pinnated Bittern, <i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	BR	-	U	-		
Lesser Scaup, <i>Aythya affinis</i>	MN	MN	R	R			Least Bittern, <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	BR	-	U	-		
Masked Duck, <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	BR	BR	R	R			Stirpe-backed Bittern, <i>Ixobrychus involucris</i>	BR	-	U	-		
<b>Cracidae</b>							Black-crowned Night-Heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	BR	BR	C	C		
Rufous-vented Chachalaca, <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>	-	BR	-	A			Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	BR	BR	C	C		
Trinidad Piping-Guan, <i>Pipile pipile</i>	BR	-	R	-			Green Heron, <i>Butorides virescens</i>	MN	BR	R	C		
<b>Podicipedidae</b>							Striated Heron, <i>Butorides striatus</i>	BR	-	C	-		
Least Grebe, <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	BR	BR	U	C			Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	BR	BR	A	A		
Pied-billed Grebe, <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	BR	BR	Sc	R			Grey Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	V	V	-	-		
<b>Procellariidae</b>							Purple Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	V	-	-	-		
Bulwer's Petrel, <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	V	-	-	-			Great Blue Heron, <i>Ardea herodias</i>	MN	MN	U	U		
Cory's Shearwater, <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	O	O	R	R			Cocoi Heron, <i>Ardea cocoi</i>	MS	MS	Sc	R		
Sooty Shearwater, <i>Puffinus griseus</i>	O	-	VR	-			Great Egret, <i>Ardea alba</i>	BV	BV	C	C		
Greater Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gravis</i>	O	O	R	R			Tricolored Heron, <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	BV	BV	C	C		
Manx Shearwater, <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	O	-	R	-			Reddish Egret, <i>Egretta rufescens</i>	W	W	-	-		
Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	O	OB	R	C			Western Reef-Heron, <i>Egretta gularis</i>	V	V	-	-		
<b>Hydrobatidae</b>							Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	BR	BR	R	R		
Wilson's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	O	O	VR	VR			Snowy Egret, <i>Egretta thula</i>	BV	BV	A	C		
Leach's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	O	O	Sc	R			Little Blue Heron, <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	BV	BV	A	C		
<b>Phaethontidae</b>							<b>Threskiornithidae</b>						
Red-billed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	O	OB	R	L			White Ibis, <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	V	-	-	-		



Table 1 continued. Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago.

Species	Status		Abundance		Species	Status		Abundance	
	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
Snowy Plover, <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	-	MN	-	VR	Pectoral Sandpiper, <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	MN	MN	U	U
Collared Plover, <i>Charadrius collaris</i>	BD	BD	C	Sc	Curling Sandpiper, <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	V	-	-	-
Common Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	V	-	R	-	Stilt Sandpiper, <i>Calidris himantopus</i>	MN	MN	C	U
<b>Haematopodidae</b>					Buff-breasted Sandpiper, <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	MN	MN	Sc	Sc
American Oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	MN	MN	R	R	Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	MN	MN	R	R
<b>Recurvirostridae</b>					Wilson's Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	PM	PM	R	R
Black-necked Stilt, <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	BD	MS	C	R	<b>Jacaniidae</b>				
American Avocet, <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	-	V	-	-	Wattled Jacana, <i>Jacana jacana</i>	BR	BR	A	C
<b>Burhinidae</b>					<b>Stercorariidae</b>				
Double-striped Thick-knee, <i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	W	W	-	-	South Polar Skua, <i>Stercorarius macormicki</i>	O	-	VR	-
<b>Scolopacidae</b>					Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	O	O	R	R
Wilson's Snipe, <i>Gallinago delicata</i>	MN	MN	U	U	Parasitic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	O	O	Sc	R
South American Snipe, <i>Gallinago paraguaiiae</i>	BD	-	U	-	<b>Laridae</b>				
Short-billed Dowitcher, <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	MN	MN	C	U	Ring-billed Gull, <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	MN	MN	R	R
Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i>	V	-	-	-	Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>	V	-	-	-
Hudsonian Godwit, <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	MN	MN	Sc	R	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	V	-	-	-
Marbled Godwit, <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	MN	-	R	-	Lesser Black-backed Gull, <i>Larus fuscus</i>	MN	MN	U	R
Eskimo Curlew, <i>Numenius borealis</i>	Hist	Hist	-	-	Laughing Gull, <i>Larus atricilla</i>	BV	BV	A	A
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	MN	MN	C	U	Franklin's Gull, <i>Larus pipixcan</i>	MN	-	R	-
Long-billed Curlew, <i>Numenius americanus</i>	-	MN	-	R	Black-headed Gull, <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	MN	MN	R	R
Upland Sandpiper, <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	MN	MN	R	R	Black-legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	V	-	R	-
Terek Sandpiper, <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	V	-	-	-	Sabine's Gull, <i>Xema sabini</i>	W	-	-	-
Spotted Sandpiper, <i>Actitis macularia</i>	MN	MN	C	C	Brown Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>	OB	OB	L	C
Greater Yellowlegs, <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	MN	MN	C	C	White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>	-	V	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs, <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	MN	MN	A	C	Sooty Tern, <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	OB	OB	R	C
Spotted Redshank, <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	-	V	-	-	Bridled Tern, <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	O	OB	R	U
Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i>	-	V	-	-	Least Tern, <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	MN	MN	Sc	Sc
Common Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	V	-	-	-	Yellow-billed Tern, <i>Sterna superciliosa</i>	MS	-	C	-
Solitary Sandpiper, <i>Tringa solitaria</i>	MN	MN	C	U	Large-billed Tern, <i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	MS	-	C	-
Willet, <i>Tringa semipalmatus</i>	MN	MN	C	U	Gull-billed Tern, <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	MN	-	U	-
Ruddy Turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	MN	MN	C	C	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Red Knot, <i>Calidris canutus</i>	MN	MN	U	Sc	Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	PM	-	Sc	-
Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i>	MN	MN	U	U	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	MN	MN	C	C
Semipalmated Sandpiper, <i>Calidris pusilla</i>	MN	MN	A	C	Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	MN	MN(B)	C	C
Western Sandpiper, <i>Calidris mauri</i>	MN	MN	A	U	Sandwich Tern, <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	MNS	MNS	U	U
Least Sandpiper, <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	MN	MN	A	C	Royal Tern, <i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	MN(B)	MN(B)	C	C
White-rumped Sandpiper, <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	MN	MN	U	U	<b>Rynchopidae</b>				
Baird's Sandpiper, <i>Calidris bairdii</i>	PM	-	R	-	Black Skimmer, <i>Rynchops niger</i>	MS	MS	C	Sc



Table 1 continued. Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago.

Species	Status		Abundance		Species	Status		Abundance	
	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
<b>Columbidae</b>					<b>Strigidae</b>				
Common Ground-Dove, <i>Columbina passerina</i>	BR	-	C	-	Tropical Screech-Owl, <i>Megascops choliba</i>	BR	-	U	-
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove, <i>Columbina minuta</i>	BR	-	U	-	Spectacled Owl, <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	BR	-	U	-
Ruddy Ground-Dove, <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	BR	BR	A	A	Mottled Owl, <i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	BR	-	R	-
Scaled Dove, <i>Columbina squammata</i>	W	-	-	-	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	BR	-	C	-
Blue Ground-Dove, <i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	BR	-	R	-	Burrowing Owl, <i>Athene cucularia</i>	W	-	-	-
Rock Pigeon, <i>Columba livia</i>	F	F	A	C	Striped Owl, <i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	-	BR	-	Sc
Scaled Pigeon, <i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	BR	-	C	-	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	W	-	-	-
Scaly-naped Pigeon, <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	-	W	-	-	<b>Steatornithidae</b>				
Band-tailed Pigeon, <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	MS	-	VR	-	Oilbird, <i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	BR	V	L	-
Pale-vented Pigeon, <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	BR	BR	U	C	<b>Nyctibiidae</b>				
Eared Dove, <i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	BD	BD	C	C	Common Potoo, <i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	BR	BR	U	U
White-tipped Dove, <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	BR	BR	C	C	<b>Caprimulgidae</b>				
Gray-fronted Dove, <i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	BR	-	U	-	Short-tailed Nighthawk, <i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	BR	-	U	-
Lined Quail-Dove, <i>Geotrygon linearis</i>	BR	Hist	R	-	Lesser Nighthawk, <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	MN	MN	C	R
Ruddy Quail-Dove, <i>Geotrygon montana</i>	BR	-	Sc	-	Nacunda Nighthawk, <i>Podager nacunda</i>	MS	MS	Sc	VR
<b>Psittacidae</b>					Common Pauraque, <i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	BR	-	C	-
Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Ext+Int		R	-	Rufous Nighthawk, <i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	BR	-	L	-
Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	W	-	-	-	White-tailed Nighthawk, <i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i>	BR	BR	C	U
Red-bellied Macaw, <i>Orthopsittacus manilata</i>	BR	-	L	-	<b>Apodidae</b>				
Brown-throated Parakeet, <i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	MS	-	R	C	Chestnut-collared Swift, <i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	BR	-	U	-
Green-rumped Parrotlet, <i>Forpus passerinus</i>	BR	BR	U	C	White-collared Swift, <i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	MS	MS	U	R
Lilac-tailed Parrotlet, <i>Touti batavica</i>	BR	-	U	-	Band-rumped Swift, <i>Chaetura spinicauda</i>	BR	-	C	-
Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, <i>Touti luettii</i>	W	-	-	-	Gray-rumped Swift, <i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Blue-headed Parrot, <i>Pionus menstruus</i>	BR	-	U	-	Chapman's Swift, <i>Chaetura chapmani</i>	BR	-	R	-
Yellow-crowned Parrot, <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	BR	-	C	-	Short-tailed Swift, <i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	BR	BR	A	C
Orange-winged Parrot, <i>Amazona amazonica</i>	BR	BR	A	A	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift, <i>Tachornis squamata</i>	BR	W	C	-
<b>Cuculidae</b>					Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift, <i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	BR	-	U	-
Black-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MN	-	VR	-	<b>Trochilidae</b>				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	PM	PM	Sc	Sc	Rufous-breasted Hermit, <i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Mangrove Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus minor</i>	BR	BR	Sc	Sc	Little Hermit, <i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	BR	-	C	-
Dark-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	W	-	-	-	Green Hermit, <i>Phaethornis guy</i>	BR	-	C	-
Squirrel Cuckoo, <i>Piaya cayana</i>	BR	-	C	-	White-tailed Sabrewing, <i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>	-	BR	-	U
Little Cuckoo, <i>Piaya minuta</i>	BR	-	U	-	White-necked Jacobin, <i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	BD	BD	C	U
Greater Ani, <i>Crotophaga major</i>	BR	-	U	-	Brown Violetear, <i>Colibri delphinae</i>	BR	-	Sc	-
Smooth-billed Ani, <i>Crotophaga ani</i>	BR	BR	A	C	Green-throated Mango, <i>Anthracochoax viridigula</i>	BR	-	L	-
Striped Cuckoo, <i>Tapera naevia</i>	BR	-	C	-	Black-throated Mango, <i>Anthracochoax nigricollis</i>	BD	BD	C	C
<b>Tytonidae</b>					Ruby-topaz Hummingbird, <i>Chrysolampis mosquitos</i>	BD	BD	C	C
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	BR	BR	U	U	Tufted Coquette, <i>Lophornis ornata</i>	BR	-	U	-

Table 1 continued. Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago.

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	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
Blue-chinned Sapphire, <i>Chlorostes notata</i>	BR	BR	C	R	Straight-billed Woodcreeper, <i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	BR	-	L	-
Blue-tailed Emerald, <i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	BR	-	L	-	Cocoa Woodcreeper, <i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	BR	BR	C	C
White-tailed Goldenthrout, <i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>	BD	-	U	-	Streak-headed Woodcreeper, <i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	BR	-	U	-
White-chested Emerald, <i>Amazilia brevirostris</i>	BR	-	C	-	<b>Thamnophilidae</b>				
Copper-rumped Hummingbird, <i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	BR	BR	A	C	Great Antshrike, <i>Taraba major</i>	BR	-	C	-
Long-billed Starthroat, <i>Helimaster longirostris</i>	BR	-	Sc	-	Black-crested Antshrike, <i>Sakesporus canadensis</i>	BR	-	C	-
Rufous-shafted Woodstar, <i>Chaetocercus jourdainii</i>	MS	-	VR	-	Barré Antshrike, <i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	BR	BR	C	C
<b>Trogonidae</b>					Plain Antvireo, <i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	BR	BR	U	U
White-tailed Trogon, <i>Trogon viridis</i>	BR	-	C	-	White-flanked Antwren, <i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	BR	-	C	-
Violaceous Trogon, <i>Trogon violaceus</i>	BR	-	C	-	White-fringed Antwren, <i>Formicivora grisea</i>	BR	BR	L	C
Collared Trogon, <i>Trogon collaris</i>	BR	BR	C	U	Silvered Antbird, <i>Sclateria naevia</i>	BR	-	U	-
<b>Alcedinidae</b>					White-bellied Antbird, <i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>	BR	-	C	-
Ringed Kingfisher, <i>Ceryle torquata</i>	BR	-	U	-	<b>Formicariidae</b>				
Belted Kingfisher, <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MN	MN	Sc	U	Black-faced Anthrush, <i>Formicarius analis</i>	BR	-	U	-
Amazon Kingfisher, <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	W	-	-	-	<b>Grallariidae</b>				
Green Kingfisher, <i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	BR	BR	C	U	Scaled Antpitta, <i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>	BR	-	R	-
American Pygmy Kingfisher, <i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	BR	-	U	-	<b>Tyrannidae</b>				
<b>Momotidae</b>					Forest Elaenia, <i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	BR	-	C	-
Blue-crowned Motmot, <i>Momotus momota</i>	BR	BR	U	C	Yellow-bellied Elaenia, <i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	BR	BR	C	C
<b>Galbulidae</b>					Small-billed Elaenia, <i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	W	-	-	-
Rufous-tailed Jacamar, <i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	BR	BR	C	C	Slaty Elaenia, <i>Elaenia strepera</i>	MS	-	VR	-
<b>Ramphastidae</b>					Lesser Elaenia, <i>Elaenia chiriquiensis</i>	BR	-	R	-
Channel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	BR	-	C	-	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	BR	-	C	-
<b>Picidae</b>					Mouse-colored Tyrannulet, <i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	BR	-	L	-
Red-crowned Woodpecker, <i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	-	BR	-	C	Crested Doradito, <i>Pseudocolaptes sclateri</i>	W	-	-	-
Red-rumped Woodpecker, <i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	BR	BR	U	U	Olive-striped Flycatcher, <i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	BR	-	R	-
Golden-olive Woodpecker, <i>Picus rubiginosus</i>	BR	BR	C	C	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, <i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Chestnut Woodpecker, <i>Ceuleus elegans</i>	BR	-	U	-	Slaty-capped Flycatcher, <i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	BR	-	U	-
Lineated Woodpecker, <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	BR	-	C	-	Northern Scrub-Flycatcher, <i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>	BR	-	U	-
Crimson-crested Woodpecker, <i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	BR	-	U	-	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant, <i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	BR	-	Sc	-
<b>Furnariidae</b>					Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, <i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	BR	-	L	-
Pale-breasted Spinetail, <i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	BR	-	U	-	Yellow-olive Flycatcher, <i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>	BR	-	Sc	-
Stripe-breasted Spinetail, <i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>	BR	BR	C	U	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher, <i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Yellow-chinned Spinetail, <i>Certhiopsis cinnamomea</i>	BR	-	C	-	White-throated Spadebill, <i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	BR	BR	U	U
Gray-throated Leafosser, <i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	BR	BR	U	Sc	Bran-colored Flycatcher, <i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	BR	-	U	-
Streaked Xenops, <i>Xenops rutilans</i>	BR	-	U	-	Euler's Flycatcher, <i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	BR	-	C	-
Plain-brown Woodcreeper, <i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	BR	BR	C	U	Fuscous Flycatcher, <i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	BR	BR	L	U
Olivaceous Woodcreeper, <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	-	BR	-	U	Olive-sided Flycatcher, <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	MN	-	U	-

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	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
Tropical Pewee, <i>Contopus cinereus</i>	BR	-	C	-	Blue-and-white Swallow, <i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	MS	-	U	-
Pied Water-Tyrant, <i>Fluvicola pica</i>	BR	-	C	-	Southern Rough-winged Swallow, <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	BR	BR	C	R
White-headed Marsh-Tyrant, <i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	BR	-	C	-	Bank Swallow, <i>Riparia riparia</i>	MN	MN	Sc	VR
Piratic Flycatcher, <i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	BD	BD	C	U	Barn Swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	MN	MN	C	C
Great Kiskadee, <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	BR	-	A	-	Cliff Swallow, <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MN	MN	R	R
Streaked Flycatcher, <i>Mysiodynamastes maculatus</i>	BR	BR	C	C	<b>Troglodytidae</b>				
Boat-billed Flycatcher, <i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	BR	-	C	-	House Wren, <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Sulphury Flycatcher, <i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>	BR	-	L	-	Rufous-breasted Wren, <i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>	BR	BR	C	U
Variegated Flycatcher, <i>Empidonomus varius</i>	MS	-	R	-	<b>Poliopitilidae</b>				
Tropical Kingbird, <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	BR	BR	A	C	Long-billed Gnatwren, <i>Ramphocaeus melanurus</i>	BR	-	C	-
Fork-tailed Flycatcher, <i>Tyrannus savana</i>	MS	MS	A	C	<b>Turdidae</b>				
Gray Kingbird, <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	BV	BV	U	C	Orange-billed Nighthale-Thrush, <i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	BR	-	L	-
Dusky-capped Flycatcher, <i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	BR	-	U	-	Veery, <i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Swainson's Flycatcher, <i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	MS	-	VR	-	Gray-cheeked Thrush, <i>Catharus minimus</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Venezuelan Flycatcher, <i>Myiarchus venezuelensis</i>	-	BR	-	U	Yellow-legged Thrush, <i>Turdus flavipes</i>	BR	BR	U	U
Brown-crested Flycatcher, <i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	BR	BR	U	C	Cocoa Thrush, <i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	BR	-	C	-
Bright-rumped Attila, <i>Attila spadiceus</i> *	BR	-	U	-	Bare-eyed Thrush, <i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	BR	BR	C	C
Black-tailed Tityra, <i>Tityra cayana</i> *	BR	-	U	-	White-necked Thrush, <i>Turdus albicollis</i>	BR	BR	C	C
White-winged Becard, <i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i> *	BR	BR	U	U	<b>Mimidae</b>				
<b>Cotingidae</b>					Tropical Mockingbird, <i>Mimus gilvus</i>	BR	BR	C	C
White Bellbird, <i>Procnias albus</i>	W	-	-	-	<b>Motacillidae</b>				
Bearded Bellbird, <i>Procnias averano</i>	BR	-	U	-	White Wagtail, <i>Motacilla alba</i>	V	-	-	-
<b>Pipridae</b>					<b>Coerebidae</b>				
White-bearded Manakin, <i>Manacus manacus</i>	BR	-	C	-	Bananaquit, <i>Coereba flaveola</i>	BR	BR	A	A
Blue-backed Manakin, <i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	-	BR	-	U	<b>Thraupidae</b>				
Golden-headed Manakin, <i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	BR	-	C	-	White-shouldered Tanager, <i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	BR	-	U	-
<b>Vireonidae</b>					White-lined Tanager, <i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	BR	BR	C	U
Rufous-browed Peppershrike, <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	BR	-	C	-	Silver-beaked Tanager, <i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	BR	-	C	-
Yellow-throated Vireo, <i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR	Blue-gray Tanager, <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	BR	BR	A	C
White-eyed Vireo, <i>Vireo griseus</i>	-	MN	-	VR	Palm Tanager, <i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	BR	BR	A	C
Red-eyed Vireo, <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	BV	BV	C	C	Blue-capped Tanager, <i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	BR	-	L	-
Black-whiskered Vireo, <i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	MN	MN	R	VR	Turquoise Tanager, <i>Tangara mexicana</i>	BR	-	C	-
Golden-fronted Greenlet, <i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>	BR	-	C	-	Speckled Tanager, <i>Tangara guttata</i>	BR	-	L	-
Scrub Greenlet, <i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	-	BR	-	C	Bay-headed Tanager, <i>Tangara gyrola</i>	BR	-	C	-
<b>Hirundinidae</b>					Swallow Tanager, <i>Tersina viridis</i>	BD	-	U	-
White-winged Swallow, <i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	BR	BR	C	U	Blue Dacnis, <i>Dacnis cayana</i>	BR	-	C	-
Caribbean Martin, <i>Progne dominicensis</i>	MS	BD	R	C	Purple Honeycreeper, <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	BR	-	C	-
Gray-breasted Martin, <i>Progne chalybea</i>	BR	-	A	-					

Table 1 continued. Status and Abundance of Birds in Trinidad and Tobago.

Species	Status		Abundance		Species	Status		Abundance	
	Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.		Tri.	Tob.	Tri.	Tob.
Red-legged Honeycreeper, <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	BD	BD	C	C	Cerulean Warbler, <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Green Honeycreeper, <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	BR	-	C	-	Cape May Warbler, <i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR
Bicolored Conebill, <i>Controstrum bicolor</i>	BR	-	C	-	Black-throated Blue Warbler, <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Hepatic Tanager, <i>Piranga flava</i> *	BR	-	L	-	Yellow-rumped Warbler, <i>Dendroica coronata</i>	-	MN	-	VR
Summer Tanager, <i>Piranga rubra</i> *	MN	MN	R	R	Black-throated Green Warbler, <i>Dendroica virens</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Scarlet Tanager, <i>Piranga olivacea</i> *	MN	MN	R	R	Prairie Warbler, <i>Dendroica discolor</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager, <i>Habia rubica</i> *	BR	-	U	-	American Redstart, <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MN	MN	C	U
<b>Emberizidae</b>					Black-and-white Warbler, <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	MN	MN	Sc	Sc
Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch, <i>Sicalis columbiana</i>	W	-	-	-	Prothonotary Warbler, <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	MN	MN	Sc	Sc
Saffron Finch, <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	BR	-	U	-	Ovenbird, <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR
Grassland Yellow-Finch, <i>Sicalis luteola</i>	MS	-	L	-	Northern Waterthrush, <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MN	MN	C	C
Blue-black Grassquit, <i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	BR	BR	A	C	Common Yellowthroat, <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Slate-colored Seedeater, <i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	W	-	-	-	Masked Yellowthroat, <i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	BR	-	U	-
Sooty Grassquit, <i>Tiaris fuliginosa</i> *	BR	-	U	-	Hooded Warbler, <i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Black-faced Grassquit, <i>Tiaris bicolor</i> *	BR	BR	L	C	Canada Warbler, <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Gray Seedeater, <i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	Ext	-	-	-	Golden-crowned Warbler, <i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	BR	-	C	-
Wing-barrèd Seedeater, <i>Sporophila americana</i>	-	BR	-	VR	<b>Icteridae</b>				
Lesson's Seedeater, <i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Ext MS	Ext	VR	-	Crested Oropendola, <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	BR	BR	A	C
Yellow-bellied Seedeater, <i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Ext MS	Ext	R	-	Yellow-rumped Cacique, <i>Cacicus cela</i>	BR	-	C	-
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, <i>Sporophila minuta</i>	BR	Ext	Sc	-	Moriche Oriole, <i>Icterus cayanaensis</i>	BR	-	L	-
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch, <i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Ext	-	-	-	Baltimore Oriole, <i>Icterus galbula</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR
Large-billed Seed-Finch, <i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i>	Ext W	-	VR	-	Orchard Oriole, <i>Icterus spurius</i>	MN	-	VR	-
Red-capped Cardinal, <i>Paroaria gularis</i>	BR	-	U	-	Yellow Oriole, <i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	BR	-	C	-
<b>Cardinalidae</b>					Yellow-hooded Blackbird, <i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	BR	-	A	-
Rose-breasted Grosbeak, <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MN	MN	R	R	Giant Cowbird, <i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	BR	BR	U	U
Grayish Saltator, <i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	BR	-	C	-	Shiny Cowbird, <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	BR	BR	A	C
Streaked Saltator, <i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	BR	-	L	-	Carib Grackle, <i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	BR	BR	A	C
Indigo Bunting, <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MN	-	VR	-	Red-breasted Blackbird, <i>Sturnella militaris</i>	BR	W	C	-
Dickcissel, <i>Spiza americana</i>	MN	MN	C	VR	Red-winged Blackbird, <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	V	-	-	-
<b>Parulidae</b>					Bobolink, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MN	MN	R	R
Golden-winged Warbler, <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR	<b>Fringillidae</b>				
Northern Parula, <i>Parula americana</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR	Red Siskin, <i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Ext	-	-	-
Tropical Parula, <i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	BR	-	C	-	Lesser Goldfinch, <i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	W	-	-	-
Chestnut-sided Warbler, <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MN	-	VR	-	Trinidad Euphonia, <i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>	BR	-	U	-
Yellow Warbler, <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	MN	MN	C	C	Violaceous Euphonia, <i>Euphonia violacea</i>	BR	BR	C	U
Blackpoll Warbler, <i>Dendroica striata</i>	MN	MN	Sc	Sc	Golden-rumped Euphonia, <i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	MS	-	VR	-
Bay-breasted Warbler, <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR	<b>Estrildidae</b>				
Blackburnian Warbler, <i>Dendroica fusca</i>	MN	-	R	-	Common Waxbill, <i>Estrilda astrild</i>	BR	-	L	-
Magnolia Warbler, <i>Dendroica magnaolia</i>	MN	MN	VR	VR					