



The Delphi Club Guide to the  
**Birds of Abaco**

Keith Salvesen

The Delphi Club Guide to  
**THE BIRDS OF ABACO**

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## The Delphi Club Guide to THE BIRDS OF ABACO

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Keith Salvesen

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Delphi Club Publications 

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ILLUSTRATIONS

*Half-titlepage:* Bananaquit, no. 13 (Peter Mantle)

*Frontispiece:* Black-necked Stilt, no. 18 (Alex Hughes)

*Page 5:* Map of Abaco (Martin Brown)

*Page 10:* Snowy Egret, no. 157 (Sandy Walker)





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## Publisher's Foreword

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This book has just one aim: to dazzle the reader with wonderful photographs of the sumptuous bird life on Abaco.

It was inspired by two people – the first a massively talented and charismatic local wildlife guide called Ricky Johnson, whose premature death last winter deprived Abaco of one of its finest ambassadors and greatest educators. Ricky was largely self-taught; but his infectious enthusiasm for, and deep understanding of, Abaco's wildlife thrilled many hundreds of visitors to the island. We were all greatly impoverished by his passing.

The second was a gifted guest at the Delphi Club, an amateur but award-winning photographer from Northern Ireland called Craig Nash. Craig came to fish for a week with his father in 2010, but found time to photograph a wide array of birds in and around the Club. His resulting portfolio helped to open my eyes, and those of many others, to just what treasures surrounded us.

We were then very lucky to discover a number of other Club guests and friends with a passion for bird photography – in some cases with quite extraordinary skills and knowledge. We even caught the bug ourselves (albeit with little talent and with the great majority of our efforts ending up on the cutting room floor – and rightly so).

Our fourth stroke of good fortune was to persuade Keith and Sally Salvesen to take the project on board. Keith, an old college chum of mine, had already firmly established his nature credentials and his great wit through his blog site on the wildlife of Abaco, [www.rollingharbour.com](http://www.rollingharbour.com). Sally, his wife, is a gifted producer of wonderful art books. The combination could not have been more fortuitous and I am enormously grateful for their extraordinary devotion to the project.

The result is in no sense a proper or comprehensive field guide. Nor, hopefully, is it a never-to-be-opened coffee table slab. It is simply meant to illustrate why Abaconians should be proud of their natural heritage – and to expose this one aspect of the island's great natural beauty to a wider audience.

Although the book is for sale, and at a not insignificant price, it is hard to think of it as a commercial undertaking. It is the result of many, many, many hundreds of hours of work by a large number of people whose contributions Keith will doubtless acknowledge. If it provides the reader with even a small percentage of the pleasure that we have had in compiling it, we will have succeeded in our purpose.

Peter Mantle  
Managing Director  
The Delphi Club  
Abaco, October 2013



## Acknowledgements

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A project of this nature involves the participation, commitment, goodwill and friendship of a surprisingly large number of people. I have been incredibly fortunate to receive all this, and more, during the preparation of this book: from experts on the birdlife of the Bahamas; from photographers both experienced and amateur; and from many others. I hope that every one of them will be well aware of the value of their contribution to this beautiful book, and of how greatly their involvement has been appreciated.

My thanks go first to several people who played significant – indeed crucial – roles in the inspiration for and production of this book, in the provision of wonderful photographs, and in the unstinting giving of expertise, advice and time. No amateur bird enthusiast could hope for a better team of experts than Elwood Bracey, Bruce Hallett, the late Tony Hepburn, the late Ricky Johnson, Tom Sheley, and Tony White. My thanks are also due to the many photographers whose work appears on these pages, and whose names are given on the title page, in the hope that they are as proud of the result as I am.

Finally I add my thanks to cartographer Martin Brown for his outstanding map of Abaco, with its subtle sea-depth shading; to Dr Roberto Conti and Conti Tipicolor for agreeing to print this book and for making it so magnificent; to Sally Salvesen for her patience and skill as project manager and her good temper despite being married to the author; to the Delphi Club – the members, the staff, and the guests who keep it so lively; and above all to Peter Mantle, the man behind two of the world's outstanding fishing lodges and erstwhile fellow Trinity College Law undergraduate doodling inattentively at the back of the Old School's lecture hall in Cambridge a few decades ago.

The book is dedicated to the organizations that work to protect the wildlife of Abaco and to preserve a balance between the needs of the creatures and the humans of the islands.

Keith Salvesen  
January 2014



## Introduction

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The brief was simple and clear. Obtain outstanding photographs of every bird species ever recorded on Abaco, and turn them into a sumptuous book. Then a rider was added: all photographs included must have been taken on Abaco. A splendid picture of a Neotropic Cormorant taken on a rocky Grand Bahamian outcrop just outside Abaco waters would not count. Other considerations quickly arose. How many bird species were actually involved? A melding of various authoritative bird lists suggested a total of about 240. Thanks to the wonderful comprehensive checklist specially compiled for this book by Tony White with Woody Bracey listing all species recorded for Abaco up to the date of publication, we now know the grand total to be 269, plus nine 'exotics'. It emerged that several species had been recorded only once or twice, long ago, far out to sea in Abaconian waters or skulking in the mangroves off some outlying cay. Others were single sightings of some poor confused bird blown haplessly off-course from its normal migration route. Some were introduced as pets. One or two species no doubt paused briefly on Abaco while passing through, at a time when the Kodak Brownie 127 was the camera of choice for the amateur birder. With black-and-white film.

It quickly became clear that the objective should be to cover as many birds as possible that a visitor to the island and its cays might reasonably expect to encounter, including the rarities that an informed and diligent birder would hope to find. In this context the words 'Kirtland's Warbler', 'Abaco', and 'Holy Grail' are often found together. And so, in October 2012, the search for material commenced. Telephoto lenses were deployed and (as in my case) some rather less sophisticated camera equipment was wielded. Over the ensuing months

a photographic archive was assembled, with contributions from thirty-one photographers. We hope all readers, whether knowledgeable birders or not, will enjoy the results and admire the huge variety of bird-life to be found on a wonderful island of pine forest and coppice that has one main road 120 miles long, one roundabout and one set of occasionally functioning and randomly obeyed traffic lights.

This book is emphatically not a field guide. The bibliography (p. 271) includes a selection of excellent bird books for your pocket or backpack. This one won't fit for a start, and while brief remarks on most species are given, the photographs are the primary focus. This is not the place for detailed discussions of winter and summer plumages or other seasonal, gender or species variations. Certain species, for example the black-bellied plover, were not photographed in the breeding season and so on the page they may not fully live up to their descriptive names. If a particular bird has idiosyncrasies, these are noted.

Most bird books favour a bird order that broadly follows the standard Linnean sequence. That is certainly the normal field guide practice. We have chosen a different approach, straight alphabetical order. Apart from the welcome surprise of certain avian juxtapositions, this abolishes the risk of having 37 warbler species perched in a row. You will, however, discover other clusters of birds – 'American', 'Yellow' and so on – but they will be gratifyingly dissimilar species. We start, perhaps controversially, with the Abaco Parrot. Strictly, it is a Cuban (or arguably Bahama) Parrot. However, Abaco's ground-nesting variety is unique, and coupled with alphabetical logic it demands priority over mere ornithological considerations.

This is the only departure from the species names used in the Checklist.

The book showcases 115 species, each with two or more images taken in their natural surroundings, on Abaco and without a feeder in sight. A supplement has single images of a further 52 species in a smaller format. The table of contents includes a numerical reference for each bird, which, because listed alphabetically, is easy to locate. The brief index (p. 272) provides a simple cross reference by family name.

In general terms and for obvious reasons British English and spellings are used. There are exceptions, in particular with the names of birds common to the Americas. It would clearly not be sensible to play around with established names, so the Gray Catbird and the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher remain just that. This principle may well be subject to occasional inadvertences of my own...

The magisterial Checklist of the Birds of Abaco (p. 266) compiled by Tony White with Elwood Bracey includes a simple and clear code system that indicates when a particular bird may be seen on Abaco, whether it breeds there, and the likelihood of encountering it. We have reduced this information to a short code for each species illustrated, with an additional symbol to indicate species that may be found in the vicinity of the Delphi Club. Of course there will be exceptions, as when a winter resident chooses to stay on for the summer, so a fairly broad brush has been used.

Each code contains a letter or letters showing the status of the species and a number showing the species' abundance or rarity on Abaco. For example the notation WR 4 indicates that

the species is a winter resident but only occurs irregularly. The status codes are defined as follows:

- PR Permanent resident, present year round
  - SR Summer resident, present mid-May to July or August
  - TR Transient, migrates through Abaco but does not normally stay for a full season
  - WR Winter Resident, present December to February
  - B Breeds on Abaco or its associated cays
  - I Introduced species, not indigenous to the Bahamas or the New World
  - V Vagrant, outside normal range, fewer than five records for Abaco
  - E Exotic, domesticated species, often introduced as pets
- 
- 1 Common (widespread and numerous)
  - 2 Uncommon (confined range and locally numerous)
  - 3 Rare (rare non-breeding visitors and very local breeding residents)
  - 4 Casual (reported irregularly)
  - 5 Accidental (outside normal range, fewer than five records)

The Checklist is reviewed regularly and the compilers are always glad to hear of unusual sightings. Contact details appear on p. 266, with a more detailed explanation of the coding system. Avian errors and omissions in the book are my responsibility and I will welcome comments sent to [rollingharbour.delphi@gmail.com](mailto:rollingharbour.delphi@gmail.com).

## THE BIRDS OF ABACO

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## I ABACO PARROT

*Amazona leucocephala*



The unique ground-nesting parrots of Abaco are very special birds. Their green and red plumage is extraordinarily vivid in the sun, with a slash of blue on the wings that is especially dramatic in

◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▼ Nina Henry

flight. They are currently designated a subspecies of Cuban Parrot, itself a species of Amazon Parrot. However, current research suggests that the Abaco Parrot possesses sufficient indigenous characteristics to warrant reclassification as a species in its own right.

The story of these parrots is one of encouraging success for recent intensive programmes of research and conservation. In 1492 Christopher Columbus was amazed by the vast number of parrots that he saw on the islands. In his journal he noted “the flocks of parrots obscure the sun...”







◀ Tom Sheley  
▲ Jim Todd  
▲ Peter Mantle



Some years ago, the parrot population on Abaco was in serious decline, with fewer than 1000 birds remaining, below the critical point for sustaining a viable population. Extinction seemed inevitable, accelerated by increasing habitat change, predation, and 'human intervention'. Thanks to a sustained campaign of conservation, habitat preservation, anti-predation measures and vigilance, numbers have been restored to a sustainable level, perhaps to as many as 4000. The parrots are now a fairly common sight – and sound – in South Abaco; and they are frequent visitors to the area around the Delphi Club.

Although their underground nests make the parrots vulnerable to predation, the rocky burrows also provide protection from forest fires and hurricanes. Annual ringing programmes help to

track and observe individual parrots from year to year so that a clear picture of each parrot's life cycle can be observed over time. They are quite unafraid of human contact during the ringing process, and are happy to perch on a hand or lap. Student groups are actively involved at all stages of the research. The parrots feed on pine nuts in the forest. Another favourite food is the berry of the gumbo limbo tree. Large raucous flocks descend on these to feast on the fruit in the gardens of settlements like Bahama Palm Shores. The parrots are gregarious, and enjoy feeding together in pairs or in much larger groups. Now that the decline of these fine birds has been halted, the hope is that the population will continue to increase. In time, maybe they will even receive recognition as a species in their own right.



◀ Tom Sheley  
◀◀ Tom Sheley



## 2 AMERICAN COOT

*Fulica americana*

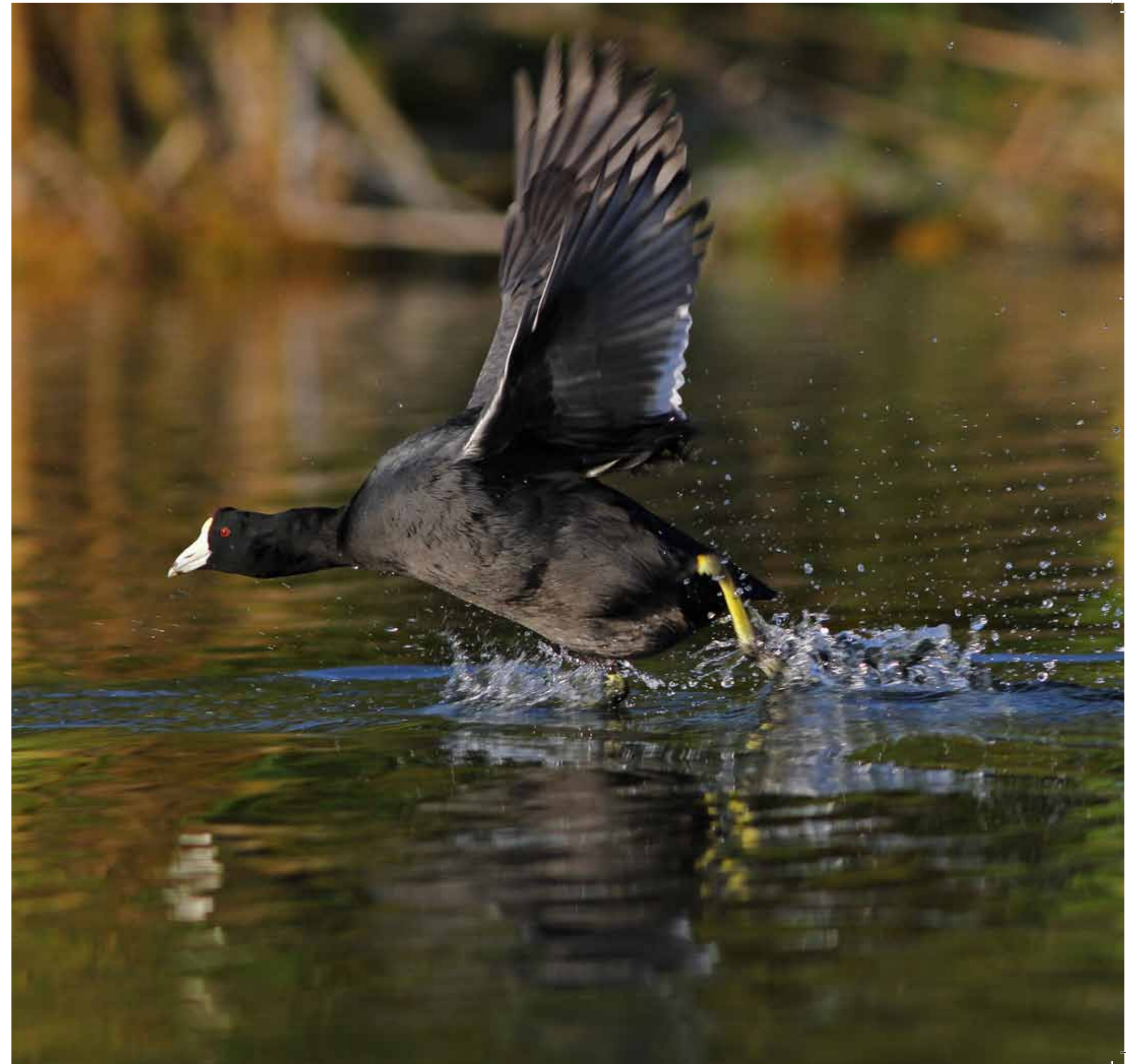
## 28 CARIBBEAN COOT

*Fulica caribaea*

PR | B | 1

The American Coot is familiar to all, but controversy surrounds the Caribbean Coot with its all-white frontal shield. Some authorities say it is a separate species; others say it is a true subspecies of the American Coot; some claim it is simply a local variant. Bond (1947) treats them as distinct species. The image below shows the two species together. They coexist contentedly and are indifferent to the debate.

- ▼ Tony Hepburn
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▶ Tom Sheley
- ▶▶ Gerlinde Taurer







### 3 AMERICAN FLAMINGO

*Phoenicopterus ruber*

V | 4

The “fillymingo” is the national bird of the Bahamas. Once plentiful on Abaco, the breeding population died out in the late 20th century, and attempts to revive it by importing birds from Inagua have sadly failed. You may see the occasional visitor, such as this one that stayed for a few weeks on a secluded pond in South Abaco where these photographs were taken. It is sad that such a wonderful and historically prolific bird should have vanished almost entirely from the northern Bahamas.



◀ Alex Hughes  
▶ Alex Hughes





#### 4 AMERICAN KESTREL

*Falco sparverius*



Kestrels like to hunt from vantage points, from which they dive on their prey or pursue it, often flying fast and close to the ground. Utility posts and lines make ideal perches from which to search their territory for prey. The kestrel's ability to see ultra-violet light enables it to track small mammals from their urine trails, which glow brightly. The resident kestrel subspecies on Abaco has two forms, white-fronted and a less common variant with a rufous front.



- ◀ Tom Sheley
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▼ Tom Reed





## 5 AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER

*Haematopus palliatus*

PR|B|2

These fine birds with their smart black and white colouring and long, bright beaks will catch your attention with their strident calls on the rocks and beach, or in flight. They are often seen in chatty pairs. Their yellowy-orange eyes distinguish them from the red-eyed European breed. Unusually for shorebirds, oystercatchers produce only one chick each year.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 6 AMERICAN REDSTART

*Setophaga ruticilla*



This well-known warbler is seen here as male, female and juvenile. The colourful patches on breeding males are orange, and yellow on females and young birds. Redstarts often fan out their tails when foraging. Sometimes they will flit mid-air from a branch to catch a passing insect, returning to their perch for their meal. During Hurricane Sandy redstarts took refuge in large numbers in the cauarinas at the back of the Delphi Club beach.

- ◀ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▶ Charlie Skinner
- ▼ Becky Marvil





## 7 ANTILLEAN NIGHTHAWK

*Chordeiles gundlachii*



One June evening, we stopped the truck on an overgrown track deep in backcountry scrubland. The sky was alive with nighthawks, dozens of them. They were feeding on the wing, swooping and flirting over a wide area, as they feasted on a late hatch of flies. At times they would fly at speed, jaggging, within inches of our heads with wings whirring loudly and a rush of air as they passed. We were lucky enough to be witnessing a so-called 'booming display'.



- ▶ Alex Hughes
- ▶ Bruce Hallett
- ▶ Tom Sheley





## 8 BAHAMA MOCKINGBIRD

*Mimus gundlachi*



Larger than the Northern Mockingbird (no. 66) and less domesticated, these birds prefer to live in the pine forest or dense scrub. Their song is lovely, but less varied than the Northern Mockingbird's wide repertoire, and without the same talent for mimicry. These mockingbirds are browner than their cousins, with speckles on their fronts. They also lack distinctive white wing stripes that are visible in flight. The National Park is a very good place to find them, and you'll probably hear them before you see them.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheleyw



## 9 BAHAMA SWALLOW

*Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*

 PR|B|1

### ENDEMIC

With stylish greenish-blue upper-parts, this is one of Abaco's speciality birds. They are remarkably fast on the wing, and impatient when perched on utility wires – surprisingly difficult birds to photograph. At the Delphi Club they skim the pool on summer evenings, taking sips of water or snatching insects. The sight of a flock of these swallows joyfully interweaving at speed against a blue sky is a memorable one.



▶ Erik Gauger  
▶ Craig Nash  
▶ Tom Sheley





## 10 BAHAMA WARBLER

*Setophaga flavescens*



### ENDEMIC

In 2011 this pretty warbler species was officially split from the Yellow-throated Warbler (no. 114), making it the newest endemic species of the Bahamas. It is found only on Abaco and Grand Bahama, and unlike its relative, it is confined to the pine forests. The bird's long curved beak enables it to dig into bark crevices to extract insects.



◀ Alex Hughes  
▶ Tom Sheley  
▶ Bruce Hallett



## II BAHAMA WOODSTAR

*Calliphlox evelynae*

PR|B|3

### ENDEMIC

These tiny birds are one of the greatest delights of Abaco's wildlife. Endemic to the Bahamas, they are an integral part of the varied and colourful avian wealth of Abaco. They can be incredibly tame and may even let you get to within an arm's length of them, watching you with interest but no fear. The Woodstar was a clear choice for the front cover of this book, not least because of Tom Sheley's photograph of a male with its stunning purple 'gorget'. Woodstars are outnumbered by the settled migrant Cuban Emeralds, and the two species do not get on well together. It is said to be rare to find both species in the same immediate area. The Delphi Club is very fortunate – perhaps because of its hummingbird feeders – to have both species, though Emeralds are far more numerous than these little jewels.



▶ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheley





▲ Bruce Hallett  
▲ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tara Lavallee







## 12 BAHAMA YELLOWTHROAT

*Geothlypis rostrata*



### ENDEMIC

A striking bird with its Zorro mask and bright yellow body, and an endearing mix of shy and inquisitive. Only adult males have the mask; the females (below right) are less showy. These birds are responsive to pishing, and once lured from cover they may happily remain on low branches watching you watching them. Their song is quite easily imitated, which may also bring them into the open – a source of great satisfaction to the amateur birder when it works. See also Common Yellowthroat (no. 33).



◀ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Bruce Hallett





▲ Tom Sheley  
▶ Bruce Hallett





### 13 BANANAQUIT

*Coereba flaveola*



The 'Banana Bird' has a smart appearance and busy manner. The sharp pointed beak is perfectly designed to pierce the base of a flower to reach nectar. It also enables them to share feeders with hummingbirds, which are inclined to resent the intrusion. Bananaquits are friendly, tame birds that enjoy gardens, and may be seen almost daily at the Delphi Club. They are usually classed with tanagers, yet they have no clearly defined kinship with them or any other species. It's good to think that these delightful birds are unique.



- ▶ Peter Mantle
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▶▶ Craig Nash





## 14 BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER

*Mniotilta varia*



Unusually for a warbler, this cute little bird forages up and down tree trunks and along branches like a nuthatch or creeper, grubbing insects out of the bark. They have the distinction of being the only birds in the world of the genus *Mniotilta*, a name deriving from the Greek for “moss-picker”.



◀ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Bruce Hallett



## 15 BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

*Pluvialis squatarola*

WR | 1

These are the largest of several plover species in the region. The ones shown are in non-breeding plumage, with the bird in the main image in an intermediate stage. Breeding males and females both have black plumage on their bellies. In flight both sexes have what are usually described as black 'armpits'. The word 'wingpit' is less often used, but frankly it seems rather more appropriate for avians.

▼ Tom Reed  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 16 BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS

*Thalassarche melanophrys*

V | 5

An endangered species, the 'Mollyhawk' has a huge wingspan of over 6 feet. It is a bird of the southern hemisphere, breeding on islands such as the Falklands and South Georgia, and living in the southern oceans. The species has extremely rarely been recorded in the northern hemisphere - only about a dozen times. Most excitingly, the first one ever in the Bahamas was sighted in July 2013. The bird shown here was seen from a marine mammal research vessel off Sandy Point, Abaco and it is a privilege to have the opportunity to publish these photographs for the first time in print.

◀ Diane Claridge  
▼ Diane Claridge







## 17 BLACK-FACED GRASSQUIT

*Tiaris bicolor*



These birds are so ubiquitous that it is hard to view them as special. At first sight they may look uninteresting compared with more colourful species. Yet the male's sooty blackness, and the subtle shades of the female undoubtedly have their own charm, as the pair to the left shows. If you have a feeder, grassquits will undoubtedly be among the regulars.



◀ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Tom Sheley



## 18 BLACK-NECKED STILT

*Himantopus mexicanus*

PR|B|3

Slender wading birds that pick their way delicately through the water, foraging. Wonderfully graceful in flight, they characteristically trail their legs behind them. Their fragile appearance belies a fierce bravery in defending their nests. If you get too close, their first tactic is to land near you, shouting loudly as they zigzag towards you. If that fails, they will simply fly at your head until you move away. These stilts, like certain plovers, also use a broken wing (or leg) display to distract a predator away from their nest.



▶ Tom Sheley  
▶▶ Alex Hughe



## 19 BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

*Setophaga caerulescens*

WR | 2

These warblers are winter residents on Abaco. The male (below left, and right) is undoubtedly a most handsome bird. The female (below) is often described in such terms as 'dull' or 'nondescript', a somewhat unfair assessment of the subtle colouring. The identifier for both sexes is the white marking on the wings.

- ▼ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▼ Becky Marvil
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer







## 20 BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO

*Vireo altiloquus*



A pretty red-eyed bird, its name derives from the dark 'whisker-line' on its chin. This distinguishes it from the similar but less common red-eyed vireo. The song is locally said to sound like 'cheap-John Stirrup, sweet-Joe Clare' [Hallett], though as with so many avian phonetics the sound is in the ear of the hearer...

◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Charles Skinner







## 21 BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

*Polioptila caerulea*



A delicate featherweight gnatcatcher that has characteristic full eye-rings. The long tail may be cocked when perching, often as a territorial assertion. They are capable of hovering briefly over shrubs to feed on insects, but mostly they 'hawk' for insects on the wing.



◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Charles Skinner  
▶ Becky Marvil



## 22 BLUE-WINGED TEAL

*Anas discors*

WR | 1

These ducks are found on ponds in many parts of Abaco, often swimming in pairs. They have distinctive blue wing-flashes that in some lights may appear greenish, visible on the female (right). They are counterparts of the similar but much less common Green-winged Teal. In season (winter) they are extensively hunted; so it is just as well that they are strong flyers.

► Keith Salvesen  
▼ Bruce Hallett





## 23 BONAPARTE'S GULL

*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*

WR | 1

A small gull named in honour of Napoleon's nephew Charles, a zoologist prince. It is an agile bird, swooping low to snatch fish from the water. In the breeding season the head is black. The ones shown are in non-breeding plumage, with a characteristic dark spot behind the eye.

► Bruce Hallett  
▼ Bruce Hallett







## 24 BRIDLED TERN

*Onychoprion anaethetus*

SR | B | 2

Medium-sized terns with long, deeply forked tails. They plunge-dive for fish, but will also take them from the surface. Unlike other terns, they usually dive directly and not from a hover. When courting, the male will rather charmingly offer fish to the female.

◀ Bruce Hallett  
▼ Bruce Hallett







## 25 BROWN PELICAN

*Pelicanus occidentalis (ss carolinensis)*



Awkward on land yet graceful in flight, with deep wing-beats and glides. Unlike most seabirds, pelicans do not extend their necks in flight. They are surface feeders, or plunge-dive for fish. Although heavy birds, pelicans have high buoyancy – they have hollow bones and subcutaneous air-sacs. You may see them standing on posts or branches with wings outstretched, drying in the sun.



- ◀ Alex Hughes
- ▶ Lionel Levene
- ▶ Tom Sheley





## 26 CANADA GOOSE

*Branta canadensis*

WR | 4

The Canada Goose is a non-native visitor to the northern Bahamas, where some have taken up residence. There's one on the pond at Treasure Cay golf course, by far the largest bird on the pond. It lords it over the pintails and assorted smaller water birds, demanding their respect – which they duly give.

- ◀ Keith Salvesen
- ▶ Peter Mantle
- ▼ Kasia Reid





## 27 CAPE MAY WARBLER

*Setophaga tigrina*



Males have striking chestnut cheeks in the breeding season. These warblers are mainly nectar and fruit feeders, with aggressive tendencies in defence of their territory and food sources. They are curiously named, because after the first one was recorded on Cape May, NJ in the early nineteenth century, they were not recorded there again for more than a hundred years.

◀ Bruce Hallett  
▼ Charmaine Albury







## 28 CARIBBEAN COOT

see 2 *American Coot*

## 29 CATTLE EGRET

*Bubulcus ibis*



In the breeding season, these egrets acquire a pinkish tinge to the crown, back and breast; and their yellow bills and legs turn reddish. They are said to have the fastest wing-beat of any heron species. Originating in Africa, they are now widely dispersed throughout the world, and were first recorded in the Bahamas in 1953. They have settled happily on Abaco despite the conspicuous absence of cattle, and may sometimes be seen at Delphi in flocks on the offshore rocky outcrops, or in the tree-tops.

◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Peter Mantle  
▶ Tom Sheley







### 30 CLAPPER RAIL

*Rallus longirostris*

PR | B | 2

An elusive bird of mangrove swamp and marsh, more frequently heard than seen. You may come across one foraging secretively in the mud. Although they can both swim and fly, they prefer to keep both feet on the ground. When running, these rails look endearingly comical.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Sandy Walker





### 31 COMMON GALLINULE

*Gallinula galeata*

PR | B | 1

The familiar common moorhen had an official name change in 2011 to the more exotic-sounding Common Gallinule. This gregarious bird is usually found in the company of coots, ducks and other water birds. The ponds of Treasure Cay are a good place to see gallinules, shown here in breeding (left) and non-breeding plumage (right). They also enjoy scratching round the fairways of the golf course.



◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Tom Sheley  
▼ Tom Sheley





## 32 COMMON GROUND DOVE

*Columbina passerina*

PR|B|1

These small birds are also known as tobacco doves. Although they sometimes perch in the branches of trees, you are more likely to encounter them on the ground. They will fly in front of a person or vehicle in short fluttering stages, keeping out of reach but never going too far ahead. When they fly, their undersides flash reddish-brown.



- ▶ Alex Hughes
- ▶ Charles Skinner
- ▶ Tom Sheley





### 33 COMMON YELLOWTHROAT

*Geothlypis trichas*



A non-breeding winter resident, this yellowthroat is smaller and slightly less cheerfully coloured than the endemic Bahama Yellowthroat (no. 12). They may be found in the same areas, though the Common Yellowthroat prefers dense vegetation near water. As with the endemic yellowthroat, the female (below) lacks the dramatic black mask.

◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Bruce Hallett





## 34 CUBAN EMERALD

*Chlorostibon ricordii*



These are wonderful eye-catching hummingbirds, the males an iridescent green and the females showing a bright green metallic glint. They can fly at spectacular speed from rest. At the Delphi Club, the introduction of feeders has seen a significant rise in the local population. Emeralds can be aggressively territorial, in particular towards the endemic Bahama Woodstars (no. 11) which tend to respond by retreating into the coppice and scrub to wherever Emeralds are not. Fortunately both species are found at Delphi, though the Woodstars are less often seen, being both shyer when the Emeralds are around, and less numerous.

▼ Craig Nash  
▼ Keith Salvesen  
▶ Keith Salvesen







### 35 CUBAN PEWEE

*Contopus caribaeus*



Also known as the Crescent-eyed Pewee, the white eye-crescent is very distinctive. This very pretty small flycatcher is unusually inquisitive and responsive to pishing. They pose most attractively on low branches or bushes, and if approached softly may let you get very close indeed.

- ◀ Keith Salvesen
- ▶ Tom Sheley
- ▼ Charles Skinner





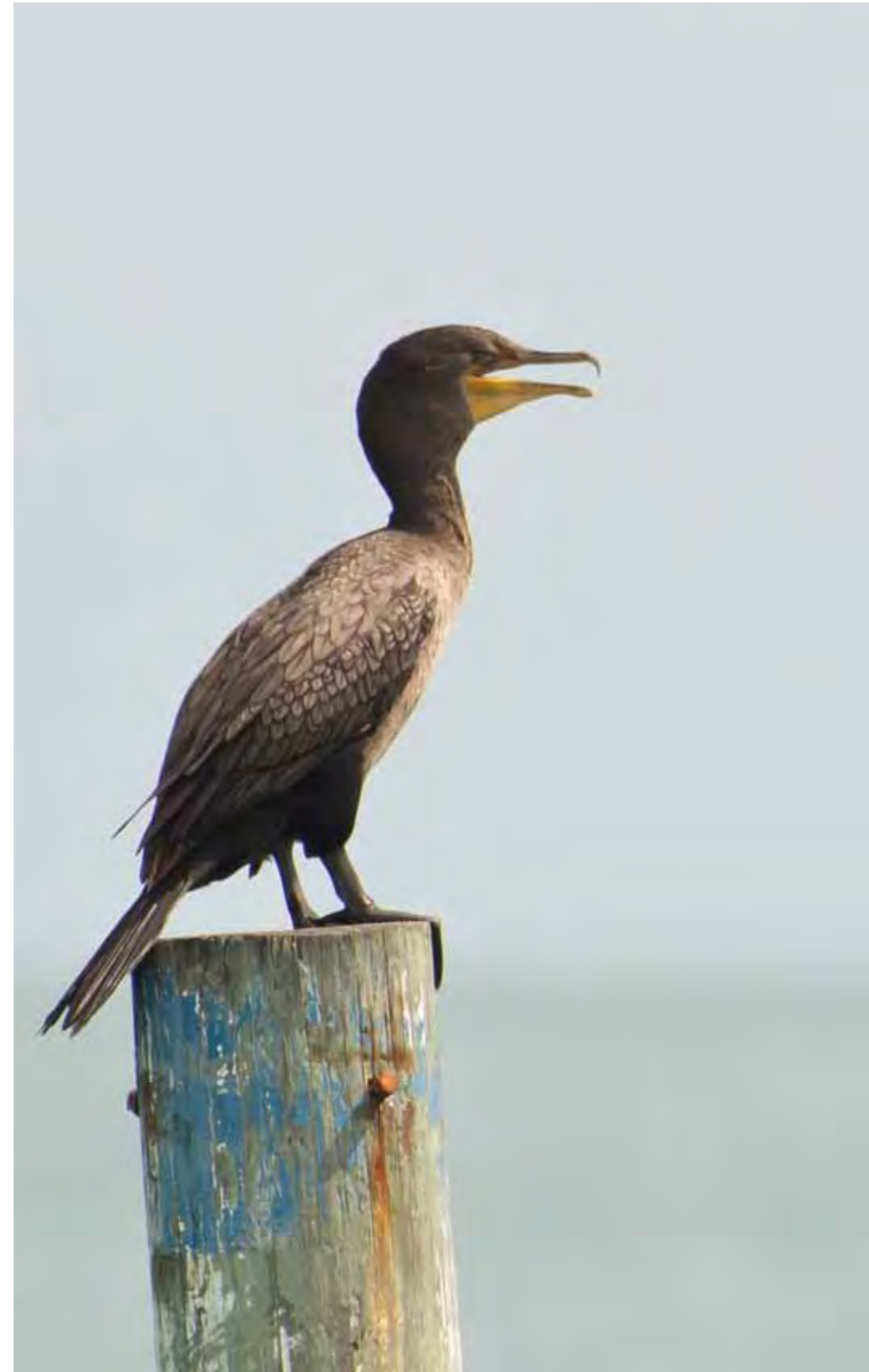
## 36 DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT

*Phalacrocorax auritus*

PR|B|1

A large, fish-devouring bird that ranges from the coastline to far out at sea. On the Marls cormorants may be seen flying close to the surface of the sea; or standing singly or in small groups on a spit of land. They also like to perch on top of pilings with their wings spread wide, drying in the sun. The three young comorants (below) have been raised in an untidy two-storey nest.

▼ Jim Todd  
▶ Tom Sheley  
▶▶ Tom Sheley







### 37 EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE

*Streptopelia decaocto*

I | P R | B | I

These now ubiquitous doves are found in most settlements on Abaco and the Cays. The species was introduced to the Bahamas in the 1970s, and has spread rapidly throughout all the islands. Their peaceful cooing makes a pleasing background sound on a warm day.



◀ Keith Salvesen  
▶ Bruce Hallett





## 38 GRAY CATBIRD

*Dumetella carolinensis*



A shy slate-grey bird with a black cap and tail, and a distinctive russet patch on its rear undercarriage (technically, 'undertail coverts'). The catbird is often seen with its tail cocked as it forages for fruit, berries and insects. It is named for its catlike 'mewing' call.

◀ Erik Gauger  
▼ Alex Hughes







## 39 GRAY KINGBIRD

*Tyrannus dominicensis*



◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Charles Skinner

This kingbird is a summer visitor to Abaco, unlike the resident Loggerhead (no. 59). The two species can sometimes be difficult to tell apart. A good way to distinguish them is to note the Gray's notched tail and slate-coloured head, compared with the squared tail and brownish head colour of the Loggerhead. The Gray also has dark cheeks, sometimes described as a 'black mask', but this is not always easy to see. The two species tend to keep out of each other's way, with Loggerheads preferring more wooded territory away from the more aggressive Grays when they arrive for the summer.





## 40 GREAT BLUE HERON

*Ardea herodias*



This distinguished heron is the largest of the region. They search for food in both fresh and sea water, and are occasional visitors to the beach at Delphi. You may see them on the shoreline, strutting up and down, foraging in the wash of the tide. Sometimes they will fly into the casuarinas at the back of the beach for some secluded preening several feet off the ground.

- ▼ Craig Nash
- ▼ David Rainford
- ▶ Erik Gauger





## 41 GREAT EGRET

*Ardea alba*



These handsome egrets can be found throughout Abaco, including on the Delphi Club beach. You are most likely to find them close to, or actually standing in, water. In breeding season they develop beautiful long trailing plumes – ‘bridal plumage’ – that drift in the wind. The pond systems near Treasure Cay (for example, White Sound) can be good places to locate them. If you are lucky you may see a dozen or more there, congregated on the mangrove islands.

▼ Nina Henry  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 42 GREATER ANTILLEAN BULLFINCH

*Loxigilla violacea*



The adult male's eye-patches are orange-red; the female's are yellow. These common birds of the coppice respond to pishing, and at Delphi are greedy at the feeder. They are high up in the pecking order, and smaller birds defer to them. One local name for them is 'Police Bird': the adult male's colouring matches that of a Bahamian Police Officer's uniform.



- ◀ Alex Hughes
- ▶ Tom Sheley
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer





## 43 GREATER YELLOWLEGS

*Tringa melanoleuca*

WR | 2

## 56 LESSER YELLOWLEGS

*Tringa flavipes*

WR | 3

The two types of yellowlegs are easy to tell as a species, they wade and they do indeed have yellow legs. It is far harder to identify which you are looking at, unless you see both together for size comparison. The two species are shown side-by-side. They look quite different here, yet both may adopt the 'thin' stance or the 'plump' stance as demonstrated here. The Greater (left) is the larger, heavier bird, while the Lesser (right) is more delicate with a shorter bill in proportion to its head size.







## 44 GREEN HERON

*Butorides virescens*

PR|B|I

A lovely heron with colourful markings, though few of them are actually green. You are as likely to see them perched in trees or bushes as standing in water. They are known to use the cunning tactic of dropping bait such as food, insects or objects into water to attract fish and bring them close to that long stabbing beak. The fledgling (right) may be planning exactly that ruse for when its beak has grown.

◀ Erik Gauger  
▶ Charles Skinner  
▼ Tom Sheley







## 45 GULL-BILLED TERN

*Gelochelidon nilotica*

SR | 3

Every continent has its own variations of this tern. Unlike other tern species that dive for their prey, it tends to swoop to take fish from the surface. It also has broader appetites, perhaps enabled by its different bill. It feeds on insects in flight, occasional lizards or small birds, and most inconsiderately the chicks or eggs of other tern species. It may even be tempted by road-kill.

◀ Alex Hughes

▼ Alex Hughes





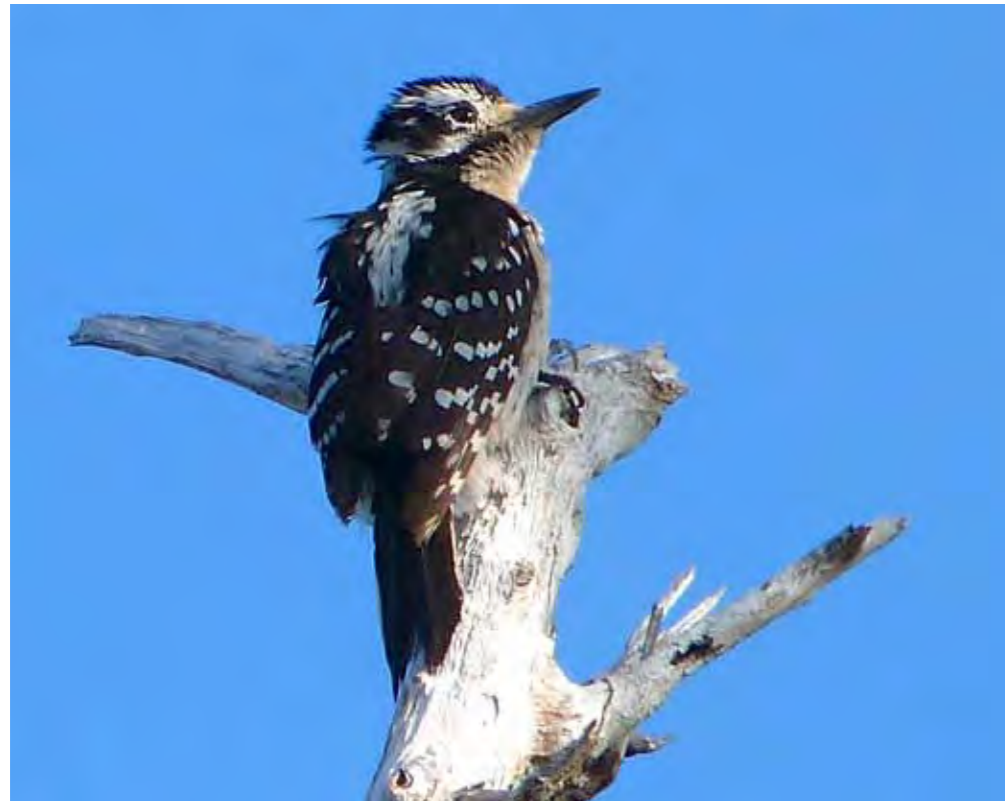
## 46 HAIRY WOODPECKER

*Picoides villosus*



These charming birds are regularly seen at Delphi where they nest in the trunks of dead trees beside the drive. You'll hear them drumming busily as they make their homes. When nesting, they use a ploy to distract predators. One adult flies a short way from the nest, and starts a commotion – scolding loudly, sometimes moving gradually up the trunk of a tree to the top as they do so. The female below has done just that. She looked so cross and ruffled that I walked away – her ploy had worked

- ▼ Keith Salvesen
- ▶ Tom Sheley
- ▶▶ Gerlinde Taurer





## 47 HERRING GULL

*Larus argentatus*

WR | 2

A large, widespread winter resident on Abaco, herring gulls have a broad taste in food and supplement the usual fish, mussel and crab diet of most gulls. They forage on the refuse dumps, and may even stoop to carrion and road-kill. Herring gulls are known to drop molluscs from a height to break them open.



- ▶ Bruce Hallett
- ▶ Elwood Bracey
- ▶▶ Bruce Hallett





## 48 KILLDEER

*Charadrius vociferus*



A species of plover named for its supposedly onomatopoeic insistent call rather than any cervidae-cidal tendencies. It is distinguished from similar plovers by its double black breastbands. Like other plovers, it will defend its nest and young with a broken wing display to distract predators, lurching pathetically across the sand, moving ever further away from the nest.

◀ Bruce Hallett  
▼ Erik Gauger







## 49 KIRTLAND'S WARBLER

*Setophaga kirtlandii*

WR|4

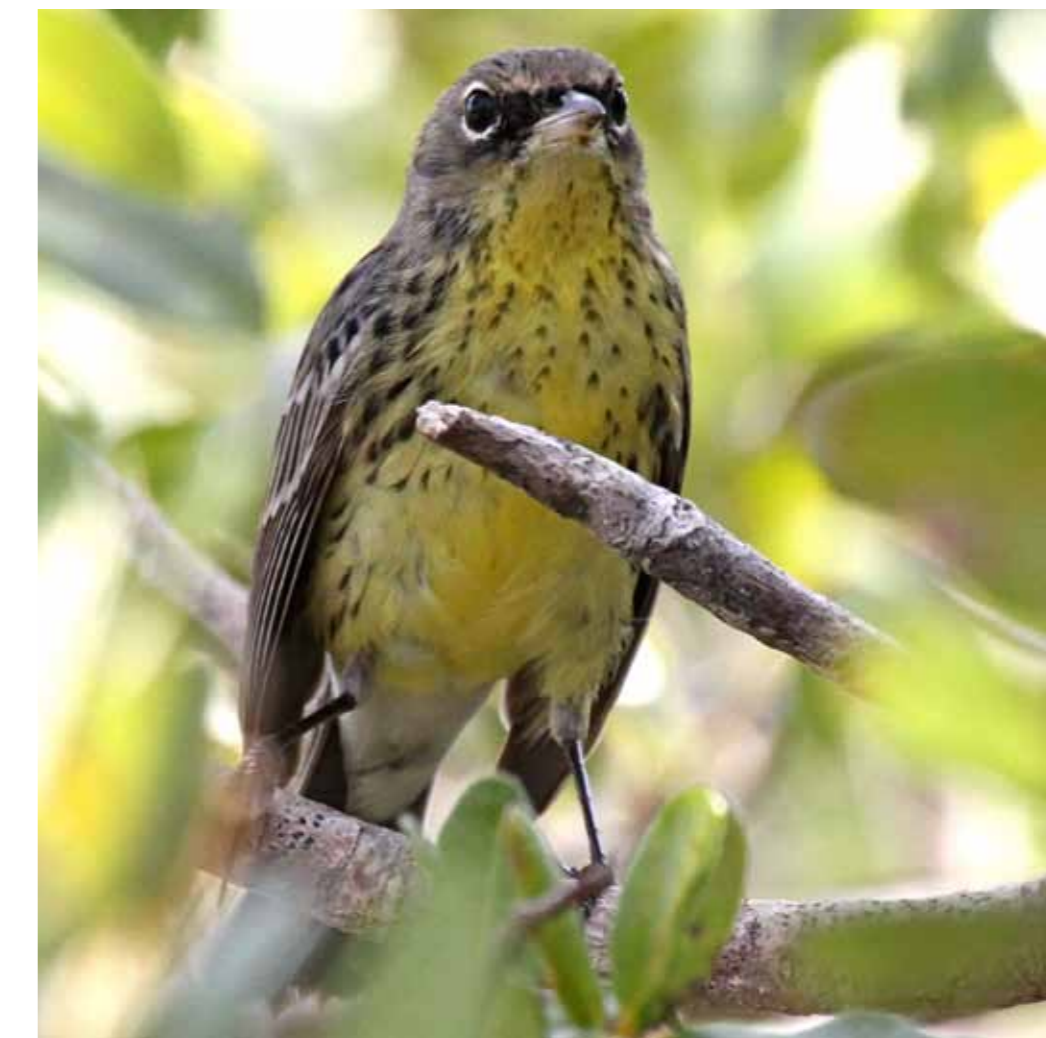
Often described as North America's rarest warbler, the breeding grounds of this little bird are confined almost entirely to one area of Michigan. Every autumn Kirtland's warblers undertake the long journey to the Bahamas for the winter, returning to Michigan each spring. The Kirtland's is undoubtedly the life-list compiler's 'warbler of choice', being extremely scarce and also infuriatingly elusive in both its homes. The bird really is remarkably hard to locate. Even if you are lucky enough hear one, you may not see it. And if you see it, you may not be able to get an evidential photograph of it before it vanishes into deep cover.

The Kirtland's Warbler was not actually recognized as a species until the mid-c19. It was first recorded in the Bahamas in 1879 on Andros. Some 50 years ago, the species was on the verge of extinction, with only a few hundred remaining. A campaign of conservation in their breeding habitat in Michigan, with similar efforts to protect their winter habitat in the Bahamas, has seen the decline reversed. Numbers are currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 adult birds. Given this warbler's very particular range, any degradation of one or other habitat (let alone both) could be disastrous for the species.

On Abaco, the Kirtland's are almost invariably found in the south, mostly in remote unpopulated areas such as Hole-in-the-Wall. However they are occasionally seen in the Treasure Cay area. We collected a number of Kirtland's photographs from different people. Most had been snapped quickly for the record, often in poor light or partially obscured by foliage, and not of course

for print purposes. It is after all more rewarding to observe a rare warbler than to see it fly away as you adjust your tripod and focus settings. The number of Kirtland's warblers sighted on Abaco, however, shows that a minute proportion of a tiny species world population living for a few months a year on one sparsely populated island can, with patience, skill and of course luck, be found on Abaco. Just make sure you have your camera with you when you do see one. For the record.

◀ Bruce Hallett  
▼ Bruce Hallett







## 50 LA SAGRA'S FLYCATCHER

*Myiarchus sagrae*



This little bird is the closest rival to the Cuban Pewee (no. 35) for the title 'Abaco's Prettiest Flycatcher'. They have an engaging range of attractive poses, and if you move slowly they may allow you get very close to them, while watching your stealthy approach with a beady black eye. They are frequently seen in the area of coppice and pines between the Delphi Club and the highway.



◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Keith Salvesen





## 51 LAUGHING GULL

*Leucophaeus atricilla*



The raucous laugh of these resident gulls ringing out across the water is unmistakable. Greedy and noisy, they can be found around the coastline or far out on the Marls and outer Cays. Approach a nest and they are likely to unleash a noisy barrage of abuse. They seem pleasingly uninhibited (though less pleasing perhaps if you live next to a colony). The gulls sharing a joke on the landing stage (left) have been joined by a Ring-billed Gull. This is not unusual – we have a similar image in which a single Royal Tern sits among a throng of Laughing Gulls.

◀ Peter Mantle  
▶ Tom Sheley  
▼ Keith Salvesen





## 52 LEAST GREBE

*Tachybaptus dominicus*

PR | B | 2

## 77 PIED-BILLED GREBE

*Podilymbus podiceps*

PR | B? | 3

These closely related little dabchicks are excellent swimmers, able to stay underwater for long enough to ensure they always bob up further away from you than you expect. When alarmed, they prefer to dive than to fly, at which they are far less accomplished. Adults may carry young chicks on their backs. The Least [above, far right] has a bright golden eye, while the Pied-billed [below] is slightly the larger of the two species, with a dark eye and a black beak-ring in the breeding season, traces of which are visible here.







## 53 LEAST SANDPIPER

*Calidris minutilla*



Lovable little peeps that search for food beside ponds or in tidal margins. On the Delphi beach they make the most of the prolific insect life under wet seaweed that comes in on the tide. They will burrow under a clump of weed, as the pair (below right) were doing, tunnelling through it, occasionally coming up for air, and emerging rather better fed on the other side.



- ◀ Tom Sheley
- ▶ Charlie Skinner
- ▶ Keith Salvesen



## 54 LEAST TERN

*Sternula antillarum*



A delicate little tern that is a joy to watch, either hovering before smashing into the water for a tiny silver fish; or when preening quietly amidst sand and seaweed on the beach. Least Terns are frequently seen on the Delphi Club beach in summer, often in groups.



▶ Alex Hughes  
▶▶ Alex Hughes







## 55 LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL

*Larus fuscus*

WR|2

Omnivorous gulls that originate in Europe, but have spread during the last fifty years to the east coast of North America. They are winter residents on Abaco, and are found only in the northern Bahamas.

- ◀ Woody Bracey
- ▶ Becky Marvil
- ▼ Bruce Hallett







## 56 LESSER YELLOWLEGS

see no. 43 Greater Yellowlegs

## 57 LIMPKIN

*Aramus guarauna*



◀ Charles Skinner  
▼ Troy Mailis

A species of long-billed, long-legged wading bird of swamps and wetlands, the sole member of its taxonomic family and unrelated to herons and rails despite its appearance. They may be found near ponds, in dense coppice or on the edge of pinewoods. They move jerkily, with a flickering tail. There are several living at the top of the Delphi drive (illustrated left), very shy, hard to approach and rarely in full view.







## 58 LITTLE BLUE HERON

*Egretta caerulea*



This heron is completely white as a juvenile. As it grows, it moults the white plumage to become slate-grey. The adult is about half the height of a Great Blue Heron. You may see one standing motionless on the shoreline staring patiently into the water, ready to strike. Sometimes they will perch low in a tree at the water's edge, watching intently. It must be very hard for a heron's prey to distinguish between innocuous mangrove stems and the legs of a hunting bird (right).



◀ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Keith Salvesen



## 59 LOGGERHEAD KINGBIRD

*Tyrannus caudifasciatus*

PR|B|1

A large flycatcher that is a well-known permanent resident on Abaco, the Bahamas Loggerhead is recognised as an endemic subspecies of kingbird. As the image below right shows, they happily feed on bees. The squared tail is one of the differences from the quite similar summer resident Gray Kingbird (no. 39), which has a notched tail. The Loggerhead also has yellowish markings on the underside. The annual arrival of the Grays, with their aggressive tendencies, causes the Loggerheads to retreat to the peace and quiet of the forest.





## 60 MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD

*Fregata magnificens*

PR|B|1

Also known as the Man-o'-War bird. Male frigatebirds have a remarkable neck pouch which in breeding season turns bright red, and which they inflate in order to impress the ladies (right). It seems to work for them. You may see this display on the sand bars offshore at Sandy Point if you have good binoculars. At other times of year you are most likely to see these birds singly or in flocks flying high over the shoreline either singly or in flocks. Female frigatebirds (below) have white fronts, and seem to be more numerous in flight over land and seashore than males. Frigatebirds never alight on water.



◀ Tom Reed  
▶ Tom Sheley





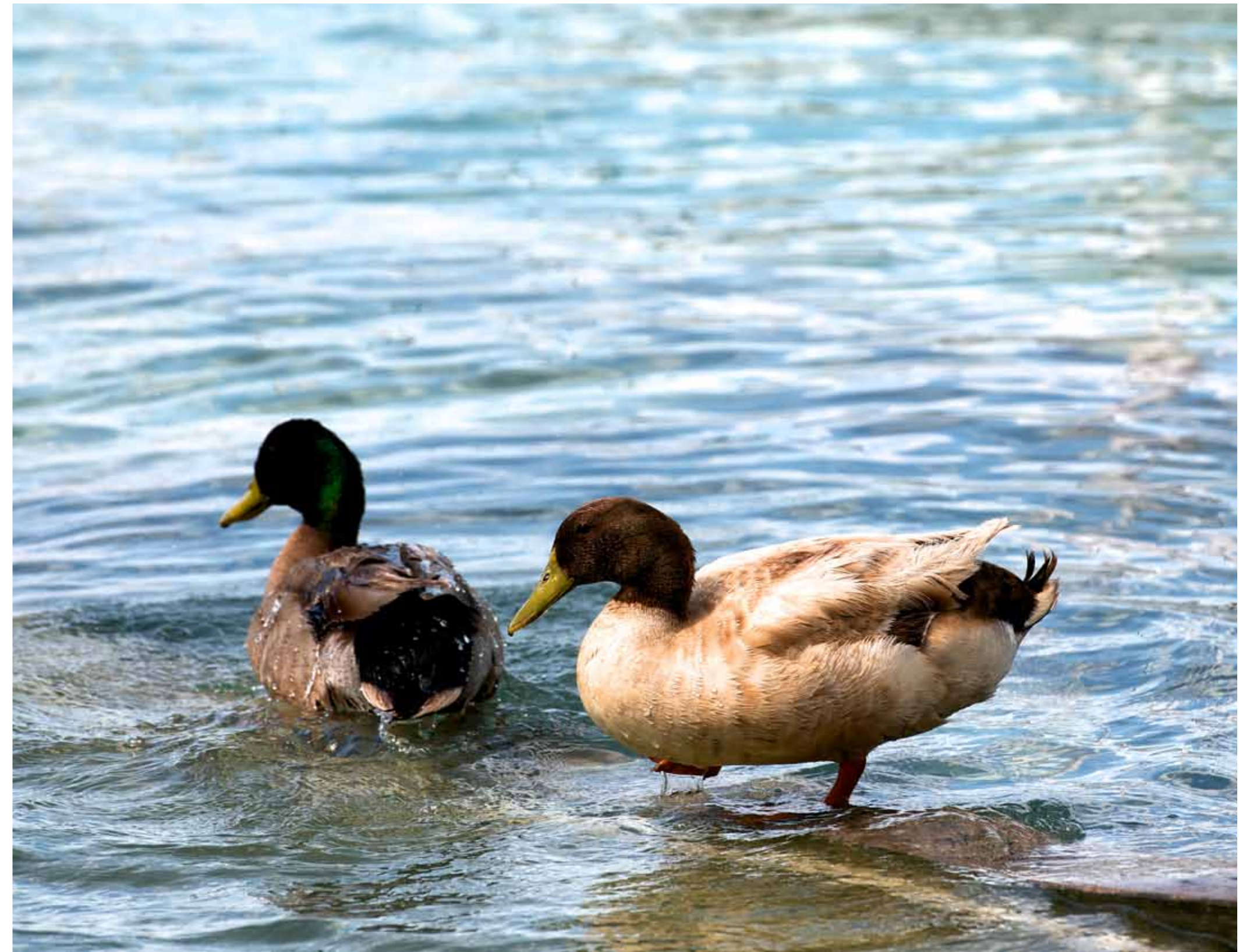
## 61 MALLARD

*Anas platyrhynchos*

E

The mallard is the most widespread duck species in the northern hemisphere, though considered an 'exotic' for Abaco. Both sexes show a significant range of colouring, with pale variants that make one wonder if they belong to a different species altogether. On some Abaco ponds the Mallards are domesticated and ringed, as shown below.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Nina Henry







## 62 MANGROVE CUCKOO

*Coccyzus minor*



Handsome yet coy, this cuckoo lurks in dense foliage, feeding on insects and its favourite food, caterpillars. In almost every photograph in our archive, the bird has a fat caterpillar or other large insect in its beak. The coppice beside the Delphi Club guest drive is a good place to look for this species. Occasionally you may see one flying across a track ahead of a vehicle, showing its distinctive tail.

- ◀ Alex Hughes
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer
- ▼ Bruce Hallett







## 63 MERLIN

*Falco columbarius*



Merlins are fierce little falcons that are fast and agile in flight. Unlike the American Kestrel (no. 4) they do not hover, but close in directly on the small birds that are the main prey, often flying very low to surprise the victim. They were popular birds in medieval English falconry, and according to the 1486 *Boke of Seynt Albans*, the 'Marlyon' was considered the appropriate hunting bird for a lady.



- ◀ Becky Marvil
- ▶ Craig Nash
- ▶ Gerlinde Taurer



## 64 NEOTROPIC CORMORANT

*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

SR | 3

Smaller than its double-crested cousin (no. 36), this cormorant is relatively rare on Abaco, though its range in the Bahamas has spread noticeably in the last decade. There is often one to be found on the golf course pond in Treasure Cay, a most productive location for spotting water birds of many species. Call in at the Clubhouse for permission first. And if you hear a loud yell of 'Fore', it's not someone counting birds. It's time to duck...

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 65 NORTHERN BOBWHITE

*Colinus virginianus*



The Bobwhite is an introduced species of quail that has gradually spread to many parts of the main island. The familiar call (which does indeed sound something like ‘bob...white?’ played on a slide-whistle) can often be heard in scrubland and open country, but finding them is harder. If they see you first, you’ll glimpse them scurrying away at best and you may well not see them at all. That said, some have recently set up home at the highway end of the Delphi Club drive, so they are now living on the premises.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheley



## 66 NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD

*Mimus polyglottos*

PR|B|1

Familiar to all, and the counterpart to the Bahama Mockingbird (no. 8), this species has an amazing talent for mimicry. Remarkably, it seems they can store the imitations of their ancestors. We listened to one in the National Park that was accurately mimicking a tufted titmouse, a bird it will never have heard and so cannot have learned from directly – it is a bird that is unknown on Abaco and with a sound unlike any other on the island.

▼ Nina Henry  
▶ Keith Salvesen







## 67 NORTHERN PARULA

*Setophaga americana*



Stumpy little migratory warblers with their slate-coloured backs distinctively smudged with an olive patch in both sexes. At the Delphi Club these optimistic birds have been known to try to fly through the Great Room to reach the daylight on the other side. Until they meet the glass and stun themselves briefly. I have read similar accounts for this species, so perhaps it has a particular vulnerability to collisions with glass.

◀ Erik Gauger  
▼ Bruce Hallett





## 68 NORTHERN PINTAIL

*Anas acuta*

WR | 3

The intricate feather patterns of the male when looked at closely seem to move, like a piece of 1960s Op Art or a moiré pattern. These lovely ducks can be found on many of the fresh water ponds of Abaco, including those at Treasure Cay.

▼ Peter Mantle  
▶ Keith Salvesen







## 69 NORTHERN SHOVELER

*Anas clypeata*

WR | 4

With the unmistakable shovel bill from which it gets its name, this duck cannot be confused with any other species. The bill is the perfect design for scooping up mud from a pond and straining out the food, the sides acting like a sieve.

◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Tom Sheley







## 70 NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH

---

*Parkesia noveboracensis*

WR | 1

There are two very similar species of waterthrush found on Abaco: the Northern and the Louisiana. Both varieties of this warbler are winter residents and they look, sound and behave in very similar fashions. The Northern is by far the most commonly seen, though. If you are watching a waterthrush, the likelihood is that it is the Northern variety.



◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Tom Sheley



## 71 OLIVE-CAPPED WARBLER

*Setophaga pityophila*

PR|B|1

A common year-round resident of the pinewoods of Abaco and Grand Bahama, though not elsewhere in the Bahamas. This warbler prefers to spend its day high up in pine trees, rather than on lower branches. The local birds are believed to be an endemic subspecies, but they are not yet officially recognised as such.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 72 OSPREY

*Pandion haliaetus*



There are few more exhilarating sights in the world of birds than an osprey swooping from a great height down into the sea, emerging with a large fish held characteristically 'fore and aft' in its claws, and flying into the distance with heavy wing-beats. On Abaco, indeed from the verandah of the Delphi Club, there is the possibility that you will see just that. A most magnificent bird.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Craig Nash



## 73 OVENBIRD

*Seiurus aurocapilla*



Ovenbirds are small winter-resident warblers with a distinctive orange crest. They spend much of their time feeding on the ground, poking around in the undergrowth. You may hardly be aware of these rather unassuming little birds, until you see one lit up by the morning sun.

▼ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheley





## 74 PAINTED BUNTING

*Passerina ciris*

PR | B | I

Unarguably, the male of this bunting species is one of the most eye-catching of all Abaco's birds, and an adornment for any garden or feeder. The remarkable primary-coloured showiness of the male cannot possibly be matched by the female (below left), which looks somewhat dowdy in comparison. These buntings are avid for seeds, and quite easy to tempt to your feeding table.

- ▼ Bruce Hallett
- ▶ Erik Gauger
- ▶▶ Tom Sheley







## 75 PALM WARBLER

*Setophaga palmarum*



Charming warblers with distinctive chestnut heads, buttery underparts and a propensity for tail-bobbing. These birds are fairly tame, and can be 'clicked' from a perch to fly closer. They are often seen enjoying the insects on the Delphi Club lawns and in trees in the garden. The strip of casuarinas at the back of the beach is also a favourite haunt.

◀ Nina Henry  
▼ Keith Salvesen





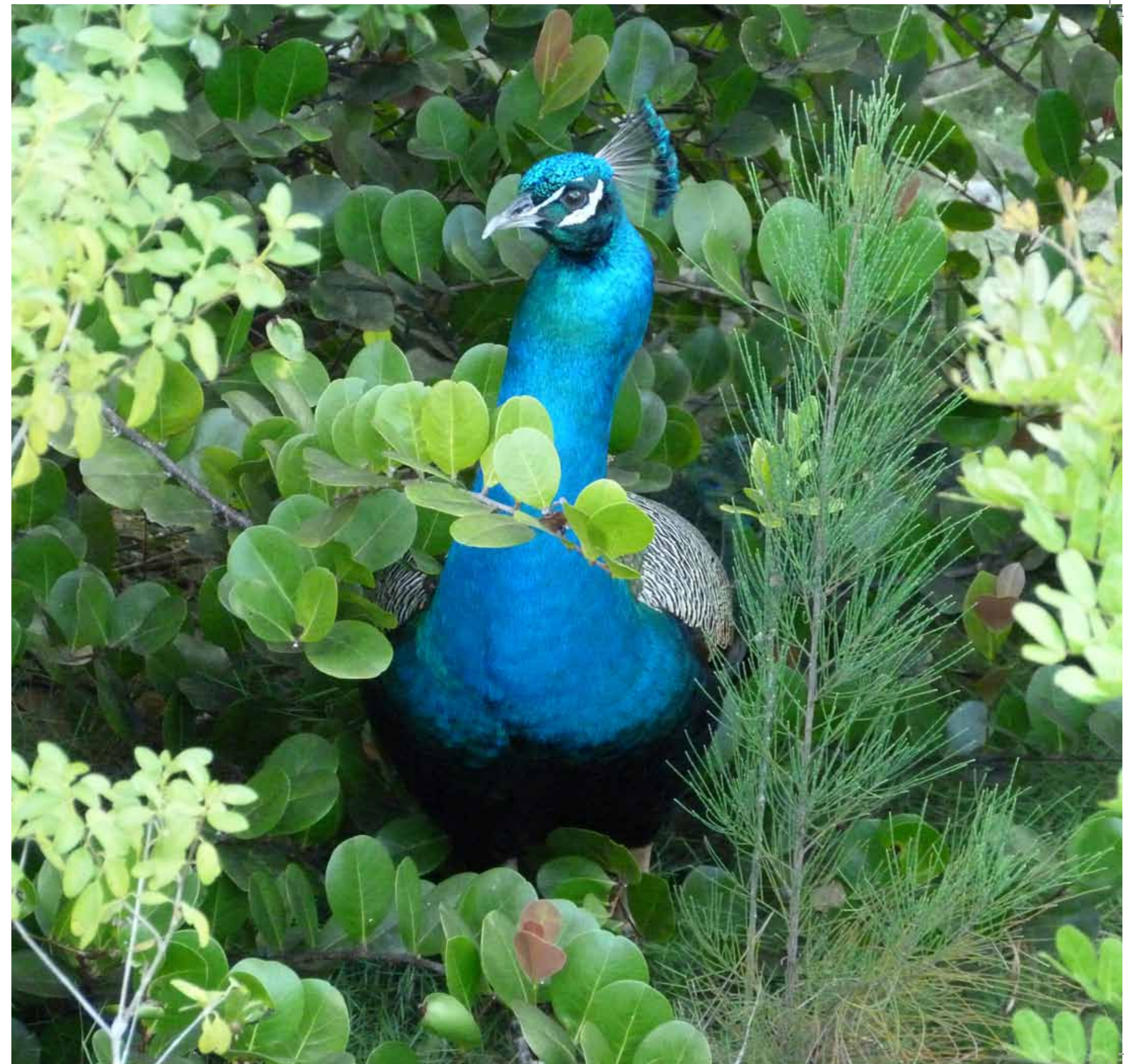
## 76 PEACOCK

*Pavo cristatus*

E

An exotic species introduced on Abaco at a now defunct and derelict bonefishing lodge. This is an excellent place for birding, with brackish ponds for waterfowl, and unfrequented paths through overgrown coppice adorned with rusting vehicles. Amongst it all, usually near the sadly dilapidated lodge, is a breeding population of feral peacocks and peahens. In 100 years they will no doubt have officially become birds of Abaco rather than a mere curiosity.

▼ Sally Salvesen  
▶ Sally Salvesen







## 77 PIED-BILLED GREBE

see no. 52 *Least Grebe*

## 78 PINE WARBLER

*Setophaga pinus*



◀ Tom Reed  
▼ Bruce Hallett

In the northern Bahamas the pine warbler is an endemic subspecies and one of Abaco's six permanent resident warblers. You are most likely to see one creeping along the branches of a pine tree, rooting out insects from the bark. There's a fair chance of seeing one if you walk the 'Delphi Drive Circuit', a pleasant half-hour stroll (or two hours, if you take a notebook and camera with you).





## 79 PIPING PLOVER

*Charadrius melodus*

WR | 3

The cutest peep of all, and relatively uncommon on Abaco or indeed anywhere else. These are birds of the shoreline – rocky, muddy or sandy. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile white sand bay of Delphi's secluded Rolling Harbour suits them well, and in winter you may find them on the beach feeding along the tideline, mixing gregariously with other shorebird species.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Alex Hughes







## 80 PRAIRIE WARBLER

*Setophaga discolor*



As the name suggests, this warbler prefers open areas to coppice and pine forest. Scrubland and backcountry wood margins are a favourite haunt. This is a tail-bobbing warbler species, and is often seen low down in foliage or actually on the ground. You may see one pecking for insects among the stones at the side of the drive at Delphi.

◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▼ Erik Gauger





## 81 RED KNOT

*Calidris canutus*

WR | 3

Birds of the mudflats and water margins, red knots use their bills to probe wet sand and mud for concealed food such as molluscs. Knots forage in shallow water, digging down almost to the length of their bills. The image below shows how these birds will even put their heads under water to get at a tasty snack. Knots have red fronts in the breeding season. Those on the right are just acquiring their breeding plumage.

▼ Becky Marvil  
▶ Woody Bracey







## 82 RED-LEGGED THRUSH

*Turdus plumbeus*



Arguably misnamed, this bird does indeed have bright red or orange legs; but so do other species. At least as striking are its burning red-orange eyes, matched by few other Bahamas species for intensity. You will sometimes see one of these thrushes at the very top of a dead tree, serenading its surroundings far and wide with its melodious and remarkably varied song.

- ◀ Tom Sheley
- ▶ Tom Sheley
- ▼ Peter Mantle







## 83 RED-TAILED HAWK

*Buteo jamaicensis*



These large handsome hawks can often be seen quite close-to, perching on utility posts to scope out their territory. They are wonderful to watch in flight as they glide lazily at a great height. Courtship may involve ritual circling by the male and female high above ground. Sometimes they lock talons and tumble downwards, spiralling as they fall, a truly memorable sight. In the summer near open farmland, they are often mobbed and driven off by nesting songbirds. When a flock of parrots becomes aware of a hawk drifting towards them, flying high, the volume of their screeching is phenomenal.



- ◀ Tom Sheley
- ▶ Bruce Hallett
- ▶ Charles Skinner



## 84 RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

*Agelaius phoeniceus*

PR|B|1

Found in many types of habitat, these dashing birds particularly favour the mangrove swamps. A day's fishing far out on the Marls will often be accompanied by the somewhat eerie sound of their 'rusty gate-hinge' calls. The males in particular are very photogenic, seemingly striking poses in order to model their smartly colourful epaulettes (right). Shown below are a female and a juvenile.

▼ Tom Sheley  
▼ Tom Sheley  
▶ Keith Salvesen







## 85 REDDISH EGRET

*Egretta rufescens*

PR|B|1

These egrets confusingly come in the two entirely different plumages, shown here, dark and pure white. Both forms have black tips to their bills, a marking that distinguishes the white 'morph' from other white egret and heron species found on Abaco. The white form predominates on Abaco, though both forms are regularly seen by fishermen on the Marls.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Rick Lowe  
▼ Tim Pettigrew





## 86 RING-BILLED GULL

*Larus delawarensis*



Easy to identify in its adult form, this gull has a conspicuous black ring near the tip of its yellow beak. Like other gull species, they are apt to expand their feeding range from the sea and coast to inland, to scavenge on rubbish dumps and similar repositories for human leftovers. The Latin name of these gulls refers to the Delaware River, Pennsylvania, which is on their migration route.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Nina Henry







## 87 ROYAL TERN

*Thalasseus maximus*



The naturally regal air of this large tern is discernable both in its graceful flight and when perched. To see a group settled in perfect alignment on a dead tree far out in the Marls, is to feel in the presence of avian royalty.

- ◀ Keith Salvesen
- ▼ Alex Hughes





## 88 RUDDY TURNSTONE

*Arenaria interpres*



Plump and gregarious, these prevalent shorebirds are frequently found feeding companionably with other species on the shoreline. They seem to get on well with Sanderlings and Plovers, and all these species mix together on the Delphi Club beach. Turnstones are very pretty in flight, with flashing black and white wing patterns. Often, a group will take off from the beach almost simultaneously to fly a hundred yards further along to exploit a new feeding area.

▼ Charles Skinner  
▶ Tom Sheley





## 89 SANDERLING

*Calidris alba*



The 'wave-chaser'. A sandpiper that works along the shoreline, rapidly following the surf as food is exposed on the tide. They may actually run into the ripples of an incoming wave to snap up a morsel of food, before scuttling back up the beach. They have been likened to clockwork toys. Amusing and cheering little birds to watch,



◀ Craig Nash  
▶ Alex Hughes







## 90 SEMIPALMATED PLOVER

*Charadrius semipalmatus*



Although infrequent on Abaco, the wide and secluded beach at Delphi is one place that you might see these birds in autumn or winter. They tend to blend in with the other shorebirds, and can be easy to overlook in the throng. 'Semipalmated' refers to the partial webbing between their toes.

◀ Charles Skinner  
▼ Alex Hughes





## 91 SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

*Calidris pusilla*

This species is very easy to confuse with the Western Sandpiper (no. 101), and it takes an experienced birder to tell them apart. The most reliable way – to see the feet to check for the partial webbing between the toes – is far from easy. A photograph of the bird as it picks its way across sand or mud may be best, if you can zoom in on the feet. The webbing is just visible in the image below.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Bruce Hallett







## 92 SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER

*Limnodromus griseus*

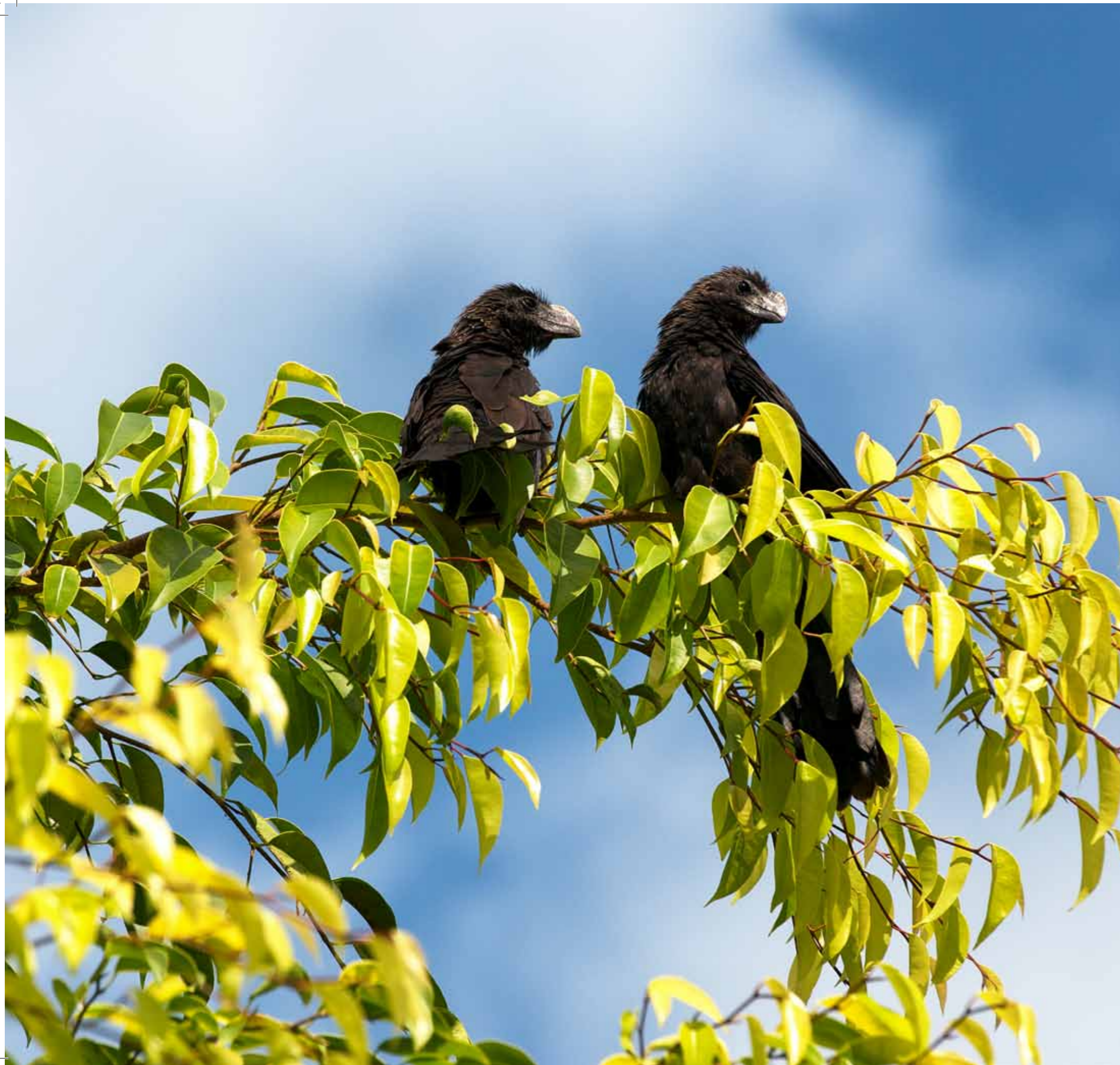
 WR / 1

The long straight bill of these birds is a most effective instrument for probing deep into low water and mud. The rapid stabbing for concealed invertebrates has been vividly described as being 'like a sewing-machine'. On Abaco, there is little risk of confusing this species with the very similar Long-billed Dowitcher. The latter have been recorded in the northern Bahamas very rarely. See no. 138, where the two species are shown together.

◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Bruce Hallett







## 93 SMOOTH-BILLED ANI

*Crotophaga ani*



These gregarious birds are entirely black, and are known locally as cemetery birds. They are usually found in noisy throngs. In the breeding season, chick-care is overseen by the parents and also by other birds in the group. Their curious heavy beaks, their clumsy flight and their untidy take-off and landing routines suggest a design fault.

◀ Nina Henry  
▼ Gerlinde Taurer





## 94 SORA

*Porzana carolina*

WR | 2

A small and furtive water rail, usually found skulking around the reedy margins of fresh water or brackish ponds. Their creamy beak and upturned tail may give their presence away as they work their way along the water's edge, feeding intently. These are most inconspicuous birds, so it is quite a coup if you manage to locate one.



◀ Becky Marvil  
▶ Tom Sheley





## 95 SPOTTED SANDPIPER

*Actitis macularius*

WR | 1

Audubon knew this bird as a 'tattler'. His description of their flight in the breeding season is rather beautiful: 'in the love-season, the points of their wings are considerably bent down, and they propel themselves by strong and decided beats, supporting themselves afterwards by slow tremulous motions of their pinions, to the distance of some yards, when they repeat the strong beats, and thus continue until they re-alight, uttering all the while their well-known notes...'

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 96 SWAINSON'S HAWK

*Buteo swainsoni*

V15

This fine raptor is a rare vagrant on Abaco, and in the Bahamas generally. You should definitely not travel to Abaco in the hope of encountering one. Fortunately, they are occasionally seen by chance, although managing to find one, identify and photograph it, is a considerable achievement.

◀ Bruce Hallett  
▼ Bruce Hallett







## 97 THICK-BILLED VIREO

*Vireo crassirostris*



Of the eight vireo species recorded on Abaco, this permanent resident is the by far the most common. Its unmistakable song will ring out from the coppice at all times of day, and is a background accompaniment to daily life at the Delphi Club. You may find them less easy to see clearly than to hear, because they are often lurking deeper in the foliage of the coppice than their insistent call suggests.



◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▶ Tom Sheley



## 98 TRICOLORED HERON

*Egretta tricolor*

PR | B | I

A long neck, a long bill and long legs make this heron species ideally adapted for deep wading. Like other herons and egrets, it will stand stock-still waiting for the perfect little fish to swim into range. However, they are also active hunters, and will chase prey by striding quickly through the water in pursuit.





## 99 TURKEY VULTURE

*Cathartes aura*



Graceful in flight as they wheel overhead singly or in large groups catching the thermals, these large raptors are rather less attractive at close quarters. The head and neck are completely hairless. They lack a syrinx (the avian equivalent of a larynx) and can only grunt and hiss. These vultures are carrion feeders, with a sense of smell so keen that they can detect rotting flesh from afar. They usefully help to clear up road-kill on the Abaco Highway. Their defence mechanism – and what a good one – is to vomit foul-smelling semi-digested putrified meat onto a perceived threat.



- ▶ Bruce Hallett
- ▶ Peter Mantle
- ▶▶ Craig Nash







## 100 WEST INDIAN WOODPECKER

*Melanerpes superciliaris*



Abaco has its own subspecies, and the Delphi Club has its own resident woodpeckers. When the lodge was first built, the woodpeckers quickly found the under-eave woodwork to their liking. To prevent them drilling into the building and destroying the roof, 2 nesting boxes were installed and were quickly occupied. The woodpeckers usually raise two families a year, each with 4 to 6 permanently hungry chicks. While the first brood are fledging, the parents are already mating and preparing the second box for their next family. Another nesting box on the drive has been colonised by wild bees, which even the insect-hungry woodpeckers leave well alone. The chick illustrated on the next page survived being fed such a massive insect, and flew the nest the following day, with its four siblings.



◀ Michael Vaughn  
▶ Bruce Hallett





◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Alex Hughes





## 101 WESTERN SANDPIPER

*Calidris mauri*

TR | 2

To the untrained eye, many sandpiper species are remarkably similar. You'd have to check the feet of this bird for webbed toes. If it has them, it is in fact a semipalmated sandpiper (no. 91). There are other differences, perceptible mainly to the expert. For the amateur, best perhaps enjoyed without too much species over-analysis or agonising.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Alex Hughes





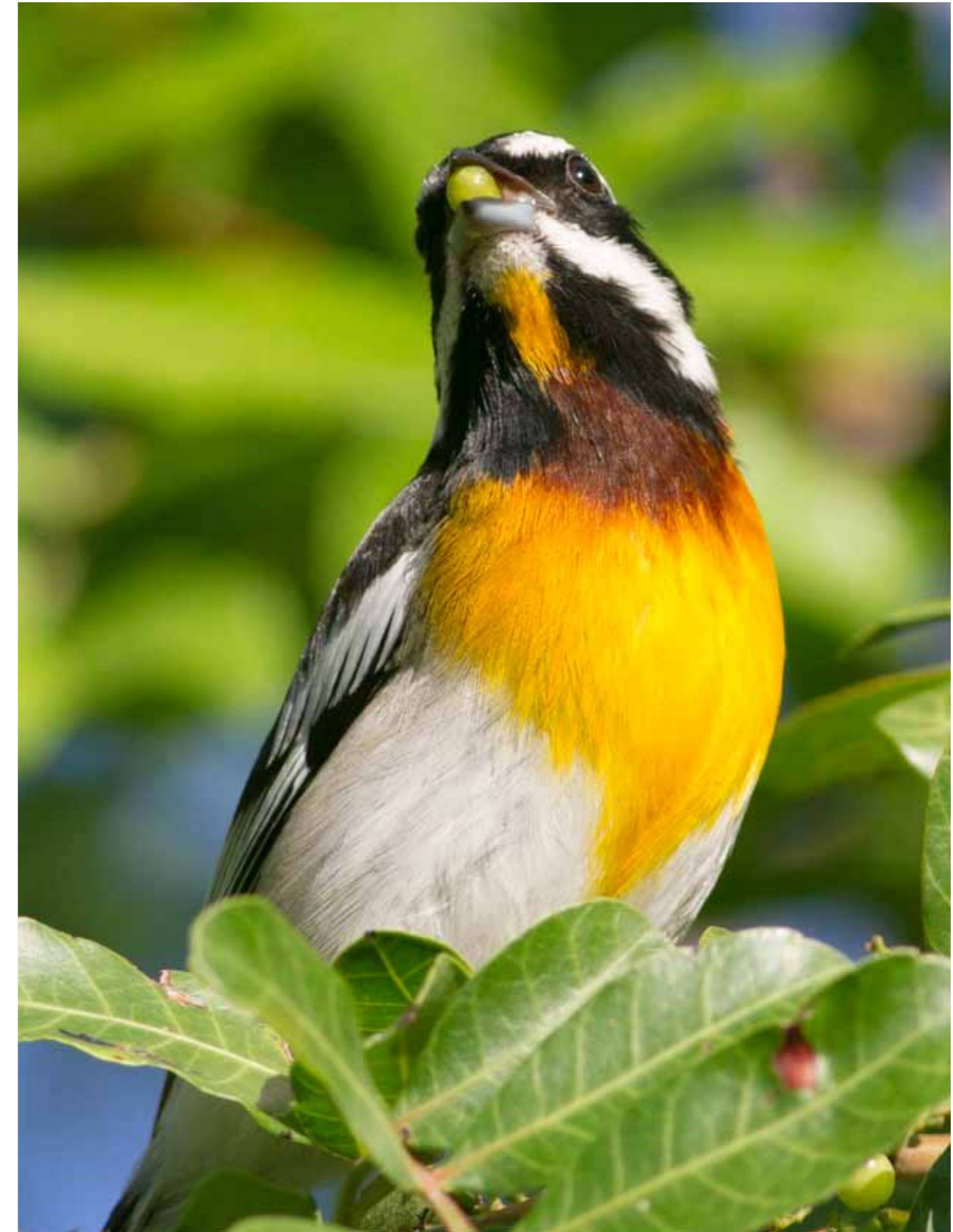


## 102 WESTERN SPINDALIS

*Spindalis zena*



In its orange, black and white livery, this strikingly handsome bird is often seen perching 'tall' on a branch looking splendid. Shown here (left) is one we saw on the Delphi drive, looking very decorative in the greenery. His hunched posture and fancy ruff suggested that he was preoccupied. We soon saw the reason: he was courting a female modestly concealed low-down in the undergrowth. This species is a personal favourite of mine, and indeed the spindalis is understandably one of the best-loved of the small birds of Abaco.



◀ Keith Salvesen  
▶ Tom Reed

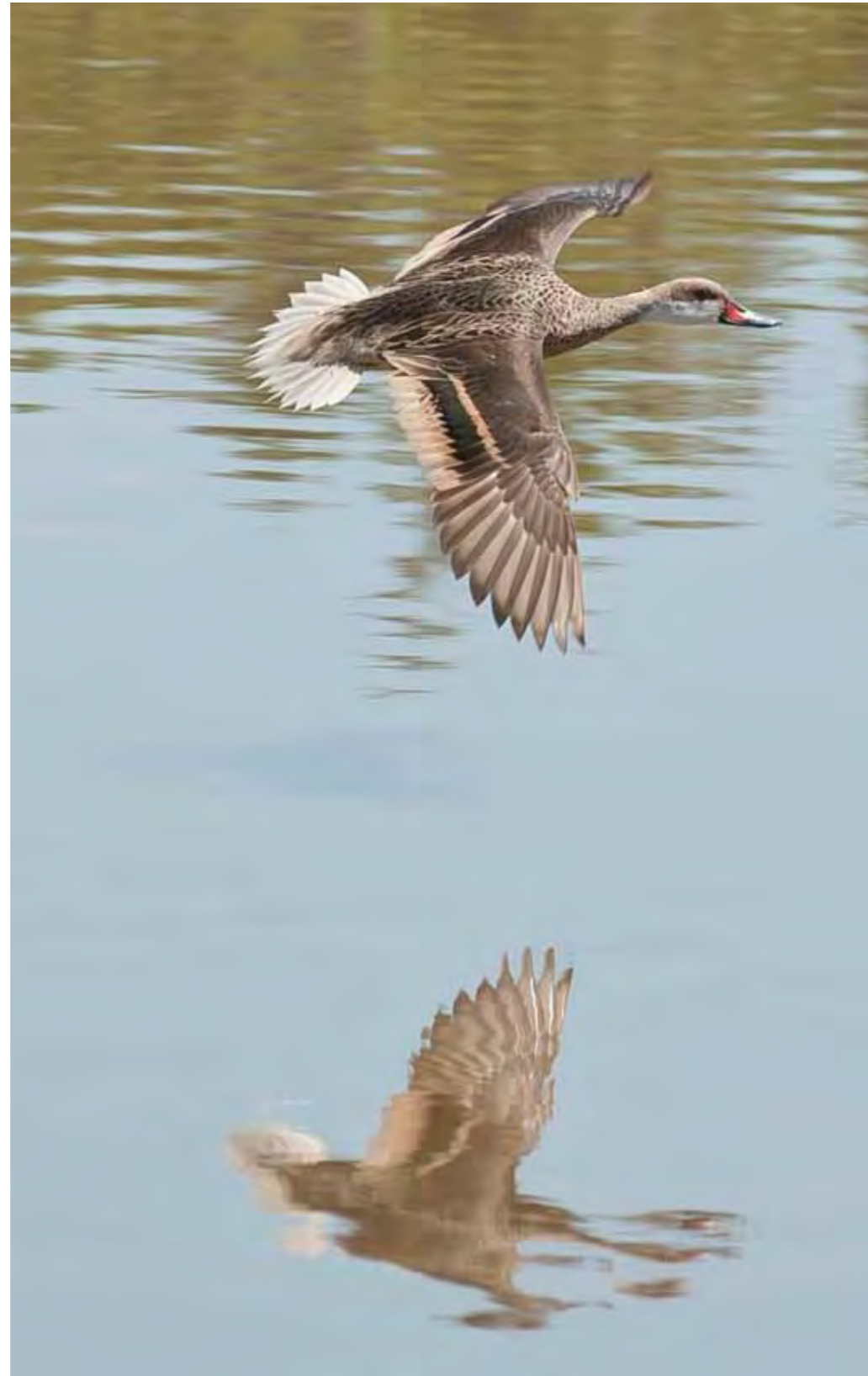


## 103 WHITE-CHEEKED (BAHAMA) PINTAIL

*Anas bahamensis*

PR/B/1

This very pretty dabbling duck is familiarly known as the Bahama pintail. They are gregarious and may be found on ponds and lakes in large numbers with their own kind and with other water birds. A leucistic (similar to 'albino') variant known as a silver pintail (shown overleaf) is also found on Abaco, this one at Treasure Cay. Although some duck species on Abaco are fair game, these pintails are strictly protected by law.



▶ Tom Sheley  
▶▶ Keith Salvesen



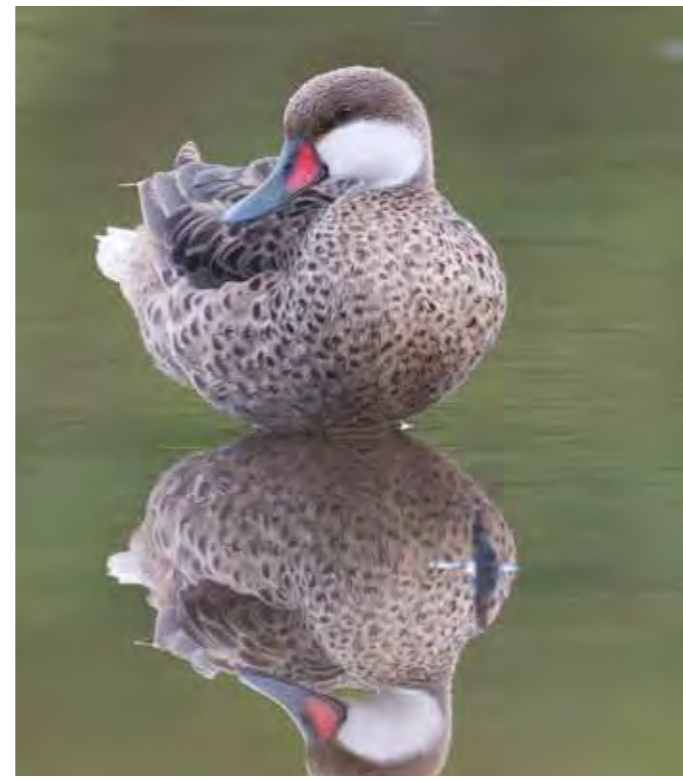




◀ Nina Henry  
▼ Keith Salvesen  
▼ Tom Sheley



▶ Tom Sheley  
▶▶ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheley







## 104 WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON

*Patagioenas leucocephala*



In the Bahamas the White-crowned Pigeon is hunted as game between October and March. Legally, there's a bag limit of fifty birds in a single day. That seems a lot. In Florida, it is said that collision with vehicles is the main cause of population decline. Neither end sounds much fun for this attractive but sadly delicious bird.

◀ Gerlinde Taurer  
▼ Becky Marvil





## 105 WHITE-TAILED TROPICBIRD

*Phaeton lepturus*

SR|B|2

A beautiful, unmistakable seabird with long streaming tail-feathers, the tropicbird is one of the speciality birds of Abaco. Tropicbirds are generally quite scarce in the Bahamas but Abaco is fortunate to have nesting sites, including one at Little Harbour. They mostly stay far out at sea, though you may see one gracing the coastline at Delphi. The ones shown here were photographed at Man-o-War Cay. The Sandy Point area is also a good place to find them. They rest on water, but are hopelessly awkward on land, their feeble legs barely supporting their weight. They feed by plunge-diving like terns. Another technique is simply to steal food from other birds in flight, a tactic they share with frigate birds.

▼ Alex Hughes  
▶ Alex Hughes







## 106 WHITE-WINGED DOVE

*Zenaida asiatica*

PR | B | 3

An easily recognised dove species, being the only one on Abaco with conspicuous white wing markings. The prominent blue eye-rings are another unusual and remarkable feature of this bird. The blue is skin and not feather colouring.

◀ Tom Sheley  
▼ Tony Hepburn





## 107 WILLET

*Tringa semipalmata*

PR|B|2

Once known by the rather more distinguished name 'semipalmated snipe' (Audubon), the Willet's present name supposedly echoes its call. In flight, the Willet's eye-catching black-and-white wing patterns are a wonderful sight, especially when a flock flies along the beach, or far out on the Marls.

▼ Tom Sheley  
▶ Sandy Walker







## 108 WILSON'S PLOVER

*Charadrius wilsonia*



Take a short walk along the beach below the Delphi Club, and you are very likely to encounter these plovers. In midsummer they nest there. They protect their eggs and their tiny puffball hatchlings with an elaborate broken wing display to draw potential predators away from the nest area. On the next page are eggs in a scrape on the Delphi beach, a seemingly hapless wounded parent and a mother on the nest with her chick. The main picture shows the proud parent introducing her tiny chick to the beach. Although far from rare this plover is a particular delight to watch.

◀ Charles Skinner  
▼ Craig Nash







▲ Clare Latimer  
▲ Clare Latimer  
◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Sandy Walker







## 109 YELLOW WARBLER

*Setophaga petechia*

PR|B|1

Common in the northern Bahamas, and a permanently resident local subspecies. Although there are many warblers with yellow plumage in the Bahamas, the male of this species out-yellows them all and is unmistakable, the female (right) less so. Shiny Cowbirds, luckily rare on Abaco, favour Yellow Warbler nests for their parasitic egg-laying, with sadly predictable results.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Gerlinde Taurer



## 110 YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

*Sphyrapicus varius*

WR | 2

This woodpecker drills its distinctive patterns into trees, especially palms, to get at the sap and the insects attracted to it. These pictures show classic sapsucker patterns, excavated round a tree trunk in rows with an almost mathematical precision. These Sapsuckers particularly favour palms for their drilling.







### III YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

*Coccyzus americanus*

PR | 3

Similar to the Mangrove Cuckoo (no. 62), this bird is less commonly found on Abaco. Like its counterpart, it is an avid consumer of insects in general and caterpillars in particular. It is shy, and you are quite unlikely to see one out in the open. The underparts of this bird, unexpectedly, are pure white.



◀ Tom Sheley  
▶ Tom Sheley



## 112 YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

*Nyctanassa violacea*

PR|B|2

Handsome herons that are attracted to the pool area at the Delphi Club, where they are sometimes found in the early morning or evening. They are often quite tame, and may even drink from the pool while you watch. If the pool cover is on, it can be a bewildering experience for them, as the image of the little juvenile shows.

- ▶ Peter Mantle
- ▼ Caroline Stahala
- ▼ Michael Vaughn
- ▶▶ Tom Sheley







◀ Nina Henry  
▶ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Bruce Hallett

## 113 YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER

*Setophaga coronata*



Finding and recognizing these warblers can be complicated by variations in annual numbers and in seasonal plumage. The yellow rump is easiest to see in flight. At one time this bird was considered to be a variety of myrtle warbler, but had the misfortune to be reclassified with a less dignified name.





## 114 YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER

*Setophaga dominica*

WR11

The local subspecies is one of six permanent resident warblers of the northern Bahamas, and is found the only in pine forests of Abaco and Grand Bahama. This is one of the few warbler species that behave like a creeper, working busily up and down tree trunks rooting out insects in the bark. The endemic Bahama Warbler (no. 10) was officially separated from this species in 2011.

▼ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Erik Gauger





## 115 ZENAIDA DOVE

*Zenaida aurita*

PR | B | 3

Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew Charles was a distinguished zoologist, and a Prince. He married a Bonaparte cousin, Zenaïde, and romantically named this dove in her honour (see also Bonaparte's Gull, no. 23). She also appears in the Latin names for the Mourning and White-winged Doves – perhaps to celebrate anniversaries or similar auspicious occasions.



◀ Craig Nash  
▶ Bruce Hallett  
▶ Bruce Hallett



## Supplement

During the course of this project we accumulated a large archive of images of bird species photographed on Abaco. Not all could be included in the book as spreads, so this supplement features single reference images of a further fifty-two species from the archive. They range from the familiar to a few that are very rare on Abaco. In some cases only the female of the species is shown, for example the Bobolink (no. 123). The lone male Bobolink that I had tracked down for the book vanished just as I took the shot.

Short notes about some of the more unusual birds featured are given on this page.

Two rare goose species, Ross's and Snow, visit Abaco together  
Uli Nowlan



- 132 GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE A first for Abaco and indeed the Bahamas, this bird was found at Treasure Cay, presumably having been blown off its normal migration route.
- 136 LEAST BITTERN This shy, inconspicuous bird was only noticed in the background of a photograph of some teal once the image had been enlarged on a computer. I never saw it in the reeds at the time.
- 138 LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER (on the left in the image) is relatively rare on Abaco compared with the Short-billed (no. 92), but fortunately we have them both together here.
- 141 MUSCOVY DUCKS Classed as 'exotics', these ducks are found on both the main island and the cays. Ignoring our general principle against including pets, we liked this friendly pair.
- 149 ROSEATE SPOONBILL We had no closer Abaco images of this bird which is a rare vagrant. Some great ones from elsewhere, inevitably, but sadly they are ineligible for this book.
- 151 ROSS'S GOOSE Far to the east of their normal migration route this pair of most unusual visitors was seen at Treasure Cay with a Snow Goose (see left).
- 152 RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. A rare vagrant, and Abaco's third hummingbird species after the endemic Bahama Woodstar and the settled migrant Cuban Emerald.
- 156 SNOW GOOSE A relatively unusual winter visitor to Abaco, and a good 'get' for a birder's checklist.
- 157 SNOWY EGRET This beautiful Egret is distinguished from all similar-looking birds by its astonishing bright yellow feet, often visible even when underwater.
- 159 SWAINSON'S WARBLER A lucky find, and any photograph, even one partially obscured by foliage, is a stroke of fortune.
- 162 WHITE IBIS Another unusual bird for Abaco, though not elsewhere in the Bahamas. This was a lucky find at Treasure Cay during a round of golf.
- 164 WILSON'S PHALAROPE The first-ever recorded Phalarope for Abaco – and the only available image of it, as far as I am aware.



116 American Golden Plover

Pluvialis dominica TR|4



117 American Robin

Turdus migratorius WR|4



118 Baltimore Oriole

Icterus galbula V|5



119 Barn Owl

Tyto alba PR|B|3



120 Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica TR|2



121 Belted Kingfisher

Megasceryle alcyon WR|1





[122 Black-crowned Night Heron](#)

*Nycticorax nycticorax* PR|B|3



[125 Caspian Tern](#)

*Hydroprogne caspia* TR|4



[128 Eastern Phoebe](#)

*Sayornis phoebe* WR|3



[131 Glossy Ibis](#)

*Plegadis falcinellus* WR|3



[123 Bobolink](#)

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* TR|2



[126 Clay-colored Sparrow](#)

*Spizella passerine* WR|4



[129 Eastern Wood Pewee](#)

*Contopus virens* TR|4



[132 Greater White-fronted Goose](#)

*Anser albifrons* WR|5



[124 Brown-headed and Shiny Cowbird](#)

*Molothrus ater* / *Molothrus bonariensis* TR|4 SR|4



[127 Dunlin](#)

*Calidris alpina* WR|2



[130 European Starling](#)

*Sturnus vulgaris* I|PR|B|3



[133 House Sparrow](#)

*Passer domesticus* I|PR|B|1





[134 House Wren](#)

Troglodytes aedon WR|4



[137 Lincoln's Sparrow](#)

Melospiza lincolnii WR|3



[140 Mourning Dove](#)

Zenaida macroura PR|B|2



[143 Peregrine Falcon](#)

Falco peregrinus WR|3



[135 Indigo Bunting](#)

Passerina cyanea WR|2



[138 Long- and Short-billed Dowitcher](#)

Limnodromus scolopaceus WR|4



[141 Muscovy Duck](#)

Cairina moschata E



[144 Philadelphia Vireo](#)

Vireo philadelphicus TR|1



[136 Least Bittern](#)

Ixobrychus exilis PR|B|3



[139 Magnolia Warbler](#)

Setophaga magnolia WR|3



[142 Nashville Warbler](#)

Oreothlypis ruficapilla WR|4



[145 Prothonotary Warbler](#)

Protonotaria citrea TR|3





[146 Purple Martin](#)

*Progne subis* TR|4



[149 Roseate Spoonbill](#)

*Platalea ajaja* V|4



[152 Ruby-throated Hummingbird](#)

*Archilochus colubris* V|4



[155 Scarlet Tanager](#)

*Piranga olivacea* TR|4



[147 Ring-necked Duck](#)

*Aythya collaris* WR|3



[150 Roseate Tern](#)

*Sterna dougallii* SR|B|2



[153 Ruddy Duck](#)

*Oxyura jamaicensis* WR|4



[156 Snow Goose](#)

*Chen caerulescens* WR|3



[148 Rock Pigeon](#)

*Columba livia* I|PR|B|3



[151 Ross's Goose](#)

*Chen rossii* WR|5



[154 Sandwich Tern](#)

*Thalasseus sandvicensis* SR|4



[157 Snowy Egret](#)

*Egretta thula* WR|3





[158 Summer Tanager](#)

Piranga rubra WR|3



[161 Warbling Vireo](#)

Vireo gilvus TR|4



[164 Wilson's Phalarope](#)

Phalaropus tricolor V|4



[166 Worm-eating Warbler](#)

Helminthos vermivorum WR|2



[159 Swainson's Warbler](#)

Limnothlypis swainsonii WR|4



[162 White Ibis](#)

Platalea ajaja WR|4



[165 Wilson's Snipe](#)

Gallinago delicata WR|3



[167 Yellow-throated Vireo](#)

Vireo flavifrons WR|2



[160 Swallow-tailed Kite](#)

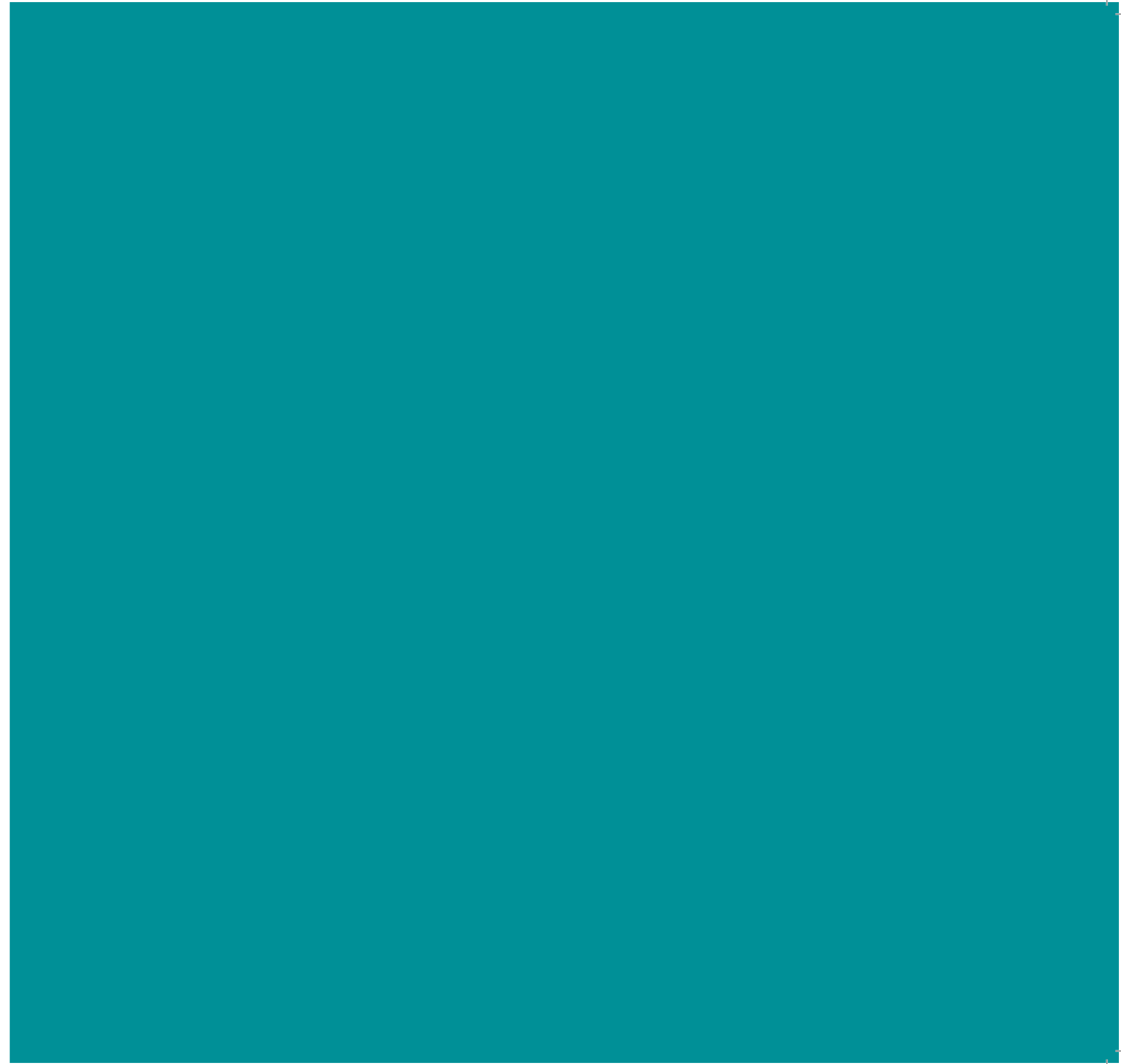
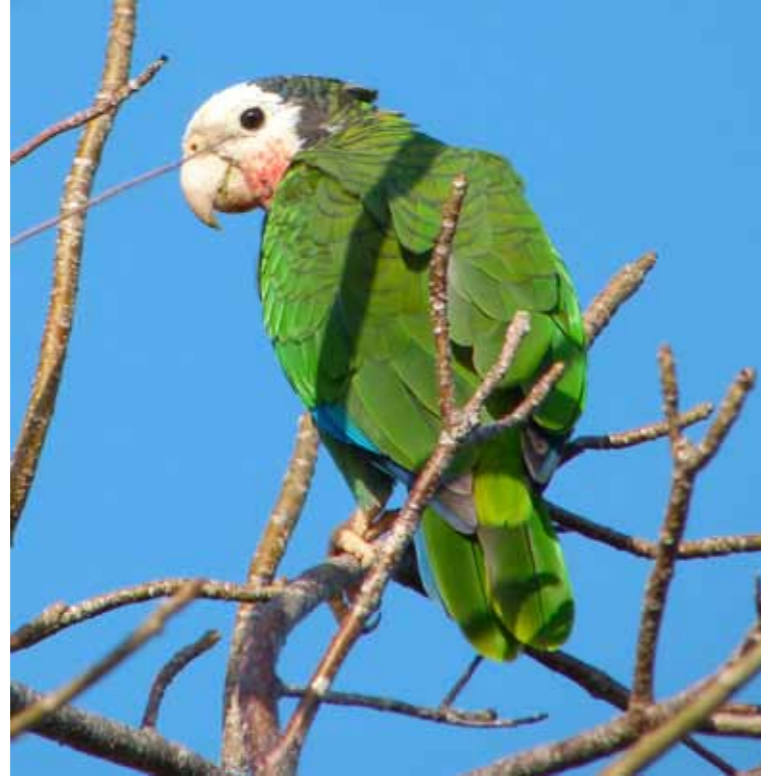
Elanoides forficatus TR|4



[163 White-rumped Sandpiper](#)

Calidris fuscicollis TR|3







## CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF ABACO

Tony White and Woody Bracey

This checklist includes all the birds found in the Abacos since 1950. Specifically the area covered by this checklist includes Great and Little Abaco, Moores Island, Gorda Cay, the cays east of Great Abaco (e.g. Man-o-War Cay, Elbow Cay, Great Guana Cay, and Green Turtle Cay), cays stretching north and west of Abaco to Walker's Cay, and off shore waters within 20 miles of land.

The common and scientific names of the birds and the sequence in which they are listed follow the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds, 7th Edition and supplements thereto. This may cause some confusion, as the "official" common names of some species are different from names often used in the Bahamas. For example we list the approved species name Cuban Parrot rather than the local names Bahama or Abaco Parrot. The sequence of bird families and species has also changed and many older field guides will use older sequences. We anticipate that new field guides will follow the latest sequence.

The entry for each species contains a letter or letters showing the status of the species and a number showing the species' abundance or rarity on Abaco. For example the notation WR 4 indicates that the species is a winter resident but only occurs irregularly. The status codes are defined as follows:

PR	Permanent resident, present year round
SR	Summer resident, present mid-May to July or August
TR	Transient, migrates through Abaco but does not normally stay for a full season
WR	Winter Resident, present December to February
B	Breeds on Abaco or its associated cays
H	Hypothetical, credibly reported but further confirmation needed
I	Introduced species, not indigenous to the Bahamas or the New World
V	Vagrant, outside normal range, fewer than five records for Abaco
X	Extirpated – no longer found on Abaco

The numbers 1–6 that follow the letters are the American Birding Association Birding Codes modified to fit the abundance of the species on Abaco. The codes are:

1	Common (widespread and numerous)
2	Uncommon (confined range and locally numerous)
3	Rare (rare non-breeding visitors and very local breeding residents)
4	Casual (reported irregularly)
5	Accidental (outside normal range, fewer than five records)
6	Cannot be found at the present time, either extinct or extirpated.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS</b>	<b>ANATIDAE</b>	
West Indian Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	PR B 4
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	WR 5
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	WR 3
Ross's Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	WR 5
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	WR 4
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	V (I?) 4
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	WR 4
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	WR 3
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	WR 1
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	WR 4
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	PR B 1
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WR 3
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	WR 2
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	WR 4
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	WR 3
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	WR 3
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	H 5
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	V 5
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	WR 4
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	WR 4
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	WR 4
<b>NEW WORLD QUAIL</b>	<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>	
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	I PR B 2
<b>GREBES</b>	<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	PR B 2
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	PR B? 3
<b>FLAMINGOS</b>	<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>	
American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	V 4
<b>ALBATROSSES</b>	<b>DIOMEDEIDAE</b>	
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	V 5
<b>SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS</b>	<b>PROCELLARIIDAE</b>	
Herald Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	H 5
Black-capped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	TR 4
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	TR 4
Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	TR 4
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	TR 4
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	V 5
Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	PR B 1
<b>STORM-PETRELS</b>	<b>HYDROBATIDAE</b>	
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	TR 4
Leach's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	TR 4
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	TR 4
<b>TROPICBIRDS</b>	<b>PHAETHONTIDAE</b>	
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	SR B 2

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>	<b>FREGATIDAE</b>	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	PR B 1
<b>BOOBIES AND GANNETS</b>	<b>SULIDAE</b>	
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	SR 3
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	WR 3
<b>CORMORANTS</b>	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	SR 3
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	PR B 1
<b>DARTERS</b>	<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	V 5
<b>PELICANS</b>	<b>PELECANIDAE</b>	
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	V 4
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	PR B 2
<b>BITTERNS AND HERONS</b>	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	WR 4
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	PR B 3
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	WR 1
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	WR B 1
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	WR 3
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	PR B 1
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	PR B 1
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	PR B 1
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	PR B 2
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	PR B 1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	PR B 3
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	PR B 2
<b>IBISES AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>	
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	WR 4
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	WR 3
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	V 4
<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	PR B 1
<b>OSPREY</b>	<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	PR B 2
<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	TR 4
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	V 4
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	WR 3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	WR 4
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	V 5
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	PR B 1
<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS</b>	<b>RALLIDAE</b>	
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	H 5
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	PR B 2
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limcola</i>	WR 4



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	WR 2
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio matinus</i>	WR 4
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	PR B 1
American Coot	<i>Fulca americana</i>	PR B 1
Caribbean Coot	<i>Fulca caribaea</i>	PR B? 4
<b>LIMPKINS</b>	<b>ARAMIDAE</b>	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	PR B 2
<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>	
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	PR B 3
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	WR 4
<b>OYSTERCATCHERS</b>	<b>HAEMATOPODIDAE</b>	
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	PR B 2
<b>LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS</b>	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	WR 1
American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	TR 4
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	PR B 2
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	WR 2
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	WR 3
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	WR 2
<b>SANDPIPERS AND PHALAROPES</b>	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	WR 1
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	WR 2
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	WR 2
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	PR B 2
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	WR 3
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	TR 4
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	TR 4
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	V 5
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	V 5
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	PR 2
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	WR 3
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	WR 1
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	WR 2
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	WR 2
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	TR 3
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	V 5
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	TR 3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	TR 2
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	TR 2
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	TR 3
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	WR 1
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	WR 4
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	WR 3
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	V 4

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>SKUAS AND JAEGER</b>	<b>STERCORARIIDAE</b>	
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	TR 3
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	TR 4
<b>GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS</b>	<b>LARIDAE</b>	
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	V 4
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	WR 4
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	V 4
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	PR B 1
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	WR 1
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	WR 2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	WR 2
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	WR 4
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	SR B 3
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	SR B 2
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	SR B 2
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	SR B 1
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	SR 3
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	TR 4
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	TR 4
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	SR B 2
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	TR 3
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	V 4
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	WR 4
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	PR 1
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	SR 4
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	WR 4
<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	I PR B 3
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	PR B 1
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	I PR B 1
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	PR B 3
Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	PR B 3
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	PR B 2
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	PR B 1
Key West QuailDove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	PR B 3
<b>CUCKOOS AND ANIS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	PR 3
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	PR B 3
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	PR B 1
<b>BARN OWLS</b>	<b>TYTONIDAE</b>	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	PR B 3
<b>TYPICAL OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>	
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	V 4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	V 5

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>GOATSUCKERS</b>	<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	TR 4
Antillean Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles gundlachi</i>	SR 1
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	PR B 2
<b>SWIFTS</b>	<b>APODIDAE</b>	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	TR 4
<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>	<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>	
Bahama Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox evelynae</i>	PR B 3
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	V 4
Cuban Emerald	<i>Chlorostibon ricordii</i>	PR B 1
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>	<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	WR 1
<b>WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>PICIDAE</b>	
West Indian Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes superciliosus</i>	PR B 2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	WR 2
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	PR B 1
<b>FALCONS AND CARACAS</b>	<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	PR B 1
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	WR 2
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	WR 3
<b>PARAKEETS AND PARROTS</b>	<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>	
Cuban Parrot	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	PR B 2
<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>	<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	TR 4
Cuban Pewee	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	PR B 1
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	V 5
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	TR 4
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	WR 3
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	WR 4
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	V 4
La Sagra's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	PR B 1
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	TR 4
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	TR 4
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	SR B 1
Loggerhead Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	PR B 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	V 4
<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>	
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	WR 3
Thick-billed Vireo	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	PR B 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	WR 3
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	TR 4
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	TR 4
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	TR 3
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	TR 3
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	SR B 1

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>JAYS AND CROWS</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>	
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	V 4
<b>SWALLOWS</b>	<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	TR 4
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	TR 2
Bahama Swallow	<i>Tachycineta cyanooviridis</i>	PR B 1
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	TR 4
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	TR 4
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	TR 4
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	TR 2
<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	WR 4
<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliopetra caerulea</i>	PR B 1
<b>KINGLETS</b>	<b>REGULIDAE</b>	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	WR 4
<b>THRUSHES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>	
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	TR 4
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	TR 4
Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	H 4
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	TR 3
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	WR 4
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	TR 5
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	WR 4
Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	PR B 1
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	WR 1
Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachi</i>	PR B 3
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	PR B 1
<b>STARLINGS</b>	<b>STURNIDAE</b>	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	I PR B 3
<b>PIPITS</b>	<b>MOTACILLIDAE</b>	
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	WR 4
<b>WAXWINGS</b>	<b>BOMBYCILLIDAE</b>	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	WR 4
<b>WOOD-WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	WR 1
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	WR 2
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	WR 3
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	WR 1
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	WR 3
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	WR 2
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	TR 3
Swainson's Warbler	<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>	WR 4
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	TR 4



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	TR 4
Nashville Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	WR 4
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporonis agilis</i>	TR 4
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	TR 4
Bahama Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis rostrata</i>	PR B 1
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	WR 1
Hooded Warbler	<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	WR 3
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	WR 1
Kirtland's Warbler	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	WR 4
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	WR 1
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	WR 1
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	WR 3
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	TR 4
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	TR 4
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	PR B 1
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	TR 4
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	TR 3
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	WR 2
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	WR 1
Olive-capped Warbler	<i>Setophaga pityophila</i>	PR B 1
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	PR B 1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	WR 2
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	WR 1
Bahama Warbler	<i>Setophaga flavescens</i>	PR B 1
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	WR 1
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	WR 3
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	TR 4
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	TR 4
<b>BANANAQUITS</b>	<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>	
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	PR B 1
<b>TANAGERS</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>	
Western Spindalis	<i>Spindalis zena</i>	PR B 1
<b>EMBERIZIDS</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	
Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>	PR B 1
Greater Antillean Bullfinch	<i>Loxigilla violacea</i>	PR B 2
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	WR 4
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	WR 4
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	V 5
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	WR 4
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus saviannarum</i>	WR 3
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	WR 3
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	WR 4

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
<b>PIRANGA TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	WR 3
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	TR 4
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	TR 3
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	TR 3
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	WR 2
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	WR 3
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	TR 4
<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>	<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	TR 2
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	PR B 1
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	V 4
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	SR 4
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	TR 4
Bahama Oriole	<i>Icterus northropi</i>	X 5
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	TR 4
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	WR 3
<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	I PR B 1
<b>EXOTICS SEEN ON ABACO</b>		
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	
Common Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	
Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	

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Bahamas National Trust  
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Birds of the Bahamas  
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Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Cornell University  
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eBird (Cornell Lab)  
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