



## JAMAICA BIRDING TOUR: ISLAND ENDEMIC IN THE HEART OF THE CARIBBEAN

22 - 28 MARCH 2025

By Fraser Bell



*Red-billed Streamertail* was our bird of the trip. They are iconic, charismatic, and really great to watch as they jostle one another at flowers and feeders.

## Overview

This birding tour of Jamaica began in Kingston on 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2025, and concluded there on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025. The tour focus was to see all 28 of the country's currently recognized and extant endemic bird species (which we did), key migrants, and a number of Caribbean specials found only in the Caribbean, southern Florida, or Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. We also enjoyed close encounters with **White-tailed Tropicbird**, endemic reptiles, and found a few rare migrants!

The tour began with birding at some coastal wetlands between the airport and our hotel in Kingston, before we checked in for the night. The following day we visited the dry, cactus scrub of Hellshire Hills and then the Greater Portmore Sewage Ponds, before turning our attention to Jamaica's 28 endemic bird species. After lunch, we explored Kingston's Hope Botanical Gardens for a great introduction to some of the island's more common endemics, before heading up into the beautiful Blue Mountains. We checked in for a two-night stay at Silver Hill Gap and spent a full day birding the excellent sites in the area, such as Hardwar Gap. Coming down from the mountains, we headed north to the coast, then east, first stopping at the Spanish River Bridge to look for waterbirds, before arriving at our peaceful accommodation in San San, in northeastern Jamaica. We had two days based in this area, travelling as far south as Happy Grove, and birding the famous Ecclesdown Road, along with more local sites such as San San Police Station Road and Sherwood Forest. After an early departure for Kingston, we dropped some of the group at the airport before ending the tour with some final birding around Port Royal.



*Watching **White-tailed Tropicbird** near their nesting cliffs in eastern Jamaica is a mesmerizing experience not easily forgotten.*

We recorded 125 bird species on this Jamaica birdwatching tour. A major highlight was seeing all 28 of Jamaica's extant endemic bird species, including **Red-billed** and **Black-billed Streamertails**, **Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo**, **Crested Quail-Dove**, **Jamaican Owl**, **Jamaican Tody**, **Black-billed Amazon**, **Jamaican Becard**, **Blue Mountain Vireo**, **Jamaican Spindalis**, **Jamaican Blackbird**, **Arrowhead Warbler**, and **Yellow-shouldered Grassquit**. We also enjoyed finding a number of Caribbean specialties, such as **Caribbean Dove**, **Vervain Hummingbird**, **Greater Antillean Elaenia**, and **Bahama Mockingbird**. In addition, we encountered many migratory species wintering on the island, and found a few vagrants which are rarely recorded in Jamaica, such as **American Golden Plover**, **Ring-billed Gull**, and **Prothonotary Warbler**.

In addition to the exceptional birding, we encountered an exciting variety of reptiles during the tour, including **American Crocodiles**, the near-endemic **Croaking Lizard**, and four endemic Anoles such as the **Jamaican Giant** and **Stripefoot Anoles**.



*The **Jamaican Tody**, or 'Rasta Bird', is a beautiful species that reflects the charm of birding in the Caribbean.*

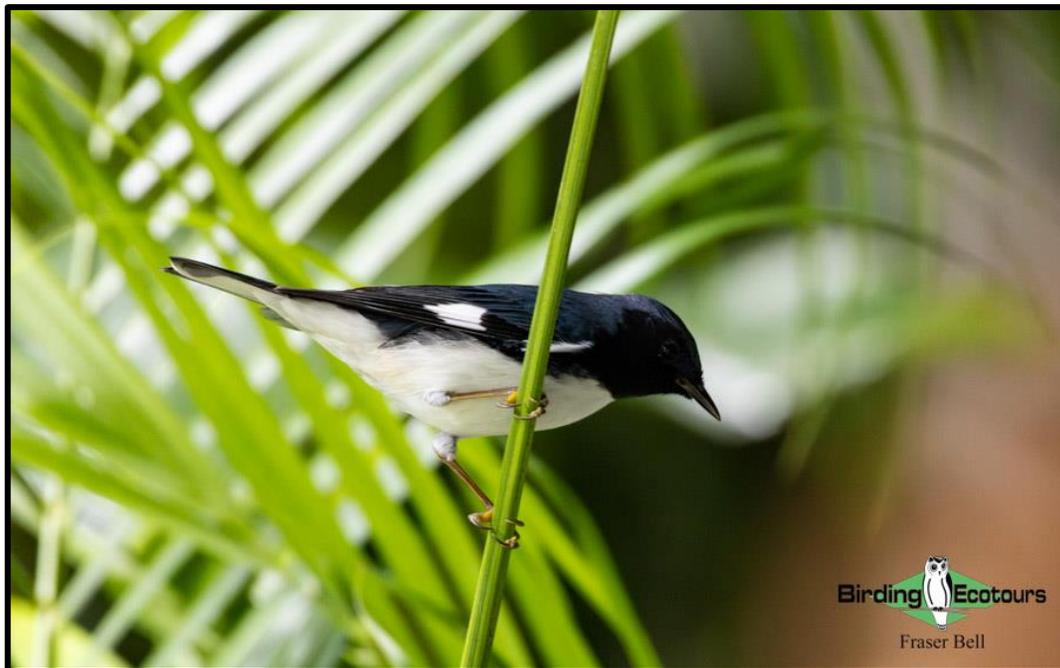
Bird and animal lists for this Jamaica birding tour follow the report and you can also view the [eBird trip report here](#), where you can see more bird photos.

## Detailed Report

### Day 1, 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2025. Arrival in Jamaica

The group met at Norman Manley International Airport in Kingston in the early afternoon, and despite the hot, windy conditions, we decided to get the birding underway. We visited a stretch of coastline just east of the airport, where we watched **Royal Terns**, **Cabot's Terns**, **Laughing Gulls**, and **Brown Pelicans** loafing just offshore. One of the **Royal Terns** had been color banded as a juvenile in Virginia, United States, in June 2024, and now wintering in Jamaica. **Royal Terns** are particularly interesting, as some individuals stay near their breeding areas year-round, while others, like this one, migrate south for the winter.

Continuing our birding, we visited a flooded ditch that turned out to be a hotspot for waterbirds. Here we saw a large group of **Black-necked Stilts**, along with **Glossy Ibis**, **Grey Plover**, **Killdeer**, **Lesser Yellowlegs**, **Least Sandpiper**, **Ruddy Turnstones**, and **Sanderlings**, as well as herons like **Tricolored**, and **Little Blue Herons**, and both **Snowy** and **Western Cattle Egrets**. Among the familiar **Mourning Doves**, we picked out our first **Zenaida Doves** - a subtly beautiful Caribbean specialty. Surprisingly, the rarest sighting of the day came in the form of a group of **Eurasian Collared Doves**, an introduced species slowly spreading across Jamaica. After check in, the group chatted about the exciting week ahead and our many endemic targets over a delicious dinner.

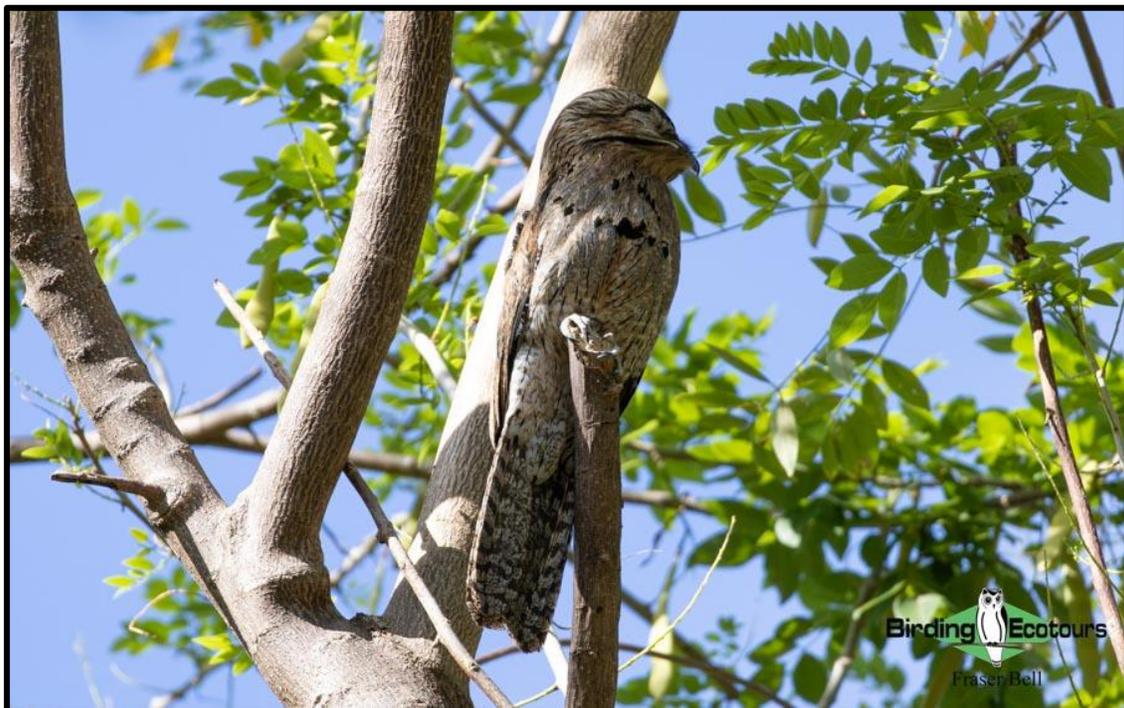


*Jamaica is a great place to see migratory wood warblers in their beautiful spring plumage. This male **Black-throated Blue Warbler** was one of fifteen warbler species we saw on our tour.*

**Day 2, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2025. Birding Kingston and the Hellshire Hills**

After sampling tasty Jamaican dishes at breakfast, we checked out and headed west through Kingston towards the arid dry scrub of the Hellshire Hills. It was a long, hot morning, but a rewarding one! Our first new additions, spotted at some wetlands on entering the area, were a flock of **Cave Swallows**, a pair of **Blue-winged Teals**, and **Semipalmated** and **Wilson's Plovers** feeding along the beachline. Not long after, we found our first endemic, the **Yellow-shouldered Grassquit**. Initially elusive, everyone eventually had good scope views of this neat little endemic. We then moved on to the cactus scrub of the Hellshire Hills, a striking landscape set against the backdrop of the turquoise Caribbean Sea. We picked up our main targets quickly, with the near-endemic **Stolid Flycatcher**, **Bahama Mockingbird**, and **Vervain Hummingbird** all seen well, and also enjoyed watching a **Reddish Egret** performing its distinctive, frantic feeding dance. We came across several of the endemic *Melocactus caroli-linnaei* scattered among the rocks and scrub, an interesting feature of this unique habitat.

Leaving the Hellshire Hills, we arrived at the Greater Portmore Sewage Ponds in the late morning. Despite the heat and a digger working in the reeds, we did well here. Among the abundant herons, we added **Purple Gallinule**, **Northern Jacana**, **Least Grebe**, and a trio of introduced songbirds; **Scaly-breasted** and **Chestnut Munias**, along with a large flock of **Yellow-crowned Bishops**. Although there were no waterfowl or wading birds present, we did see **American Crocodile**, and a **Least Bittern**, which was flushed by the digger and flapped awkwardly over a pool before disappearing into some distant reeds.



*Camouflaged Northern Potoo are easily found at their day roosts in Jamaica.*

After a feast of Jamaican curries for lunch and a chance to cool off, we visited Kingston's Hope Gardens. Here we had good views of three parrot species; **Yellow-billed Amazons**, and **Olive-throated**, and **Rose-ringed Parakeets**. We saw our first wintering New World warblers, with **American Redstarts**, **Northern Parulas**, and **Prairie, Black-throated Blue**, and **Cape May Warblers** all seen well. An adult **Cape May Warbler** showed brilliantly, and we all enjoyed watching it drink nectar from flowering trees. A trio of roosting **Northern Potoos** were unsurprisingly group favorites, as were several pairs of **Jamaican Woodpeckers** and a very showy **Red-billed Streamertail**. The Streamertail is such an iconic hummingbird, and satisfyingly abundant throughout much of Jamaica. After the gardens, we headed up into the heights of the Blue Mountains, enjoying the stunning landscape as we climbed to Starlight Chalet, nestled in the Silver Hill Gap. We finished this busy, bird-filled day with some tasty Jamaican jerk food while listening to reggae.



*The nana subspecies of **Olive-throated Parakeet** in Jamaica is a good candidate for a potential future split, with some authorities already recognizing it as the 'Jamaican Parakeet'.*

### **Day 3, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2025. Birding the Blue Mountains National Park**

We started the day at first light, fueled by Blue Mountain coffee, and headed down into the Silver Hill Gap to target one of Jamaica's most elusive endemics. Our first new bird was the gorgeous **Jamaican Tody**, or 'rasta bird' as it's known locally. This charismatic little gem, from a family endemic to the Greater Antilles, is always great fun to watch. We also saw the aptly named **Orangequit**, **Jamaican Euphonia**, and three of the four endemic flycatchers; **Jamaican Elaenia**, **Jamaican Pewee**, and **Rufous-tailed Flycatcher**. Seeing an endemic **Arrowhead Warbler** alongside the much more familiar **Black-and-white Warbler** was interesting, as it gave everyone a chance to appreciate how different these two species are. Our main target, though, was the shy

**Crested Quail-Dove** and, just as we considered moving on, one flew onto the road nearby and waddled around, letting us admire its subtle crest and glossy plumage. We followed as it dropped down the bank and joined a second bird, and watched them feeding quietly in the leaf litter.



*We saw two endemic **Crested Quail-Doves** up close on our first morning in the Blue Mountains.*

After a relaxed breakfast, we headed back out, this time bound for the Hardwar Gap area. Each stop produced excellent views of a new Jamaican endemic, including **Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo**, a pair of **Blue Mountain Vireos**, and small groups of **Jamaican Vireos**, **White-eyed Thrushes**, bright **Jamaican Spindalis**, and a few rare **Jamaican Blackbirds**. We especially enjoyed watching the **Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo** as it bounced through branches in the understory. We also improved views of both **Jamaican Oriole** and **Sad Flycatcher**, two fairly common species we had only glimpsed before, and added **White-collared Swift** and **Greater Antillean Bullfinch** to our trip list. After lunch at one of the many excellent Blue Mountain cafés, we continued birding while making our way back to our lodge in the Silver Hills.

We scored our two final Blue Mountains targets with walk-away views of a **Rufous-throated Solitaire** guarding a fruit-laden tree, followed by a **Greater Antillean Elaenia** in the canopy. The Elaenia is a tough species to see, being an unobtrusive canopy species. It is only found on Jamaica or Hispaniola, but with the nominate Jamaican subspecies being a potential future split, we were pleased to connect with one. We returned to the lodge for some downtime, and while our evening attempt for Jamaican Owl didn't deliver, the fun atmosphere at the lodge and great Jamaican food made up for it.



*This showy **Rufous-throated Solitaire** was a group favorite. It was beautiful to hear their haunting calls during our time in the Blue Mountains.*

#### **Day 4, 25<sup>th</sup> March 2025. Birding the Blue Mountains and transfer to Port Antonio**

Given we were based in ideal birding habitat, we chose to stay local and bird near the lodge. After our daily dose of Blue Mountain coffee, we walked the quiet mountain roads, improving views of several endemics we'd seen earlier in the trip, including **Yellow-shouldered Grassquit** and **Jamaican Blackbird**. The highlight was finally catching up with a pair of **Jamaican Lizard Cuckoos**. The birds gave excellent views as they moved through the low trees around us, gliding between branches, running and hopping along limbs, occasionally fanning their tails, and exchanging their low rattling calls. We also added **Black-whiskered Vireo**, **Shiny Cowbird**, **Palm Warbler**, and **Common Yellowthroat** to our trip list.

We left after breakfast, heading for Port Antonio in the northeast. We first stopped to get some locally grown coffee, which turned out to be a productive stop for birding as we had close views of the minuscule **Vervain Hummingbird**, and much better looks at **Greater Antillean Elaenia** than the day before. Once at the coast, we continued east but paused at Spanish River Bridge. While birding here isn't the most relaxing, being right next to a main road, it was a worthwhile stop and we added **Belted Kingfisher**, **Pied-billed Grebe**, **Barn Swallow**, and **Black-crowned and Yellow-crowned Night Herons**. The highlight was a mixed flock of six neotropical warbler species, including our only **Magnolia Warbler** of the trip and two **Prothonotary Warblers** – vagrants to Jamaica, so it was quite a buzz finding this pair! We continued on and arrived at Goblin Hill Villas in San San, which, with its extensive grounds and warm hospitality, was a fantastic place to end the day. Here three species of endemic Anole lizards were common, with the **Stripefoot Anoles** always present around the restaurant, and joined at night by the very loud near-endemic **Croaking Lizard** (actually a large gecko!).



*Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo is a brilliant bird and always entertaining to watch.*

### Day 5, 26<sup>th</sup> March 2025. Birding the Ecclesdown Road

We left our villas while it was still dark and drove east, then south along the Caribbean coast. As soon as we arrived at Hector's River, we spotted our target **White-tailed Tropicbirds** whirling across the bay and chasing one another. They breed in the cliffs here, and we enjoyed watching them swoop past at close range while eating our packed breakfast. It was a real treat to see such stunning birds so well.

We then drove to bird the infamous Ecclesdown Road. We found one of our remaining endemic targets straight away, as a pair of **Black-billed Amazons** flew in right beside us and stayed long enough to give everyone a chance to see the differences between these and the more common **Yellow-billed Amazon**. We also added two stunning endemic hummingbirds to our trip list, finally seeing **Jamaican Mango** well, along with our first of many **Black-billed Streamertails**. Continuing along the road, we encountered our first **Jamaican Becard**, a very vocal female which the whole group could enjoy. While we had been hearing the odd vocalizations from **Jamaican Crows** throughout the morning, after a few hours of trying for them, we finally spotted a pair in a valley below us. That was cause for celebration, as it marked our penultimate Jamaican endemic with just the Owl remaining! We finished at Ecclesdown by finding a mixed warbler flock, which included a **Worm-eating Warbler**, and then improved our views of **Arrowhead Warbler** and the sweet **Jamaican Tody**.



*Rufous-tailed Flycatcher* are Jamaica's largest and most distinctive endemic flycatcher.



While we saw many **Ring-tailed Pigeon** flocks in flight during the tour, it was satisfying to find a small group in a roadside tree so everyone could see their diagnostic features, such as the subtle ring-tail.

Our Ital (a plant-based diet associated with the Rastafari movement) lunch worked a treat and, given our morning's success, we had the afternoon to relax or enjoy the extensive grounds around our villas, where both **Jamaican Mango** and **Black-billed Streamertail** visit feeders. That evening, we completed our quest to see the Jamaican endemics by finding a pair of **Jamaican Owls**. We saw both adults and also heard a chick calling in response to the adults' lion-like roars.

### Day 6, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2025. Birding Portland Parish

Our destination was a road that winds through lowland rainforest, close to our accommodation, where we hoped to encounter two dove species. We heard **Caribbean Doves** calling regularly throughout the morning but only managed very brief, in-flight views. We fared better with **Ruddy Quail-Dove**, and although sightings were short, most of the group saw one of three birds that flushed from the forest or path. After a heavy rain shower set in, we headed back to our accommodation for a well-timed breakfast before returning to the forest later in the morning. Bird activity picked up again, and the highlight was a vocal **Mangrove Cuckoo**, which showed well and gave close, prolonged views. We also had repeat looks at many of the endemics we had become familiar with over the past week, including **Jamaican Woodpecker**, **Yellow-billed Amazon**, **Jamaican Spindalis**, **Arrowhead Warbler**, **Yellow-shouldered Grassquit**, and three very vocal **Jamaican Becards**, including, finally, a glossy black male.



*Yellow-billed Amazon are one of the more common of Jamaica's endemics.*

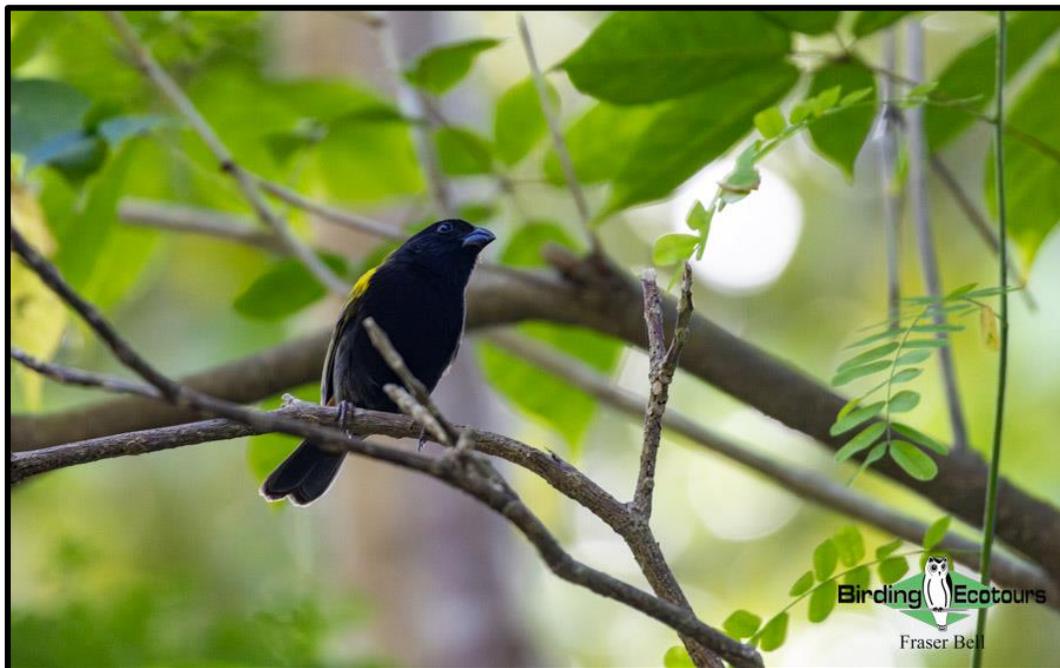
Lunch was either Ital or the famous Jamaican Boston Jerk Chicken (where jerk chicken originated!), after which we visited another local site for one last chance at our final tour target. We hadn't even parked before we saw it – a lovely plump **Caribbean Dove** waddling across the

road, which stayed long enough for everyone to get out and take pictures of this attractive dove with an oddly disjunct range. We then gave our attention to the large flocks of both **Black-billed** and **Yellow-billed Amazons**, **Olive-throated Parakeets**, and had our best looks at the endemic **Rufous-tailed Flycatcher**, as a small group foraged in a roadside tree. Satisfied with our efforts, we headed back to relax at our accommodation for the afternoon and enjoyed one final Jamaican dinner together. The charismatic **Red-billed Streamertail** was voted bird of the trip, fitting given its beauty and character.

### Day 7, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025. Departure from Kingston

We had an early start and departed Portland Parish, heading around the Blue Mountains to Kingston Airport. Most of the drive was through heavy rain, so we were lucky that it had cleared by the time we dropped some of the group at the airport. The rest of us continued to the nearby town of Port Royal for one last birding adventure. Port Royal, located at the end of the spit of land below Kingston, was once a pirate stronghold, still evident in the town's architecture. Here we birded the beaches, cactus scrub, and docks. We added **American White Ibis** and **Mangrove Warbler**, the latter part of a nice mixed warbler flock. Among the many **Laughing Gulls**, we had a stroke of luck and found the vagrant **Ring-billed Gull** that had been hanging around the area. Even better, we then found an **American Golden Plover**. This is a rare migrant to Jamaica, so it was a real thrill to come across it along a quiet shoreline just east of Port Royal.

With rain threatening again, we returned to our Kingston hotel where the group said our farewells. What a fantastic Jamaican birding adventure it had been, with a mega 125 species seen, and an amazing bunch of birders to experience it with.



*We connected with Yellow-shouldered Grassquit most days during the tour.*

### Bird List – Following IOC (Version 14.2/August 2024)

All species were seen, aside from the birds marked with (H) after the common name, which were ‘heard only’.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable. (Endemic) = Jamaican endemic birds.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)</b>	
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>
<b>Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)</b>	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>
Ring-tailed Pigeon (Endemic) - VU	<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Crested Quail-Dove (Endemic)	<i>Geotrygon versicolor</i>
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
Caribbean Dove	<i>Leptotila jamaicensis</i>
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>
Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo (Endemic)	<i>Coccyzus pluvialis</i>
Jamaican Lizard Cuckoo (Endemic)	<i>Coccyzus vetula</i>
<b>Potoos (Nyctibiidae)</b>	
Northern Potoo	<i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i>
<b>Swifts (Apodidae)</b>	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Antillean Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>
<b>Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Jamaican Mango (Endemic)	<i>Anthracothorax mango</i>
Vervain Hummingbird	<i>Mellisuga minima</i>
Red-billed Streamertail (Endemic)	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i>
Black-billed Streamertail (Endemic)	<i>Trochilus scitulus</i>
<b>Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
<b>Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
<b>Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)</b>	
Grey Plover – VU	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Wilson's Plover	<i>Anarhynchus wilsonia</i>
<b>Jacanas (Jacanidae)</b>	
Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>
<b>Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs – VU	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Cabot's Tern	<i>Thalasseus acuflavidus</i>
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Tropicbirds (Phaethontidae)</b>	
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>
<b>Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)</b>	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
<b>Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
<b>Hérons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
Least Bittern	<i>Botaurus exilis</i>
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Tricoloured Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
<b>Pelicans (Pelecanidae)</b>	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
<b>New World Vultures (Cathartidae)</b>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
<b>Osprey (Pandionidae)</b>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
<b>Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)</b>	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
Jamaican Owl (Endemic)	<i>Asio grammicus</i>
<b>Todies (Todidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Jamaican Tody (Endemic)	<i>Todus todus</i>
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
<b>Woodpeckers (Picidae)</b>	
Jamaican Woodpecker (Endemic)	<i>Melanerpes radiolatus</i>
<b>Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)</b>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
<b>New World and African Parrots (Psittacidae)</b>	
Black-billed Amazon (Endemic) - EN	<i>Amazona agilis</i>
Yellow-billed Amazon (Endemic) - VU	<i>Amazona collaria</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>
Olive-throated Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula nana</i>
<b>Tityras and Allies (Tityridae)</b>	
Jamaican Becard (Endemic)	<i>Pachyramphus niger</i>
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)</b>	
Jamaican Elaenia (Endemic)	<i>Myiopagis cotta</i>
Greater Antillean Elaenia	<i>Elaenia fallax</i>
Jamaican Pewee (Endemic)	<i>Contopus pallidus</i>
Sad Flycatcher (Endemic)	<i>Myiarchus barbirostris</i>
Rufous-tailed Flycatcher (Endemic)	<i>Myiarchus validus</i>
Stolid Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus stolidus</i>
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>
Loggerhead Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>
<b>Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)</b>	
Blue Mountain Vireo (Endemic)	<i>Vireo osburni</i>
Jamaican Vireo (Endemic)	<i>Vireo modestus</i>
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>
<b>Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)</b>	
Jamaican Crow (Endemic)	<i>Corvus jamaicensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Swallows (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>
<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)</b>	
Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
<b>Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)</b>	
Rufous-throated Solitaire	<i>Myadestes genibarbis</i>
White-chinned Thrush (Endemic)	<i>Turdus aurantius</i>
White-eyed Thrush (Endemic)	<i>Turdus jamaicensis</i>
<b>Weavers and Allies (Ploceidae)</b>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>
<b>Waxbills and Allies (Estrildidae)</b>	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)</b>	
Jamaican Euphonia (Endemic)	<i>Euphonia jamaica</i>
<b>Spindalises (Spindalidae)</b>	
Jamaican Spindalis (Endemic)	<i>Spindalis nigricephala</i>
<b>Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)</b>	
Jamaican Oriole	<i>Icterus leucopteryx</i>
Jamaican Blackbird (Endemic) - EN	<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>
<b>New World Warblers (Parulidae)</b>	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Arrowhead Warbler (Endemic)	<i>Setophaga pharetra</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>
Mangrove Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>
<b>Tanagers and Allies (Thraupidae)</b>	
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>
Orangequit (Endemic)	<i>Euneornis campestris</i>
Greater Antillean Bullfinch	<i>Melopyrrha violacea</i>
Yellow-shouldered Grassquit (Endemic)	<i>Loxipasser anoxanthus</i>
Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Melanospiza bicolor</i>
<b>Total seen</b>	<b>125</b>

**Other Wildlife – Following the IUCN Red List**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Mongoose (Herpestidae)</b>	
Indian Brown Mongoose	<i>Urva auropunctata</i>
<b>Crocodiles (Crocodylidae)</b>	
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>
<b>Anoles (Anolidae)</b>	
Stripefoot Anole (Endemic)	<i>Anolis lineatopus</i>
Jamaican Giant Anole (Endemic)	<i>Anolis garmani</i>
Graham's Anole (Endemic)	<i>Anolis grahami</i>
Jamaican Twig Anole (Endemic)	<i>Anolis valencienni</i>
<b>Dwarf Geckos (Sphaerodactylidae)</b>	
Croaking Lizard	<i>Aristelliger praesignis</i>
<b>True Toads (Bufonidae)</b>	
South American Cane Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>