

Documenting the Occurrence of Human-Introduced Bird Species of Non-Native Origin in the United States and its Territories

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Tuesday, March 08, 2005

Family	Species	Native Distribution	Evidence of Occurrence in the United States	Substantial Evidence of Natural Occurrence in AOU Check-list Area?	Substantial Evidence of Natural Occurrence in USA?	Substantial Evidence of Human-Assisted Occurrence in USA?
Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i> , Mandarin Duck	Eastern Asia (M&S 1993:16).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "An introduced population of this Eurasian species may be established as a breeding species in Sonoma County, California. The first nest was recorded in 1972, and by the mid-1980s, the population had grown to several hundred (Shurtleff and Savage 1996). Reports from elsewhere are regarded as escapees from captivity" (p.690). USA: (a) Common in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44-45). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> , Egyptian Goose	Africa (M&S 1993:15).	AOU (1998): No evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Escapes; widely kept in private and public collections. Owre (1973) includes this species, without details, in a list of 'exotic birds which have been found free in southern Florida.' Two nests were found near St. Petersburg, 17 May 1985, S. Patton et al. (Paul 1985). The species was reported, Hillsborough Co., late 1980s (B. Pranty in litt.). Robertson & Woolfenden (1992) reported it from Dade, Monroe, Pinellas, & Hillsborough cos. 'since 1960s,' possibly having been introduced by the FGFWFC" (S&A 1994:103-104). USA: (a) Common in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Anas hottentota</i> , Hottentot Teal	Africa & Madagascar (M&S 1993:18).	AOU (1998): No evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Probable escape. G. Hunter (in Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported 1 shot during 1989 hunting season, Palm Beach Co." (S&A 1994:115).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Anas luzonica</i> , Philippine Duck	Philippines (M&S 1993:16).	AOU (1998): No evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area.	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Anser anser</i> , Graylag Goose	Northern & central Eurasia; wintering to northern Africa & southern Asia (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "An individual of this widespread Eurasian species captured on the Housatonic River near Lenox, Massachusetts, 2 December 1932, was considered later to be a domestic bird (Snyder 1957). More recent reports, mostly in the eastern United States, are thought also to pertain to <u>escapes</u> from captivity; a report from Attu (1987, Amer. Birds 41: 476) pertains to <i>Anser fabalis</i> [Bean Goose] (1988, Amer. Birds 42: 121)" (p.680). Florida: "Probable escapes; possibly established locally. Apparently all observations pertain to the domestic form. Reported by <i>FBBA</i> surveyors in Suwannee & Lake cos., breeding in Pasco, Sumter, & Dade cos., late 1980s to 1991 (B. Pranty, <i>in litt.</i>)" (S&A 1994:99). USA: "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i> , Domestic Goose	Cosmopolitan	AOU (1998): See above. Florida: See above. USA: (a) "The tame . . . geese living in barnyards and around city park ponds are mostly descended from the wild . . . Graylag Goose (native to Eurasia)" (Kaufman 2000:44). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Anser cygnoides</i> , Swan Goose	Eastern Eurasia (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Florida: "Probably introduced; birds observed here have been referred to the domestic form known as Chinese Domestic Goose. B. Pranty (<i>in litt.</i>) reported the species, lake, Co., and breeding, Pasco Co., late 1980s (C. W. Biggs & H. B. Kale II, eds., <i>Breeding Bird Atlas Newsletter</i> 8:2). Other reports, 1986-88, came from Dade & Pinellas cos. (Robertson & Woolfenden 1992)" (S&A 1994:99). USA: (a) Often kept in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Anser indicus</i> , Bar-headed Goose	Mountains of southern Asia, wintering to southern & southeast Asia (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "Individuals of this central Asian species reported from California, Saskatchewan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Quebec, Texas, and elsewhere in North America are probable <u>escapes</u> from captivity (Palmer 1976; for discussion see Lahrman 1994)" (p.680). USA: "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Branta ruficollis</i> , Red-breasted Goose	Western Siberia, wintering to western Europe & northern Africa (M&S 1993:15).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "This western Siberian species has been reported in North America between September and April from California (six reports, 1890s to 1969), Maine (1962), and Texas (1969-1970). It is widely kept by aviculturists, and these reports probably pertain to <u>escapes</u> from captivity (Palmer 1976)" (p.689).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Callonetta leucophrys</i> , Ringed Teal	Southern South America (M&S 1993:16).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Probable introduction; may be established. G. E. Woolfenden (<i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported the species, 1970s, from Hillsborough Co., near Busch Gardens, where a large exotic bird collection is housed. A female was reported, Wellington (Palm Beach Co.), in an impoundment with Wood Ducks, 25 May-4 June 1985, H. Langridge <i>et al.</i> (Kale 1985), Paul 1985). M. Maffei (<i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported " 200 or more , vicinity Loxahatchee NWR, Dec 1991," (emphasis added) indicating that perhaps a feral population has become established there" (S&A 1994:104). USA: Often kept in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i> , Maned Duck	Australia (M&S 1993:16).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Oahu in 1922" (Berger 1981:235).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i> , Coscoroba Swan	Southern South America (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Escape. 1, Jacksonville Naval Air Station, 17-31 May 1993, P. Powell, was not banded or pinioned. Its origin was not determined" (S&A 1994:704).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i> , Black Swan	Australia (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Florida: "Introduced and escapes. 'A strong flying' bird was observed near Flamingo, ENP, 12 Feb 1961 (HHS 1961a). Several prs. were released at lakes in Orlando, late 1980s, where they have bred (BHA, pers obs.). H. P. Langridge & G. E. Woolfenden (<i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported the species in Palm Beach, Hillsborough, & Polk cos., 1980s" (S&A 1994:98). USA: Common in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Cygnus melanocoryphus</i> , Black-necked Swan	Southern South America (M&S 1993:14).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Cygnus olor</i> , Mute swan	(a) " <i>Breeds</i> from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia and Russia southeast through central Europe to Asia Minor, and east to eastern Siberia and Ussuriland. <i>Winters</i> from the breeding range south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas and northern Africa, Japan, and the Seven Islands of Izu" (AOU 1998:62). (b) Northern and central Eurasia (M&S 1993:14).	ABA (2002): Listed as introduced (i.e. "deliberately released" or "escaped from captivity" and established) in the continental U.S. or Canada. AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in North America, with breeding recorded locally from southwestern British Columbia, southwestern Montana, southern Saskatchewan (formerly), northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, central and south-eastern New York, and southern New England (east to Cape Cod) south to central Missouri, central Illinois, northern Indiana, northwestern Ohio and Virginia, also in southern Alabama. Recorded after the breeding season from the breeding range and Maine south to the Ohio Valley. Some of these records, as well as numerous reports elsewhere in North America, pertain to local <i>escapes</i> from captivity" (p.62). Atlantic, Mississippi, & Pacific Flyways: established populations in Atlantic (12,940 birds), Mississippi (6,800 birds), & Pacific (200 birds) flyways are all derived from escapes or intentional releases (Nelson 1997, Atlantic Flyway Council 2003). Central Flyway: fewer than 100 captive or semi-captive birds, feral populations not known to be established (Nelson 1997). Other: known to have occurred—as wild feral birds, captive or semi-captive birds, or escapees—in at least 41 of 50 States, with evidence of breeding in 19 States, but only 14 States have populations of more than 200 birds (Nelson 1997).	No	No	Yes
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Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> , White-faced Whistling-Duck	(a) " <i>Resident</i> locally in Costa Rica (Guanacaste and the Gulf of Nicoya area, at least formerly) and irregularly in eastern Panama (eastern Panama province, wandering casually to the Canal area); locally through savanna regions of South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Curacao), Trinidad, and Guyana south to central Bolivia, northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil; in Africa south of the Sahara to Angola in the west and Natal in the east; and in Madagascar and the Comoro Islands. <i>Casual</i> in the Antilles (Cuba, the Dominican Republic on Hispaniola, and Barbados (AOU 1998:55). (b) Cosmopolitan throughout tropics (M&S 1993:13).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories (p.55). Florida: "Probable escape. D. Ford (<i>vide</i> B. Cooper <i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported the species, Broward Co., 1991" (S&A 1992:96).	Yes	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Neochen jubata</i> , Orinoco Goose	Amazonia (M&S 1994:15).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Escape. B. Pranty (<i>in litt.</i>) reported the species, Loxahatchee NWR (Palm Beach Co.), 1989" (S&A 1994:104).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Netta peposaca</i> , Rosy-billed Pochard	Southern South America (M&S 1994:18).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Introduced. The FGFWFC recommended a program to introduce this Pochard into Florida (Floyd 1971a) and wild-caught individuals were released, Paynes Prairie (Alachua Co.), ca. late 1960s or 1970. Apparently never established" (S&A 1994:122).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Netta rufina</i> , Red-crested Pochard	Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa & southern Asia (M&S 1993:18).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "The report of a specimen of this Eurasian species from Long Island Sound (1881) is unsatisfactory; the specimen cannot be located. Sight reports of individuals in Washington and in eastern North America almost certainly pertain to individuals <u>escaped</u> from captivity" (p.690). USA: Often kept in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Nettapus corromandelianus</i> , Cotton Pygmy-goose	Southern Asia to Australia (M&S 1993:16).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Anatidae	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> , Ruddy Shelduck	Southern Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:15).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "This Eurasian species has been reported as accidental in western Greenland. Reports from California, and in eastern North America from Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Quebec, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to Florida, probably pertain to <u>escapes</u> from captivity" (p.690). Florida: "In Nov & Dec 1978 this species of shelduck was seen repeatedly at the Crane Ranch east of Gainesville and photographed (FOSA no. 14). Although the bird bore no leg band and was strong of flight, it is best considered an escape. Other birds, undoubtedly escapes, have been reported from Dade, Hillsborough, & Glades cos. (Robertson & Woolfenden 1992)" (S&A 1994:104). USA: (a) Often kept in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44-45). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes

Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , Common Shelduck	Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa & southern & southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:15).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "This Eurasian species, known in Old World literature as the Shelduck and kept widely in captivity, has been reported from Quebec (Cap Saint-Ignace, 1982), Massachusetts (Ipswich Bay, 1921), and Delaware (Bombay Hook, 1970-1976); these reports likely pertain to <u>escaped</u> individuals. Several other reports of birds definitely known to have <u>escaped</u> have appeared in the literature" (p.690). USA: (a) Often kept in captivity, "escapees are sometimes seen wandering in the wild" (Kaufman 2000:44-45). (b) "brought into North America from other continents for zoos, farms, parks, and private collections," it "occasionally escape[s] from captivity" (NGS 2002:96-97).	No	No	Yes
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalis</i> , Great White Pelican	Southcentral Eurasia to Africa & southeastern Asia (M&S 1994:132).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> , Pink-backed Pelican	Africa & Madagascar (M&S 1993:132).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. California: Regarding an adult present at Southeast Farallon I. October 22-24, 2000, "Most CBRC members felt that this species was highly unlikely to reach North America on its own, and commentary from outside experts supported captive origin. Small numbers of Pink-backed Pelicans are kept in captivity in the U.S., The limited movements of this African species, and its questionable ability to cross a major ocean, weighted heavily against its natural occurrence" (McKee and Erickson 2000). Florida: Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes

Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i> , Red-legged Cormorant	Southwestern and southern South America (M&S 1993:128).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "There is a sight report of this species for Texas (Galveston, 28 December 1946; Oberholser 1974). Its normal range is the Pacific coast of South America, and an individual in eastern Texas (even if its identify were fully verified) would probably represent an <u>escape</u> from captivity, perhaps a ship-transported bird." (p.688).	No	No	Yes
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> , Oriental Darter	Southern Asia to Philippines (M&S 1993:127).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. California: A female reported in Imperial County--November 17, 1999, and June 19-July 13, 2000--was regarded as "an unlikely candidate for natural occurrence" and more likely an escape given that it "is kept in southern California zoos" (McKee and Erickson 2000).	No	No	Yes
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> , Eurasian Spoonbill	Palaearctic & southern Asia; wintering to central Africa (M&S 1993:132).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: (a) An individual that escaped from Busch Gardens in 1992 was subsequently seen in Hillsborough & Pinellas cos. (FFWCC 2004). (b) Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> , Sacred Ibis	Africa, Iraq, & Madagascar (M&S 1993:132).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: (a) An individual was reported in Palm Beach Co. in 2000 (FFWCC 2004) "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004). (b) Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> , Abdim's Stork	Subsaharan African region; wintering to southern Africa (M&S 1993:133).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: (a) Individuals reported in Collier, Lee, and Monroe cos. in 1999 (FFWCC 2004). (b) Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes

Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> , White Stork	Western & central Palearctic & southern Africa; wintering to southern Africa & southern Asia (M&S 1993:133).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: (a) "Probable <u>escape</u> . D. Ford (fide B. Cooper in Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported the species, Broward Co., 1991" (Stevenson and Anderson 1994). Florida: (a) "First report was of a bird observed and photographed, 16-17 Aug 1993, by Preston Toole, near Chipley (Washington Co.); the photo (to FLMNH) was sent to S. Nesbitt, FGFWFC, who identified the bird as this species. A second report came from the Avon Park Bombing Range (Highland Co.), 21 Sep 1993, by L. Riopelle. A third report from Pelican I. NWR (Indian River Co.), 18 Nov 1993, P. Trilaik (fide B. Pranty). These reports presumably refer to the same individual, the origin of which is unknown [but most likely human]" (S&A 1994:704). (b) Listed as an "exotic species" (i.e., "one that was <u>introduced</u> by human activity") (FFWCC 2004). (c) Listed as an "exotic" (i.e., "not native" but present "as a result of accidental or deliberate <u>release</u> by humans") (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> , Woolly-necked Stork	Africa & southern Asia to Philippines (M&S 1993:133).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: A free-flying bird observed in Dade Co. in May 1994 was determined to be 1 of 4 individuals of this species that escaped from an outdoor aviary at the Miami Metrozoo destroyed by Hurricane <i>Andrew</i> in August 1992 (Smith & Smith 1995).	No	No	Yes
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> , Black-necked Stork	Southern and southeastern Asia to Australia and New Guinea (M&S 1993:133).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "One was reported, Shark Valley (ENP), 'obviously escaped,' fall 1974, P. Sykes; observations through 1980 (Edscorn 1975a; Toops & Dilley 1986)" (S&A 1994:87).	No	No	Yes

Cathartidae	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> , King Vulture	(a) " <i>Resident</i> from Sinaloa (at least formerly), Guerrero, and Veracruz south through Middle America and South America west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay. <i>Casual</i> in Trinidad; a sight report for San Luis Potosi" (AOU 1998:53). (b) Middle America & South America (M&S 1993:133).	AOU (1998): " <u>Evidence</u> presented in support of former occurrence in Florida <u>is not convincing</u> (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992:184, <i>contra</i> Harper 1936)" (53). Florida: "Recent reports from Monroe (1957) and Orange (1988-89) cos. represent <u>escapes</u> (Foley & Foley 1958; 1989, FOS/FAS Bulletin 15 no. 2)" (S&A 1994:91).	Yes	No	Yes
Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i> , Chilean Flamingo	Andes of southern South America (M&S 1993:131).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "Individuals of this South American species have been reported in California, Delaware, and other states; they are regarded as <u>escaped</u> individuals. Many other reports of this species have not reached the scientific literature because the birds are assumed to be <u>escapes</u> from captivity" (p.689). California: Individuals of this species "have escaped from captivity" and appeared "at such places as the Salton Sea" (Small 1994). Florida: "Escapes. B. Pranty (pers. comm.) reported one, Clear Springs Phosphate Mines (Polk Co.), from 24 Nov 1984 into 1985, a probable escape from Cypress Gardens, and another (<i>fide</i> W. Biggs) Merritt I. NWR, Jul-Oct 1991" (S&A 1994:93).	No	No	Yes
Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i> , Lesser Flamingo	Africa (M&S 1993:131).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. North America: Individuals of this species "escape from captivity" and "have been recorded free-flying in North America" (Sibley 2003a, 2003b). California: Individuals of this species "have escaped from captivity" and appeared "at such places as the Salton Sea" (Small 1994).	No	No	Yes

Accipitridae	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i> , Red-backed Hawk	Mountains of western & southern South America & Juan Fernandez Islands (M&S 1993:122).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "An individual thought to be of this Andean and southern South American species was reported from Colorado (Gunnison, first from mid-August-31 October 1987, photographs; 1988, Amer. Birds 42:112); the bird returned the next year and was paired with a <i>B. swainsoni</i> . Identification as another South American species, <i>B. poecilochrous</i> Gurney, 1879, cannot be ruled out; furthermore, the origin of the bird remains highly questionable (Allen 1988)" (p.691).	No	No	Yes
Accipitridae	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i> , Great Black-Hawk	(a) " <i>Resident</i> from northern Mexico (southern Sonora on the Pacific slope and southern Tamaulipas on the Gulf-Caribbean) south through Middle America and South America (including Tobago and Trinidad) west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay" (AOU 1998:98). (b) Middle America & South America 1993:121).	AOU (1998): "Reports [of Common Black-Hawk, <i>B. anthracinus</i>] from Minnesota and southern Florida (Miami area) are probably based on <i>escaped</i> individuals, and may pertain in part to <i>B. urubitinga</i> " (p.97). Florida: (a) Reported in Dade Co. in 1973 & Brevard Co. in 1976 (FFWCC 2004). (b) Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" and has reportedly "bred in Florida outside of captivity," but now believed to be extirpated (Pranty 2004).	Yes	No	Yes
Accipitridae	<i>Gyps</i> sp, Griffon-type Old World vulture	Africa, southern Palearctic, & southern & southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:117).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Escape. P. Sykes reported an imm., not identified to species, from Lion Country Safari (Palm Beach Co.), flying 'in and out of this [wildlife tourist] attraction' (Kale 1977a)" (S&A 1994:158).	No	No	Yes
Accipitridae	<i>Terathopius eadadatus</i> , Bateleur	African region (M&S 1993:118).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. California: The occurrence of a Bateleur reported without details is presented as an example of an accidental release attributable to "Aviculturists . . . continually importing exotic avifauna from afar, and accidental handling of crates at airports and other errors" (Small 1994).	No	No	Yes

Rallidae	<i>Aramides cajanea</i> , Gray-necked Wood-Rail	(a) " <i>Resident</i> from southern Tamaulipas and Pacific lowlands of southern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, Cozumel Island, and the Pearl Islands off Panama), and in South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Argentina" (AOU 1998:133). (b) Middle America and South America (M&S 1993:100).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. Florida: "Either introduced or escaped and reported from Dade & Indian River cos., 1960s & 1970s (HMS 1976b). We know of no extant population in Florida (<i>contra</i> Peterson 1980)" (S&A 1994:194).	Yes	No	Yes
Gruidae	<i>Balearica pavonina</i> , Black Crowned-Crane	Subsaharan Africa (M&S 1993:97).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: (a) Reported in Broward Co. in 1999 (FFWCC 2004). (b) Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Gruidae	<i>Balearica regulorum</i> , Gray Crowned-Crane	Eastern and southern Africa (M&S 1993:97).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Probable escape. O. T. Owre and G. E. Woolfenden (<i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992) reported the species from Dade & Hillsborough cos., 1960s-1970s" (S&A 1994:208).	No	No	Yes
Gruidae	<i>Grus antigone</i> , Sarus Crane	Southern Asia to northern Philippines and northern Australia (M&S 1993:97).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Probable escape. G. P. Eliason (1992) observed 1, south of SR 52 (Pasco Co.), early spring and Nov-Feb 1989-90, in the company of Sandhill Cranes and again in 1992 (B. Pranty 1993a). The landowner reported that the bird had been present more than 7 years and had laid 2 clutches, apparently mating with [<i>Grus canadensis</i> ; yg. reportedly resulted, resembling <i>antigone (ibid.)</i> " (S&A 1994:208).	No	No	Yes

Gruidae	<i>Grus virgo</i> , Demoiselle Crane	Southern, central, & eastern Palearctic; wintering to northeastern Africa & southern Asia (M&S 1993:97).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. California: A bird that spent the winter of 2001-2002 in San Joaquin Co. was not accepted by the CBRC "on grounds of questionable natural occurrence" (Cole and McCaskie 2004). New York: Included, without details, on a list of "escapes" from captivity that "have been reported as 'free flying in the wild'" (Bull 1974).	No	No	Yes
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i> , Southern Lapwing	(a) " <i>Resident</i> [<i>cayennensis</i> group] in South America from Columbia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to southern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay; and [<i>chilensis</i> group] in Chile and central and southern Argentina. Rare and local <i>visitant</i> [<i>cayennensis</i> group] to eastern Panama (Chiriqui, eastern Panama province, eastern San Blas, and eastern Darien); a sight report for Trinidad" (AOU 1998:142). (b) South America; wintering to Panama & Trinidae (M&S 1993:110).	AOU (1998): "Reports of individuals of this species from southern Florida (north to Orange County) from 1959 to 1962 are apparently based on <i>escaped</i> birds (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992)" (p.142). Florida: "Known only from a series of sightings [of 7 birds] and 2 collected specimens during the period from fall 1959 to Jun 1962. . . . Mason (1961g) stated that a Southern Lapwing was released from Caribbean Gardens (Naples), 17 Mar 1959, but it seems obvious from the foregoing sightings that either a larger number escaped from some aviary or that 1 or more of these birds were natural vagrants. The closest known natural occurrence to Florida is in e Panama (AOU 1983); since this resident species is not prone to wandering great distances, it seems unlikely that any of these birds were natural vagrants" (S&A 1994:208).	Yes	No	Yes
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> , Spur-winged Lapwing	South-central Palearctic & western, central, & northeastern Africa (M&S 1993:110).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. New York: Included, without details, on a list of "escapes" from captivity that "have been reported as 'free flying in the wild'" (Bull 1974).	No	No	Yes

Laridae	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> , Silver Gull	Australia and New Caledonia (M&S 1993:112).	AOU (2000): "This Southern Hemisphere species, also known as Red-billed Gull, is frequently kept in zoos in the United States. A specimen (August 1947) from the mouth of the Genessee River in New York (Beardslee and Mitchell 1965) was thought to be a wanderer but is now considered to have been an escapee (Bull 1974). A bird photographed (NAS Field Notes 51:33, 1997) in Salem County, New Jersey, in autumn 1996, was assumed to have escaped from captivity." AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Several individuals escaped from the Honolulu zoo in 1924, when their cage overturned in a heavy windstorm. Although they were seen for some months thereafter flying over the harbor, they have apparently failed to survive' (Caum 1933)" (Berger 1981:236).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> , Nicobar Pigeon	Southeastern Asia to Palau & Solomon Islands (M&S 1993:91).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia to Maui in 122; to Kauai in 1928" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i> , Emerald Dove	Southern Asia to Philippines, Australia, and southwestern Polynesia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Singapore to Oahu in 1924" (Berger 1981:236).	No	No	Yes

Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>, Rock Pigeon	(a) " <i>Resident</i> in Eurasia from the Faeroe Islands, southern Scandinavia, Russia, western Siberia, Manchuria, and northern China south through the British Isles, western Europe, and the Mediterranean region to eastern Atlantic islands, northern Africa, Arabia, Iran, India, Sri Lanka, and Burma" (AOU 1998:218). (b) Eurasia (M&S 1993:86).	ABA (2002): Listed as <i>introduced</i> (i.e. "deliberately released" or "escaped from captivity" and established) in the continental U.S. or Canada. AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> widely throughout the world, including the Hawaiian Islands, most of North America (from the central parts of the Canadian provinces south), in the Revillagigedo Islands (Sorocco Island), and the West Indies" (p.218).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Columba palumbus</i> , Common Wood-Pigeon	Palaearctic; wintering from northern Africa to southern Asia (M&S 1993:86).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). New York: Thirty birds were released in Bronx Park between 1910 & 1913, but "not one was seen again their liberation" (Phillips 1928, Long 1981).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Gallucolumba luzonica</i> , Luzon Bleeding-heart	Northern Philippines (M&S 1993:91).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Philippine Islands to Kauai in 1922; to other islands, later (E. H. Bryan, Jr. 1958)" (Berger 1981:237). Washington: Some said to have been released in about 1924 on an island near Friday Harbor "failed to become established" (Phillips 1928, Long 1981).	No	No	Yes

Columbidae	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i> , Diamond Dove	Northern and interior Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Florida: "Probable escapes. L. Atherton (<i>vide</i> B. Pranty, pers. comm.) photographed this species, Tierra Verde (Pinellas Co.), 1986 or 1987. C. W. Biggs (<i>in</i> Robertson & Woolfenden 1992), observed 1, Kissimmee, 1987" (S&A 1994:323). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Oahu in 1928; to Hawaii in 1929" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i> , Bar-shouldered Dove	Southern New Guinea and Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia in 1922" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>, Zebra Dove	(a) "Resident from the Malay Peninsula and Philippines south to the East Indies" (AOU 1998:223). (b) Southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): "Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1922, now on all main islands from kauai eastward)" (p.223).	No	No	Yes

Columbidae	<i>Geophaps lophotes</i> , Crested Pigeon	Interior Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). California: Said to have "escaped and established itself in a small way" at Berkeley prior to 1925 (Phillips 1928), and an individual was found on the streets of Berkeley in 1943 (Grinnell and Miller 1944), but now extirpated. Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia to Oahu, Molokai, and Lanai in 1922. May be established on Puuwaawaa Ranch, Hawaii (Lewin 1971)" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Geophaps plumifera</i> , Spinifex Pigeon	Interior and northern Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia to Maui and Lanai in 1922" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Geophaps smithii</i> , Partridge Pigeon	Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia to Maui and Lanai in 1922" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes

Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i> , Wonga Pigeon	Southeastern Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Maui and Lanai in 1922" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> , Common Bronzewing	Australia (M&S 1993:89).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.793). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Australia to Oahu in 1922" (Berger 1981:236).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i> , Blue-headed Quail-Dove	(a) " <i>Resident</i> on Cuba. Recorded from the Isle of Pines (one specimen, 1909) and Jamaica (apparently through attempted <i>introduction</i>)" (AOU 1998:232). (b) Cuba (M&S 1993:91).	AOU (1998): "Specimens and reports from southern Florida are not sufficiently documented to constitute evidence of occurrence (Robertson and Woolfenden 19992)" (p.232). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced in 1928" (Berger 1981:237).	Yes	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i> , Island Collared-Dove (=Philippine Turtle-Dove)	Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands to Philippines (M&S 1993:88).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Guam and Mariana Islands: " <i>introduced</i> in the 1700s to the Mariana Is. (Guam n to Saipan). Common" (Pratt et al. 1987:191).	No	No	Yes

Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>, Spotted Dove	(a) " <i>Resident</i> from eastern Afghanistan, the Himalayas, and eastern China south to Sri Lanka, the Malay Peninsula, East Indies, and Philippines" (AOU 1998:222). (b) Southern Asia to Philippines (M&S 1993:88).	ABA (2002): Listed as <i>introduced</i> (i.e. "deliberately released" or "escaped from captivity" and established) in the continental U.S. or Canada. AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (main islands from Kauai eastward); in southern California (primarily from Santa Barbara, where now rare, and Bakersfield south to San Diego and the Coachella Valley) and (probably) extreme northwestern Baja California (Tijuana area), casually to Imperial Valley. . . . A small population may persist on St. Croix, Virgin Islands (<i>introduced</i> in 1964)" (p.222). Florida: "Probable escape. An Imm. was seen, Coral Gables, 24 May 1975 (Kale 1975c), but there is no indication of a feral population in Florid" (S&A 1994:322-323).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>, Eurasian Collared-Dove	(a) "Western Palearctic from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and western Russia south to southern Europe, Egypt, and southern Asia east to Burma and Sri Lanka; European populations represent a relatively recent expansion and may be the result of <i>introductions</i> " (AOU 1998:222). (b) Western Palearctic to southern Asia (M&S 1993:88).	ABA (2002): Listed as <i>introduced</i> (i.e. "deliberately released" or "escaped from captivity" and established) in the continental U.S. or Canada. AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Bahama Islands (New Providence, 1974), whence it has spread to . . . Southern Florida (late 1970's, now common to abundant from the Tampa and Palm Beach areas south to Key West, breeding locally west to Destin in the Panhandle); also established locally in coastal Georgia, South Carolina, and southeastern Louisiana, occurring casually north to North Carolina (nesting 1995) and Pennsylvania, and west to southwestern Louisiana, Arkansas, and central and northwestern Texas (origin uncertain [though undeniably human-derived]); a small population in southeastern Colorado is of uncertain origin [but also undeniably human-derived]" (p.222). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Kauai in 1920; to Oahu in 1928; to Hawaii in 1961 (Lewin 1971)" (Berger 1981:236).	No	No	Yes
Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>, Ringed Turtle-Dove	"Origin and native country uncertain; long domesticated and in captivity worldwide" (AOU 1998:221).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in west-central Florida (Pinellas County), the Bahamas (New Providence), Puerto Rico, and apparently also in eastern Texas (Houston region) and Alabama (Montgomery). Other North American populations (e.g., in Los Angeles) have failed to become established" (p.221).	No	No	Yes

Strigidae	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> , Spectacled Owl	"Resident on both slopes of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern and southeastern Oaxaca, and Chiapas south to Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northwestern Argentina, Paraguay and southeastern Brazil (AOU 1998:257).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories (287-288). Florida: "Owre (1973) included this species in a list of exotic birds that have been 'found free in southern Florida;' no details are given" (S&A 1994:362).	Yes	No	Yes
Trochilidae	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i> , Black-throated Mango	"Resident in central and eastern Panama (from the Canal area eastward), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south; east of the Andes, to central Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina" (AOU 1998:287-288).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories (pp.287-288). Florida: Listed as <i>Hypothetical</i> based on a bird depicted by Audubon (1827-1838) that was purportedly collected at Key West, but if "actually acquired in Key West when alive, most probably it did not arrive there independently" (S&A 1994:383-384).	Yes	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Calocitta colliei</i> , Black-throated Magpie-Jay	"Resident on the Pacific slope from southern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to Nayarit, Jalisco, and (possibly) northern Colima" (AOU 1998:443).	AOU (1998): "A report from southeastern Arizona (Douglas) is almost certainly based on an <u>escaped</u> individual" (p.443).	Yes	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Corvus albicollis</i> , White-necked Raven	Eastern & southern Africa (M&S 1993:202).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: Listed as an "exotic" (i.e., "not native" but present "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans") (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone</i> , Carrion Crow	Eurasia (M&S 1994:201).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as hypothetical (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "A report from southeastern California (Salton Sea) is considered an <u>escape</u> from captivity" (p.696).	No	No	Yes

Corvidae	<i>Corvus nasicus</i> , Cuban Crow	(a) " <i>Resident</i> on Cuba (including the Isle of Pines) and in the southern Bahama Islands (Providenciales, North Caicos, and Grand Caicos" (AOU 1998:450). (b) Cuba & southern Bahamas (M&S 1993:201).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. Connecticut: Included, without details, in a list of species "that have occurred in Connecticut as a result of introductions, escapes, or releases but have not survived in the wild" (Zeranski & Baptist 1990:279).	Yes	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i> , House Crow	Southern Asia (M&S 1994:200).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: Two individuals discovered near Sarasota toward the end of 2001 bred in 2003, producing 3 nestlings. This species has "colonized much of the Old World, in part by riding ships" (Pranty 2004).	No	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Cyanocorax caeruleus</i> , Azure Jay	Southeastern South America (M&S 1994:198).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Florida: "Escape. C. R. Mason (pers. Comm.; Mason 1960) identified and reported sightings of this large corvid in residential College Park section of Orlando, 1960-64" (S&A 1994:460).	No	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Cyanocorax sanblasianus</i> , San Blas Jay	" <i>Resident</i> on the Pacific slope from Nayarit south to central coastal Guerrero" (AOU 1998:444).	AOU (1998): "A flock of eight individuals recorded in Arizona (1937-1939, Tucson) is generally regarded as an <u>escaped</u> group because this species is entirely sedentary as far as is known" (p.444).	Yes	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> , Rufous Treepie	Southern & southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:199).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. New York: Included, without details, on a list of "escapes" from captivity that "have been reported as 'free flying in the wild'" (Bull 1974).	No	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> , Eurasian Jay	Palaearctic & southern & southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:199).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Michigan: A bird frequenting a feeder in spring 2004 was most decidedly "not of wild provenance" (Dinsmore & Silcock 2004).	No	No	Yes

Corvidae	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> , Red-billed Chough	Palaearctic & central Ethiopia (M&S 1993:200).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Connecticut: "One seen in November and December 1988 at Newtown was undoubtedly an escapee" (Zeranskie Baptist 1990:277).	No	No	Yes
Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i> , Blue Magpie (=Red-billed Blue-Magpie)	Southern and southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:199).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "A few individuals of this southeast Asian species were released on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands in the mid-1960s. They persisted at least into 1970 and bred (Berger 1972), but no population became established. The species was also introduced in Puerto Rico but did not become established (Raffaele 1983)" (pp.695-696).	No	No	Yes
Alaudidae	<i>Alauda japonica</i> , Japanese Skylark	Japan; wintering to Ryukyu Islands (M&S 1993:281).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced in 1934" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Alaudidae	<i>Lullula arborea</i> , Wood Lark	Western Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:281).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). New York: "Towards the end of 1852 the Trustees of the Green-Wood Cemetery on Long Island purchased a number of British birds including twenty-four Wood Larks which were released in the cemetery (Cleavland 1865, in Murphy 1945). They were reported to have all disappeared and the species to have failed to become established" (Long 1981:292-293).	No	No	Yes

Alaudidae	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> , Calandra Lark	Southern Palearctic (M&S 1993:281).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "A specimen of this Old World species was obtained at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, on 6 May 1928, after being observed since 15 April (1928, Cassinia [Proc. Delaware Valley Ornithol. Club] 27:35); it was most likely an <u>escaped</u> cage-bird" (p.696).	No	No	Yes
Alaudidae	<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i> , Mongolian Lark	Eastern Eurasia; wintering to central China (M&S 1993:281).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Kauai in 1898, 1904, 1914 (E. H. Bryan, Jr. 1958)" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Paridae	<i>Parus caeruleus</i> , Blue Tit	Palearctic (M&S 1993:245).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Wisconsin: A reported occurrence in spring 2004 most assuredly involves a bird or birds "not of wild provenance" (Dinsmore & Silcock 2004).	No	No	Yes
Paridae	<i>Parus major</i> , Great Tit	Palearctic, southern & southeast Asia, and Lesser Sunda Islands (M&S 1993:245).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "There is a sight record of this Eurasian species in Alaska (Little Diomedede Island, 2 September 1988; 1989, Amer. Birds 43: 153: see DeBenedictis 1994a)" (p.696). AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.795). United States: Reported occurrences in Illinois and Wisconsin in spring 2004, with breeding reported in Wisconsin, most assuredly involve birds "not of wild provenance" (Dinsmore & Silcock 2004).	No	No	Yes

Paridae	<i>Parus varius</i> , Varied Tit	Eastern Asia (M&S 1993:245).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "This species, a native of eastern Asia south to Japan, was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands about 1890 (on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii) and established on Kauai and Oahu. Numbers diminished during the 1940s, and it was last reported in the 1960s (Pyle 1979)" (p.696).	No	No	Yes
Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i> , White-throated (=Eurasian) Dipper	Mountains of Palearctic (M&S 1993:218).	AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Ohio: 24 individuals released in vicinity of Cincinnati, 1872-1873, were never seen again (Phillips 1928).	No	No	Yes
Sylviidae	<i>Cettia diphone</i> , Japanese Bush-Warbler	(a) <i>Resident</i> in Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Japan, and the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano islands. Northernmost populations are <i>migratory</i> south to the Japanese islands" (AOU 1998:489). (b) Eastern Asia (M&S 1993:261).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1929, now widespread on Oahu, recently established on Kauai, Molokay, Lanai, and Maui)" (p.489).	No	No	Yes
Sylviidae	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> , Blackcap	Palearctic; wintering to tropical Africa (M&S 1993:278).	AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Oregon: Birds introduced and released in vicinity of Portland in 1900, 1902 (84 individuals), and 1907 (20 pairs) did not become established (Phillips 1928).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Copsychus malbaricus</i>, White-rumped Shama	"Resident from India, southeast Asia, and southwestern China south to Sri Lanka, the Andaman and Greater Sunda islands, and Hainan (AOU 1998:497).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1931, not on Kauai and Oahu)" (p.497).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> , Oriental Magpie-Robin (=Magpie Robin)	Southern and southeastern Asia (M&S 1993:230).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as hypothetical (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "Various introductions of this southern Asian species were made in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai and Oahu) between 1922 and 1950, but there is no evidence of establishment; there have been no reliable reports since 1967" (AOU 1998:696).	No	No	Yes

Turdidae	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i> , European Robin	Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:229).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). United States: Definitely released (but not established) in Ohio and Oregon, and probably also in California, Michigan, and New York (Phillips 1928). Eastern United States: A dozen were imported and released in pairs between New England and Washington, D.C., in late winter-early spring 1960 (Zeranski and Baptist 1990).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Luscinia akahige</i> , Japanese Robin	Mountains of eastern Asia (M&S 1993:229).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to Oahu in 1929, 1930, 1931 (Caum 1933)" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Luscinia komadori</i> , Ryukyu Robin	Ryukyu Islands (M&S 1993:229).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced from Japan to Oahu in 1931 and 1932 (E. H. Bryan, Jr. 1958)" (Berger 1981:237).	No	No	Yes

Turdidae	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> , Common (=European) Nightingale	Palaearctic; wintering to tropical Africa (M&S 1993:228).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). United States: "Liberated in considerable numbers" in California, New York, Ohio, and Oregon; "more than 1,000 arrived" between 1901 and 1913, but few imported after World War I (Phillips 1928).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> , Indian Robin	Southern Asia (M&S 1993:231).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. New York: Included, without details, on a list of "escapes" from captivity that "have been reported as 'free flying in the wild'" (Bull 1974).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> , Song Thrush	Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:223).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). New York: Twelve birds were reportedly released in the Greenwood Cemetary on Long Island in 1852 (Long 1981).	No	No	Yes
Turdidae	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i> , Dark- throated Thrush	North-central & east-central Eurasia; wintering to southern Asia (M&S 1993:222).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. New York: Included, without details, on a list of "escapes" from captivity that "have been reported as 'free flying in the wild'" (Bull 1974).	No	No	Yes

Prunellidae	<i>Prunella modularis</i> , Hedge Accentor (=Dunnock)	Western Eurasia; wintering to northwestern Africa and Middle East (M&S 1993:292).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Ohio: Introduced unsuccessfully in vicinity of Cincinnati, 1872-1874 (Phillips 1928).	No	No	Yes
Thraupidae	<i>Piranga ruficeps</i> , Red-hooded Tanager	Andes of western South America (M&S 1993:321).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "A specimen of this South American species taken at Dos Pueblos [=Naples], Santa Barbara County, California, about 1871 (Bryant 1887). It is assumed to have been an escape from captivity (Ridgway 1901:1902, Grinnel and Miller 1944)" (p.697).	No	No	Yes
Thraupidae	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i> , Blue-gray Tanager	(a) " <i>Resident</i> from southeastern San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern and southeastern Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south along both slopes of Central America to Panama (including Escudo de Veraguas, Coiba, and the Pearl Islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil. <i>Introduced or escaped</i> about 1960 in southern Florida (southern Broward and Dade counties) but disappeared in mid-1970s (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992)" (AOU 1998:581-582). (b) Middle America, northwestern South America, and Amazonia (M&S 1993:321).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced or escaped</i> about 1960 in southern Florida (southern Broward and Dade counties) but disappeared in mid-1970s (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992)" (p.582). Florida: "Introduced and/or escapes; extirpated." Birds appeared in Broward and Dade counties in 1960, nesting occurred and young were noted in those 2 counties, but there have been no reports of breeding since 1976 and population is considered extirpated (S&A 1994:603-604).	Yes	No	Yes

Thraupidae	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i> , Red-legged Honeycreeper	(a) <i>Resident</i> (mostly) from Guerrero, Puebla, eastern San Luis Potosi and Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama (including Coiba and the Pearl Islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes locally to southern Bolivia, and central and southeastern Brazil. Generally withdraws from the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico in winter. <i>Casual</i> on Cozumel Island. Records from Cuba (where possibly established), Jamaica, and Bonaire are probably based on <i>escaped cage birds</i> " (AOU 1998:590). (b) Middle America to South America; <i>introduced</i> to Cuba (M&S 1993:326).	AOU (1998): No evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. Florida: Reported "as a result of accidental or deliberate release by humans." Four reports of singles: Biscayne NP in Mar 2003, Dry Torquas NP in Apr 2003, Cape Florida SP in Jan 2004, & ENP in Feb 2004. The FOS Records Committee rejected these records as not representing natural vagrants. This species is "kept by aviculturists in Florida," and one Miami aviculturist reportedly imports 200-300 individuals every three month (Pranty 2004).	Yes	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> , Yellowhammer	Eurasia; wintering to northwestern Africa and eastern Asia (M&S 1993:307).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Ohio: Birds reportedly released near Cincinnati between 1872 and 1874 "apparently failed to become established" (Phillips 1928).	No	No	Yes

Emberizidae	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> , Yellow Cardinal	Southeastern South America (M&S 1993:313).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Reported on Diamond Head in 1965; Puuwaawaa in 1966" (Berger 1981:238).	No	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Loxigilla violacea</i> , Greater Antillean Bullfinch	"Resident throughout the Bahama Islands, and in the Greater Antilles on Hispaniola (including Tortue, Gonave, Saona, Beata, and Catalina islands, and Ile-a-Vache) and Jamaica" (AOU 1998:596).	AOU (1998): "A sight report for southern Florida (Hypoluxo Island) may have been of an <u>escaped</u> cage-bird (Stevenson and Anderson 1994)" (p.596). Florida: " <i>Hypothetical</i> . Cynthia Plockelman & A. Liberman saw a male of this bullfinch 'as close as 10 feet for 20 minutes,' Hypoluxo I. (Palm Beach Co.), 24 Apr 1977 (Kale 1977a). This bird may have escaped from an aviary" (S&A 1994:626).	Yes	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i> , Cuban Bullfinch	"Resident on Cuba (including some coastal cays), the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman Island" (AOU 1998:594).	AOU (1998): "Birds reported from southern Florida were probably <u>escapes</u> from captivity (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992)" (p.594). Florida: " <i>Hypothetical</i> . L. A. Stimson (1961a) & W. G. Atwater saw and heard 1 in frequent song, Miami, late Aug to 5 Sep 1960. It perched in the 'tallest Australian Pines' on some occasions. A Mrs. Lenhard, who reported the bird in her year, stated that she had seen 2 others, Plantation Key, ca. 1958. Possible escapes from aviaries" (S&A 1994:624).	Yes	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>, Yellow-billed Cardinal	"Resident from southeastern Bolivia, central Brazil (western Mato Grosso), and Paraguay south to northern Argentina" (AOU 1998:599).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1933, presently in small numbers along the Kona coast of Hawaii and spreading)" (p.599).	No	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>, Red-crested Cardinal	"Resident from northern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and extreme southern Brazil south to northern Argentina" (AOU 1998:599).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands in 1928 on Oahu (where now common), presently also on Molokai and, locally, on Kauai, Lanai, and Maui; and Puerto Rico (Dorado); occurs in southern Florida but as yet there is no persistent wild population (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992)" (p.599).	No	No	Yes

Emberizidae	<i>Paroaria dominicana</i> , Red-cowled Cardinal	Eastern Brazil (M&S 1993:313).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: Included, without details, on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established" (Berger 1981).	No	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Paroaria gularis</i> , Red-capped Cardinal	Amazonia (M&S 1993:313).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Florida: "In a letter to Alexander Sprunt, Jr., 11 Oct 1965, Edwin Kerrison wrote, 'I went back to Key Biscayne and saw many Brazilian cardinals--the non crested [<i>sic</i>] species--in juv. and adult plumage. Definitely they have become established there. I saw at least 15 in one afternoon flying near the zoo.' There appears to be no more recent information regarding the status of this species in Florida" (S&A 1994:622). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established" (Berger 1981:238).	No	No	Yes
Emberizidae	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>, Saffron Finch	(a) " <i>Resident</i> [<i>flaveola</i> group] in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in northern and eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil; and [<i>pelzelni</i> group] in eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, eastern and southern Brazil, and Uruguay south to central Argentina" (AOU 1998:598). (b) South America (M&S 1993:328).	AOU (1998): "Introduced and established [<i>flaveola</i> group] in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1966, presently in small numbers on Oahu, and along the North Kona coast of Hawaii) . . . And Puerto Rico (Rio Piedras to Dorado)" (p.598). Florida: "Probable escapes. P. Sykes reported 2, North Miami, winter 1974-75 (HMS 1975f). Langridge (1986) observed 1, Hypoluxo I. (Palm Beach Co.), 30 Mar 1986. W. B. Robertson, Jr. (<i>in litt.</i>) believes that he received reports of this species, Dade Co., mid-1960s" (S&A 1994:626).	No	No	Yes

Emberizidae	<i>Tiaris canora</i> , Cuban Grassquit	(a) "Resident on Cuba. Old reports from the Isle of Pines are not confirmed" (AOU 1998:594). (b) Cuba (M&S 1993: 330).	AOU (1998): "Several reports from southern Florida are probably based on <u>escaped</u> cage birds: reportedly bred in Dade County in 1960 but no population has become established (S&A 1994). An old report from Sombrero Key is based on <i>T. bicolor</i> [Black-faced Grassquit]" (p.594). Florida: "Hypothetical, based on 9 sight reports through 1992. . . the evidence is insufficient to warrant placing this species on Florida's accredited list, even as an occasional visitor; the possibility of <u>escapes</u> cannot be ruled out" (S&A 1994:624-625).	Yes	No	Yes
Cardinalidae	<i>Passerina lechlancherii</i> , Orange-breasted Bunting	(a) "Resident on the Pacific slope from Colima, Jalisco, and Michoacan south through Guerrero, southern Puebla, and southern Oaxaca to southwestern Chiapas (Arriaga)" (AOU 1998:638). (b) Western Mexico (M&S 1993:333).	AOU (1998): "An individual netted in southern Texas (Hidalgo County) in 1972 was almost certainly an individual <u>escaped</u> from captivity" (p.638). Hawaii: Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established." "Introduced to oahu in 1941 (20 pairs), 1947 (75 pairs), 1950 (12 pairs). Birds were released in Manoa Valley, Makiki Round Top, and at Kaneohe; birds were reported breeding in Manoa Valley in 1950, but this species did not become established (<i>Elepaio</i> 13:25; E. H. Bryan, Jr. 1958). This species also was released at Olinda, Maui" (Berger 1981:238).	Yes	No	Yes
Icterida	<i>Gymnostinops montezuma</i> , Montezuma Oropendola	(a) "Resident from southeastern San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, eastern Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roos south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America (also on Pacific slope of Nicaragua) to central Panama (east to the Canal area)" (AOU 1998:658). (b) Middle America (M&S 1993:333).	AOU (1998): No evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. Florida: "L. Stimson reported 1, near Miami (Matheson Hammock), 1959-60, 'an escape from the Rare Bird Farm' (HMS 1960b)" (S&A 1994:689).	Yes	No	Yes

Icteridae	<i>Icterus icterus</i>, Troupial	(a) " <i>Resident</i> [<i>icterus</i> group] from northern and eastern Colombia, and western and northern Venezuela (also islands to north); [<i>croconotus</i> group] in southeastern Colombia, southwestern Guyana, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru; and [<i>jamacaii</i> group] in Amazonian Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina" (AOU 1998:652). (b) Northern South America (M&S 1993:334).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> [<i>icterus</i> group] on Puerto Rico, Mona Island, and St. Thomas (including Water Island) in the Virgin Islands; also reported from southern Florida, Jamaica, St. John, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, and Trinidad, presumably based on <u>escaped</u> cage birds" (p.652).	No	No	Yes
Icteridae	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>, Spot-breasted Oriole	(a) " <i>Resident</i> in the Pacific lowlands from Colima and Guerrero south to central Costa Rica (vicinity of Puntarenas), and locally in arid interior valleys and on the Caribbean slope of Guatemala and Honduras" (AOU 1998:652). (b) Middle America (M&S 1993:334).	ABA (2002): Listed as <i>introduced</i> (i.e. "deliberately released" or "escaped from captivity" and established) in the continental U.S. or Canada. AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in southeastern Florida (Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade counties, rarely north to Brevard County)" (p.653).	Yes	No	Yes
Icteridae	<i>Sturnella (=Leistes) militaris</i>, Red-breasted Blackbird (=Greater Red-breasted Meadowlark)	(a) " <i>Resident</i> in southwestern Costa Rica (Puntarenas province; first detected in 1974), Panama (entire Pacific slope, and Caribbean lowlands in Colon and the Canal area), and South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northwestern Peru, and Amazonian and central Brazil. Expanding its range north in Costa Rica" (AOU 1998:642). (b) Southern Central America & northern & central South America (M&S 1993:335).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.794). Hawaii: (a) Included on a list of "Introduced and escaped birds not known to be established" (Berger 1981:238). (b) "The Red-breasted Meadowlark [=Blackbird] was <i>introduced</i> from Washington [to which state it had been imported] to the island of Kauai in 1931 (Munro, 1960). Munro records that some birds were seen there in 1936. The species is not now established in the Hawaiian Islands (Munro 1960, Berger 1972)" (Long 1981:490).	Yes	No	Yes

Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i> , Eurasian Linnet	Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:304).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.795). Oregon: "According to Jewett and Gabrielson (1927), Pfluger (1896, <i>Oreg. Nat.</i> 3:32-154) reports that thirty-five pairs of Linnets were introduced into Oregon in 1889 and 1892 by the 'Society.' The species apparently failed to become established there" (Long 1981:457).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> , European Goldfinch	(a) " <i>Breeds</i> in Eurasia from the British Isles, central Scandinavia, central Russia, and southern Siberia south to the eastern Atlantic islands, Mediterranean region, northern Africa, the Near East, Himalayas, and Mongolia, the northern populations partially migratory. <i>Winters</i> in the southern parts of the breeding range" (AOU 1998:668). (b) Palaearctic; wintering to northern Africa (M&S 1993:304).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced</i> in Bermuda, Uruguay, and the Australian region; also introduced widely elsewhere in North America (Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts) but not presently established in any of these localities. Occasional reports from North America in these area and elsewhere (California, Wisconsin, Illinois, and widely in the northeastern United States) almost certainly are based on birds <u>escaped</u> from captivity" (p.668).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis chloris</i> , European Greenfinch	Western Palaearctic (M&S 1993:303).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds) based on reports from Canada, but no evidence of occurrence (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories (p.698).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>, Red Siskin	(a) " <i>Resident</i> , as least formerly, in northeastern Colombia, northern Venezuela (including Monos and Gasparee islands), and Trinidad; recorded in the original range during the last 30 years only in Colombia, perhaps approaching extinction there" (AOU 1998:667). (b) Northern South America (M&S 1993:304).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in southeastern Puerto Rico (p.667).	No	No	Yes

Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i> , Hooded Siskin	South America (M&S 1993:304).	AOU (1998): Listed in the Appendix as <i>hypothetical</i> (i.e., "insufficient evidence for placement on the main list" of North American birds). "A specimen of this widespread South American species taken at Henderson, Kentucky, was described and figured by Audubon (1838: pl. 394, fig. 2; 1839: 46); the origin of the specimen is uncertain [but human intervention is likely]" (p.698).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i> , Parrot Crossbill	Northern Europe (M&S 1993:306).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.795). Oregon: "According to Jewett and Gabrielson (1929) who quote Pfluger (1896, <i>Oreg. Nat.</i> 3:32-154), twenty pairs of Parrot Crossbills were introduced into Oregon by the acclimatisation society in 1889" (Long 1981:458).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Serinus canaria</i>, Island (=Common) Canary	(a) " <i>Resident</i> in the Azores, Madeira, and western Canary Islands" (AOU 1998:669). (b) Eastern Atlantic (M&S 1993:302).	AOU (1998): <i>Introduced</i> and <i>established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (on Midway since at least 1912, presently surviving in small numbers) and on Bermuda. <u>Escaped</u> cage birds occur widely in continental areas of North America and Puerto Rico but have not established breeding populations" (p.669).	No	No	Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Serinus leucopygia</i> , White-rumped Seedeater	Subsaharan Africa (M&S 1993:302).	AOU (1998): <u>No evidence of occurrence</u> (natural or human-assisted, confirmed or hypothetical) is presented for the United States or its territories, or anywhere else in North America or the AOU Check-list area. AOU (1983): Included on "a list of deliberately introduced species or escaped captives of which there are records but that are deemed not to have become established" in the the AOU Check-list area (p.795). Hawaii: Included on list of " <i>Introduced</i> and <u>escaped</u> birds not known to be established." "First seen at Diamond Head in 1965; as many as 37 birds seen there in later years, but not seen on the Audubon Christmas counts since 1961. One seen October 23, 1977 (<i>Elepaio</i> 38:5)" (Berger 1981:238).	No	No	Yes

Fringillidae	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>, Yellow-fronted Canary	(a) " <i>Resident</i> throughout most of Africa south of the Sahara and east to Ethiopia and Somalia" (AOU 1998: 669). (b) Africa (M&S 1993:303).	AOU (1998): " <i>Introduced and established</i> in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1964, common locally in western Hawaii and in small numbers on Oahu), . . . [and] northeastern Puerto Rico" (p.669).	No	No	Yes
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