

with three new sites in Washington and nine in Oregon. All counts where collared-doves had been reported previously noted higher numbers this season.

Weather and related low participant turnout forced cancellation of several eastern Oregon counts, reducing the total number to 38. There were 43 counts conducted in Washington. Once again, Coos Bay, OR, at 154 had the high species total for the region; Sequim-Dungeness, WA, was close behind at 150. Oregon's Tillamook Bay reported 149, and Washington's Grays Harbor was fourth highest at 137. High counts east of the Cascades included Klamath Falls, OR (110), Tri-Cities, WA (108), and Lyle, WA (101).

Undocumented House Wren reports were excised from two counts. Washington counts reporting "Northwestern" Crows were amended to show "crow sp." as has been the custom for at least 15 years now. I also changed "small form" Canada Geese to Cackling Geese on those counts where it was obvious that this is what the compiler meant. The "greylag" and Golden Pheasant reported from an eastern Oregon count without details were also deleted on the presumption that they were not wild species. This editor is generally reticent about allowing counts to pad their species lists with farm animals. Most compilers are now choosing to submit details by email, though about 30 percent are still being sent by conventional mail. My thanks to David Bailey, Alan Contreras, David Irons, and David Tracy for their help in reviewing selected species reports.

CALIFORNIA

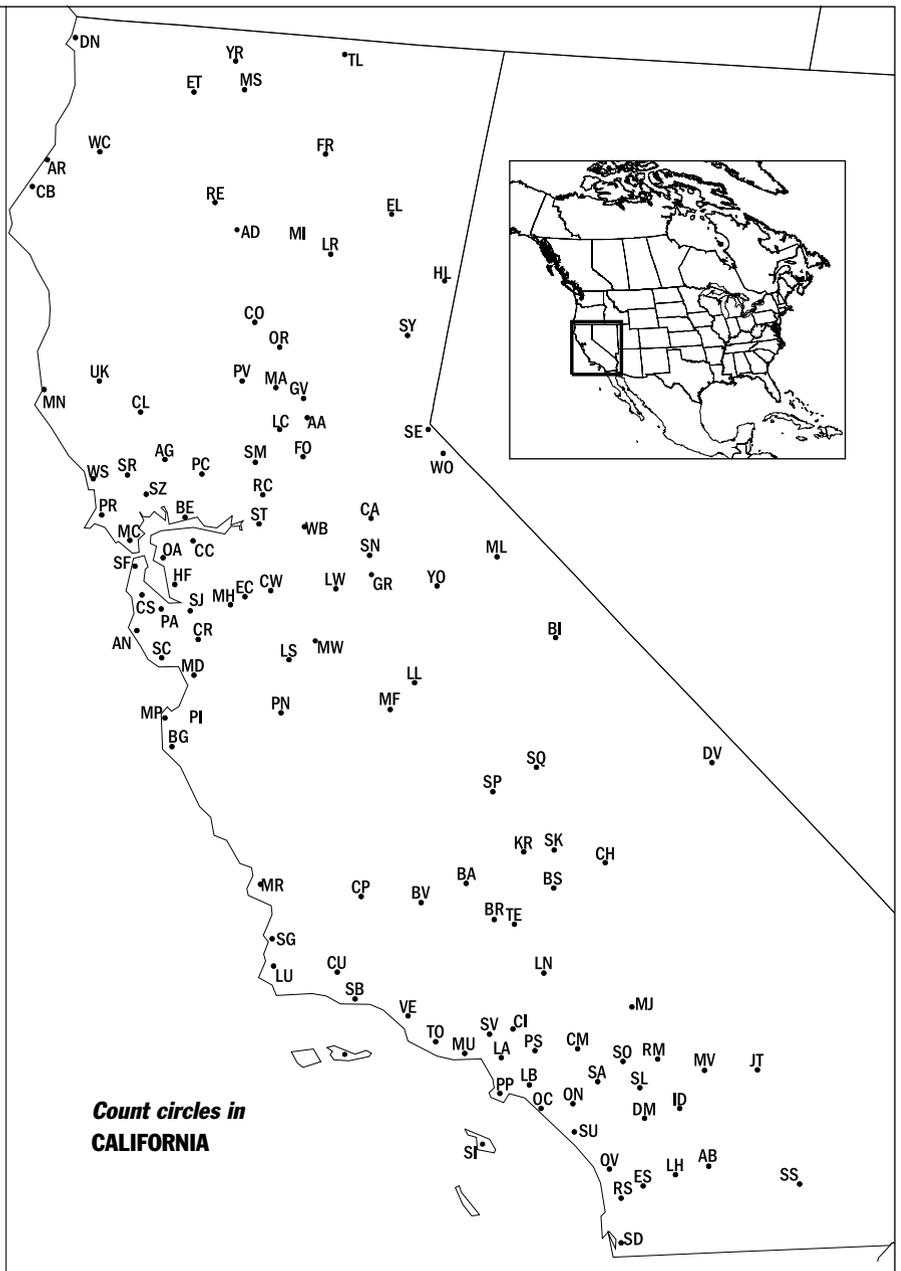
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Californians completed 117 counts during the 2007–08 Christmas Bird Count season, four more than last year.



Of the 94 counts that reported weather conditions only six reported heavy rain, and half of those only in the afternoon. The October 2007 fires that ravaged southern California did encroach into some count circles, and those compilers lament that loss of habitat. Particularly hard hit was the Escondido count, where 18 of the 21 areas constituting their count circle were affected. They suffered loss of a majority of their chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat as well as extensive damage to their riparian areas. The count continued as usual and they were still able to keep pace with typical species totals; however, many species were recorded in lower than

usual numbers. Four counts were able to post species totals above the 200 mark: San Diego (214), Orange County Coastal (209), Santa Barbara (206), and Morro Bay (202). Finally, four new counts started this year: Anderson River Park, Groveland, Merced N.W.R., and Santa Cruz Island. For species that are on the California Bird Records Committee Review List we place "CBRC" in parenthesis, knowing that a final decision will come from that body. The highlights of California's 108th CBC season follow.

Counters reported 150 Eurasian Wigeon, 25 of which came from more southerly counts where they are less common. Single Eurasian Green-winged

Teal were found in Año Nuevo, Moss Landing, Palo Alto, and Pasadena. A photographed Tufted Duck was a nice find for Clear Lake; a second individual was seen during the count week period for Oakland. Seventeen Harlequin Duck were counted on seven counts, Del Norte claiming nearly half of those and the rest scattered coastally with the southernmost being reported from Monterey Peninsula. A female White-winged Scoter was well documented inland at Santa Clarita and a female Black Scoter was photographed on the Salton Sea South count. Twenty-two Long-tailed Ducks were found, including single birds as far south as Los Angeles, Orange County Coastal, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Finally, several interesting hybrids were noted: a Blue-winged x Green-winged Teal at Moss Landing, and a well-described American x Eurasian Green-winged Teal at Año Nuevo. Several other hybrids were documented photographically: Barrow's Goldeneye x Hooded Merganser (at Oakland), Barrow's Goldeneye x Common Goldeneye (at Calero-Morgan Hill) and five Eurasian Wigeon x American Wigeon (at Claremont, Escondido, and Hayward-Fremont).

Red-necked Grebes were found where unusual at Santa Clarita, Kern River, Santa Barbara, and Stockton, as well as a count week bird at Buena Vista. Six Northern Fulmars were found as far south as Malibu (1), Orange County Coastal (2), Palos Verde Peninsula (1), and San Diego (2). Three Manx Shearwaters were well documented, one on the Arcata count and two on the Monterey Peninsula count.

A single Tricolored Heron, well described and present in San Diego for some time, stayed around long enough to be counted on count day (CBRC). Six Reddish Egrets were found—two in Orange County Coastal, one in Oceanside-Vista, and three in San Diego. Three Yellow-crowned Night-Herons, a new high count thanks to the addition of an immature bird, continue at the usual spot in San Diego (CBRC).



Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*), Santa Barbara, California. Photo/Louis Bevier

A Roseate Spoonbill was photographed on the Salton Sea South count, and another was reported from Santa Ana. Though there were no accompanying details on the Santa Ana bird, it is likely that it is the same bird seen on and off by many observers during this past winter (CBRC). Escondido remains the home to a Wood Stork, first found in 1987. Five California Condors were found on the Big Sur count. A single Swainson's Hawk on the Sacramento count was the only one encountered during counts this season. Two Zone-tailed Hawks continue their established presence on the Escondido and Ventura counts. Centerville Beach to King Salmon reported both a Crested Caracara (CBRC), which has been present for some time, as well as a photographed Yellow-headed Caracara, whose origin is obviously in question.

Twelve Rock Sandpipers was the highest number the state has recorded for 30 years. Only 109 Red Phalaropes were found this year, 100 of those on the San Diego count. Single Elegant Terns, rare in winter, were well documented on the Los Angeles and Orange County Coastal counts. Salton Sea South recorded four Laughing Gulls, and Morro Bay added a new count bird: a photographed Franklin's Gull. Three Lesser Black-backed Gulls were photographed, one on the San Jose count and two long-present birds on the Salton Sea South

count (CBRC). A Slaty-backed Gull was photographed on the Clear Lake count (CBRC). Single Glaucous Gulls were found on five counts: Caswell-Westley, Hayward-Fremont, Santa Barbara, San Jose, and Sacramento. Santa Clarita and Crystal Springs also recorded this species during their count week period.

Eurasian Collared-Dove numbers nearly doubled statewide over last year's numbers, while not a single Spotted Dove was reported. Anza Borrego recorded 610 White-winged Doves and only Salton Sea South, with one, added to this count for the state. Eighteen Inca Doves and a single Ruddy Ground-Dove, the only of either of these species recorded on counts this year, were reported from the Salton Sea South count as well.

Multiple observers on the Bakersfield count recorded 37 Vaux's Swifts, which is a high count for such an inland locality. In addition, 13 other birds were seen on counts in coastal southern California: Los Angeles (1), Long Beach (1), Palos Verde Peninsula (6), and San Diego (5). Adult male Rufous Hummingbirds were well described from Arcata (a long-present bird), Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

Ten Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were found, including an adult male and an immature on the Los Angeles count. Monterey Peninsula also recorded two of this species, and singles were reported from Marin County, Oakland, Orange



Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*) with sea star, Santa Cruz Island, California. Photo/Larry Selman

County North, Oceanside-Vista, and Willow Creek. A White-headed Woodpecker, unusual in Long Beach, stayed the winter. Finally, a female Nuttall's Woodpecker x Downy Woodpecker hybrid was well documented by an experienced observer on the Los Angeles count.

Flycatchers were particularly well represented this year beginning with an Olive-sided Flycatcher that was photographed on the San Diego count; this is only the second time in the last 15 counts that this bird has been recorded in California. Six Hammond's Flycatchers were reported on five counts, two on the San Diego count and singles at Long Beach, Orange County Coastal, Orange County North, and further north at Point Reyes Peninsula. A noteworthy 25 Gray Flycatchers were reported, all in southern count circles, with the most northerly report coming from the Malibu count. Six Western Flycatchers were reported, including well-documented birds on the Malibu, Orange County Coastal, and Springville counts. Three Eastern Phoebes were recorded on as many counts: Morro Bay, Oceanside-Vista, and San Jacinto Lake. A fourth bird was found during the count week period in the Orange County Coastal circle. A single Ash-throated Flycatcher was found on the San Diego count and another was

reported during count week at Long Beach. Eight Tropical Kingbirds were reported, more than has ever been recorded during a count season. Only four times in the history of CBCs has the number been above five. Convincing details were received from Arcata, Long Beach, Orange County Coastal, and, for two birds, from Santa Barbara. A Thick-billed Kingbird from the Palos Verde Peninsula count is a bird that has hung around for some time (CBRC). Two Western Kingbirds were photographed this year, one each from the Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counts. Two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were also counted during the period, a bird photographed on the Big Sur count and another on the Oceanside-Vista count.

Fourteen Northern Shrikes were reported on eight northern California counts. Twenty Plumbeous Vireos, as many as has ever been recorded since the split in 1984 and more than twice the usual number, were reported on 12 counts, including particularly unusual sightings as far north as San Jose and two inland at Bakersfield. Seven Cassin's Vireos were reported on six counts, including single well-described birds from the quite northerly counts of Arcata, Oakland, and Point Reyes Peninsula. Arguably the single greatest highlight for California this year was a photographed Gray Catbird on the Springville count. Gray Catbird has only been reported twice before in the history of California Christmas Bird Counts. Two Sage Thrashers were found at Anza Borrego and a single bird was seen on the Panoche Valley count. A Sprague's Pipit was found on the Salton Sea South count, where this species has proven annual in winter.

Tennessee Warblers were found on Marin County and Santa Barbara counts as well as a count week bird for San Francisco. Twenty-seven Nashville Warblers were found with a particular northerly find in Arcata as well as an inland bird at Lancaster. Yellow Warblers were similarly spread with a single bird in Arcata and an inland find

on the Bakersfield count. Fifteen Hermit Warblers were found on 13 counts, the counts with multiple birds were also the most northerly: Monterey Peninsula and Marin County. Two Blackburnian Warblers were found—one on the Pasadena-San Gabriel count, the other, a photographed bird, from Rancho Santa Fe. Two Grace's Warblers, one photographed on the Morro Bay count, the other a count week bird from Palos Verde Peninsula, are excellent additions to any count list (CBRC). Four Pine Warblers, one each from Orange County Coastal, Oceanside-Vista, Santa Barbara, and San Diego are also exceptional count records (CBRC). Twenty Palm Warblers were reported on 10 counts, including one on the San Diego count and three on the Santa Barbara count. The remaining birds were all found in northerly coastal counties where they are somewhat more expected in winter. Single Black-and-white Warblers were found on count day in Arcata, Long Beach, Monterey Peninsula, Orange County Coastal, and Stockton and, during the count week period, in Claremont and San Diego. Nine American Redstarts were reported mostly from southern counts; however, two were in relatively northern locales: San Francisco and East Contra Costa County. Single Northern Waterthrushes were well documented from Orange County Coastal, Oceanside-Vista, and Palo Alto. Fifty-two Wilson's Warblers on 20 counts is about as expected. Three Painted Redstarts were found on counts, with one each at Claremont, Los Angeles, and Pasadena-San Gabriel.

Twenty-three Summer Tanagers on 15 counts is an above-average number. Ten Green-tailed Towhees, half of which were found and quite well documented on the San Diego count, is a rather large number. Other counts reporting this species were Bakersfield, Palos Verde, Pasadena-San Gabriel, and San Bernardino Valley. Seven American Tree Sparrows on five more northerly counts is typical. Four Clay-colored Sparrows were found, including photographed

birds in Bakersfield and Benecia and well-described birds in Rancho Santa Fe and San Fernando Valley. Convincing reports of Grasshopper Sparrow came from Calero-Morgan Hill, Orange County North, San Jose, and Salton Sea South. Eighteen Swamp Sparrows, six of which were reported from the Arcata count, were found in 10 count circles. Although three Harris's Sparrows were reported, convincing details were provided for just one bird from Moss Landing. All Longspur species were reported in smaller than average numbers. The largest longspur numbers were of Lapland Longspurs reported from Yreka (20), Centerville Beach to King Salmon (15), Tule Lake (13), Honey Lake (11), and Lincoln (10). Arcata, Eagle Lake, Hayward-Fremont, and Long Beach also recorded this species. The only other longspur reported was a single Chestnut-collared on the Salton Sea South count. One Snow Bunting from the Arcata count is currently under review with the CBRC. Three Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were recorded, two from San Diego and one from San Francisco. Four counts had single Black-headed Grosbeaks: Orange County North, Point Reyes, Santa Barbara, and Ukiah. Palo Alto and Etna also recorded this species during the count week.

A photographed and well-documented Rusty Blackbird was found on the Death Valley count; a second bird was reported

for the count week period from Rio Consumnes, but no details were submitted and this bird would not be accepted unless documentation has been sent to the CBRC. A single Orchard Oriole was found on the Morro Bay count. Three Hooded Orioles, one each in Los Angeles, Orange County Coastal, and San Diego is about average. Thirty-three Bullock's Orioles were found on 13 mostly southern counts; exceptions are two at Del Norte and one at Centerville Beach to King Salmon. Single Baltimore Orioles were well documented on the Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Santa Barbara counts.

Several birds were removed from the database this year, including two Black-chinned Hummingbirds that were not marked as unusual and were presented without any documentation. A Harris's Sparrow was also removed when an inquiry revealed that it was most likely a House Sparrow. An Iceland Gull was removed as it was submitted without any details. Finally, last year we misattributed two Northern Waterthrushes to Pasadena when in fact they belonged to Palo Alto. We offer our public apologies for that mistake.

Our state's dedicated compilers and counters make California's counts some of the best around. We thank you for your dedicated support and encourage you to continue in your participation, and use the excuse of CBCs to get out and spend time in the field.

HAWAII/PACIFIC ISLANDS

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands and Guam

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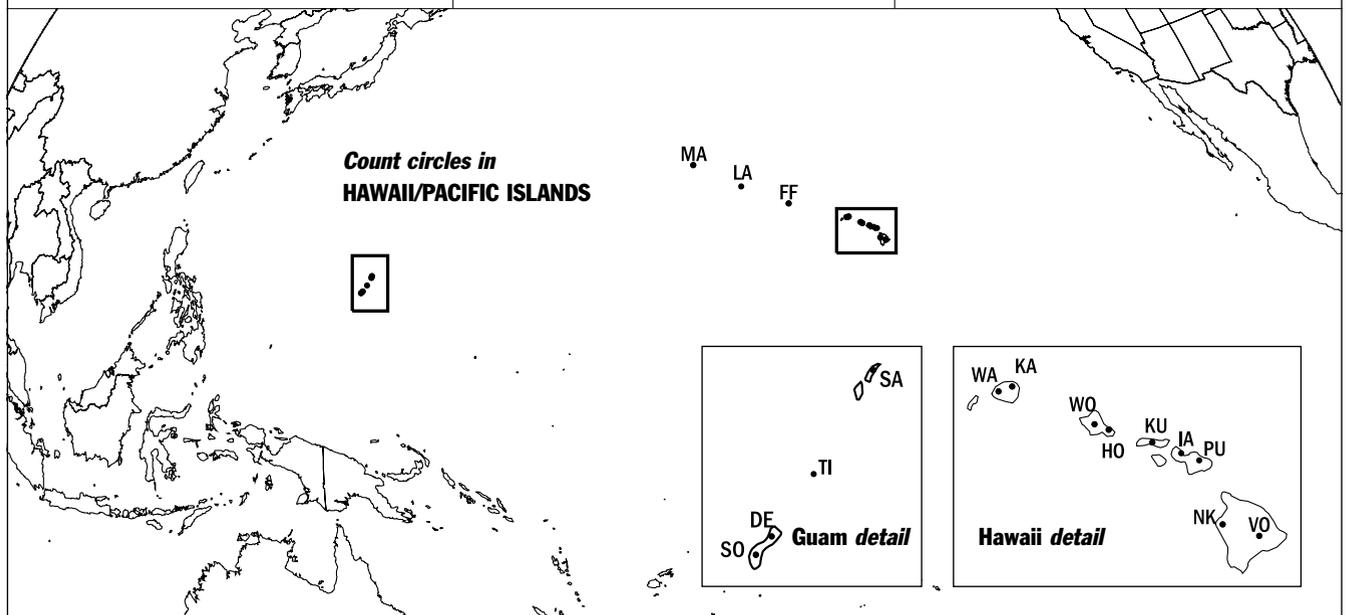
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The 108th Christmas Bird Count for Hawaii and the Northwest Islands region included 12 count circles this year: Midway, Laysan, French Frigate Shoals, Kapaa and Waimea on Kauai Island,



A Short-tailed Albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*), Laysan Island, Hawaii.
Photo/Crystal Bechaver, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Honolulu and Waipio on Oahu Island, Kualapuu on Molokai Island, Puu O Kaka'e and Iao Valley on Maui Island, and North Kona and Volcano on Hawaii Island. An unofficial count was also conducted on Kahoolawe, but results from that island can't be reported until the circle becomes registered. It was great to have the Maui count circles active again this year. However, overall participation in the main Hawaiian Islands was low.

Good numbers of seabirds were reported from the three Northwest Island count circles. Two Short-tailed Albatross at Midway Atoll and another sighted during the count week on Laysan raise hopes that the species may someday breed in the leeward islands. The 16 Tristram's Storm-Petrel at French Frigate Shoals was a high count.

The Laysan Duck starred on the Midway count, with 256 birds tallied from this rapidly growing, translocated population. That number was almost as many as the 264 birds counted on Laysan this year! Another translocated bird, the Hawaiian Goose (Nene) on Kauai, registered a second year of high counts—198 birds—on the Kapaa Circle. A Greater White-fronted Goose, a rare vagrant, turned up at Midway. This was a good

year for Brant, with one bird on the North Kona count circle, three on the Molokai circle, and two from the Honolulu circle. It was also an exceptional year for Buffleheads, with one from North Kona, two from Laysan, seven from Iao, Maui, and one from Molokai. Five Gadwall were reported from Molokai.

Counts of the Hawaiian race of Black-necked Stilt added up to 747 birds across the state, an impressive tally for this species emblematic of wetlands conservation. Numbers of migrant shorebirds were not particularly impressive, however. Highlights included five Bristle-thighed Curlew from Molokai and three Ruff each from Laysan and Molokai.

Coverage in the mountains, home of the native forest birds, was thin again this year. Two declining Hawaiian honeycreepers on Kauai were reported from the Waimea count circle: one Akikiki and two Akekee. Counts of 10 endangered Oahu Elepaio were reported from both the Waipio and Honolulu circles. There was also an endangered Akohekohe (Crested Honeycreeper) from the Puu O Kaka'e circle on Maui and two endangered Akiapolaau from the Volcano circle on Hawaii. As for introduced species, Oahu contributed

high counts of 40 Red-crowned Amazons from the Honolulu circle and nine Mariana Swiftlets from the Waipio circle.

For the Pacific Islands region, four circles in the Mariana Islands were counted—Saipan, Tinian, Dededo (Guam), and Southern Guam. Only Rota was missed. Coverage was generally good this year with high counts for many species, especially migrants. First records this year were two Long-billed Dowitchers and a Common Snipe on the Dededo circle, and a Pectoral Sandpiper and four Black-naped Terns from Southern Guam. A night-heron evaded identification on Saipan, missing the opportunity for a new record.

MEXICO/BELIZE

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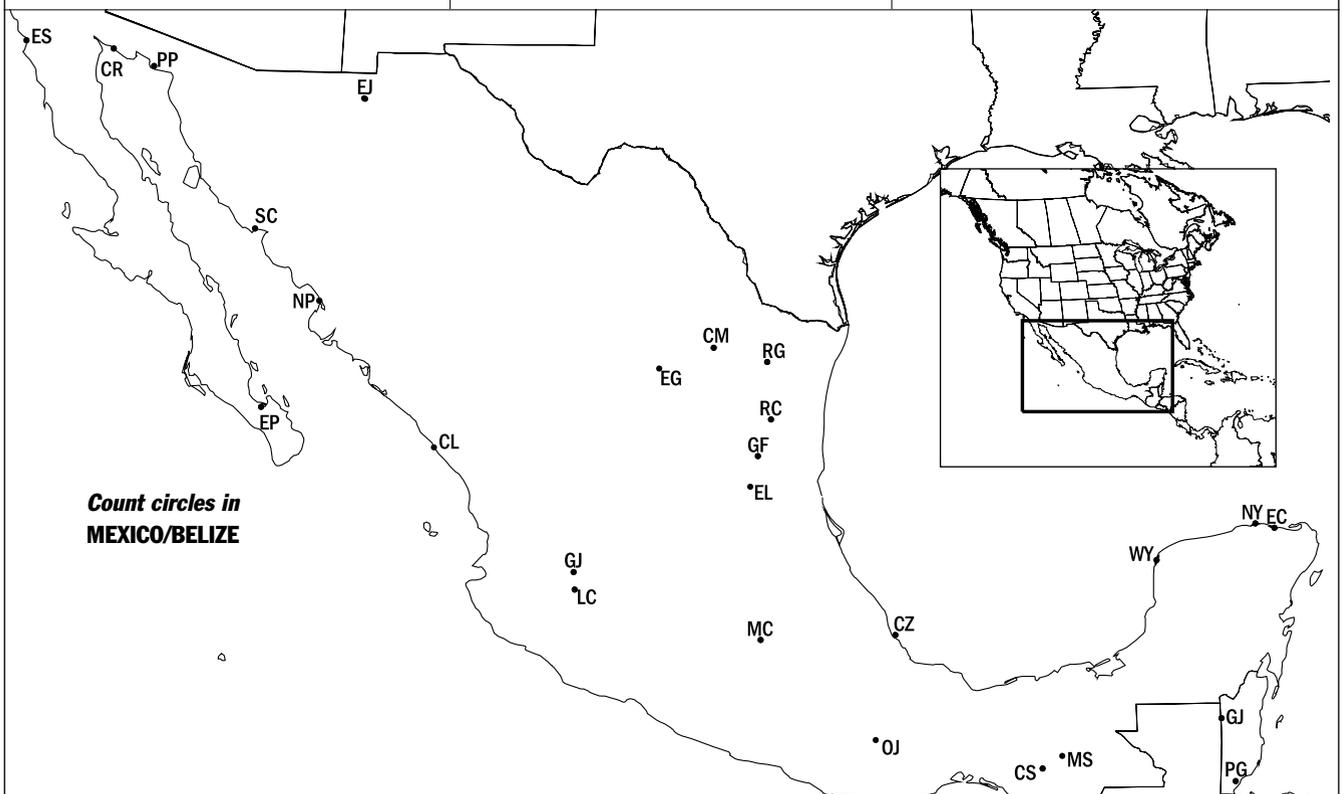
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This year two new CBC circles were added to the Mexico and Belize region (Estero El Yugo, Sinaloa; and Mountains of San Cristobal, Chiapas). Each season now since the beginning of the 21st



Count circles in MEXICO/BELIZE

century, as many as four circles have been added every year in the region, which sounds like very nice progress! However, we have been facing another reality in this region: the complexity of running all the Christmas Bird Count circles every year.

The Mexico/Belize region has registered so far 43 circles (4 from Belize, 38 from Mexico). However, five of these have been inactive in the last 10 years, and six have been inactive in the last five years. So, we currently could say that the "active ones" are 31 circles (2 from Belize and 29 from Mexico). From these, 20 percent, on average, are not run every year. The reasons for this are threefold: (1) Compilers live far away from the circles (most compilers of circles in the northern most part of Mexico live in the United States), which implies time and budget availability; (2) difficulty of getting enough participants to run the circle (even people from the U.S. or from Mexico), and (3) compilers move and don't recruit somebody else for his/her role at the CBC initiative.

During the 108th CBC season, a total of 26 circles were active in the region (24 from Mexico and 2 from Belize). We had 370 birders involved in these circles. As usual, circles with the highest number of species recorded were Punta Gorda, Belize (254 species); Ensenada, Baja California (194); San Carlos, Sonora (175); and Gallon Jug, Belize (171).

Remarkable records from different circles are listed next.

Punta Gorda Belize: Unusual species (US) records of White Ibis (2), Roseate Spoonbill (18), Ornaté Hawk-Eagle (1), Rufous-necked Wood-Rail (1), Black-necked Stilt (16), Roseate Tern (6), Scaled Pigeon (3), Gray-headed Dove (4), Violet Sabrewing (1), Brown Violet-ear (1), Willow Flycatcher (1), and Chestnut-headed Oropendola (2).

Ensenada, Baja California: A low record counts (LC) of Gadwall (7 individuals), Surf Scoter (229), Willet (109), and Marbled Godwit (334), with unusual species (US) records of Lesser Yellowlegs (1), Elegant Tern (2), Short-

eared Owl (1), Golden-crowned Kinglet (1), and Tennessee Warbler (2).

San Carlos Sonora: Unusual records of Blue-winged Teal (1), Pied-billed Grebe (4) and Horned Grebe (2). Also, this count recorded a high count (HC) of Eared Grebe (551). Additional unusual species there were Roseate Spoonbill (3), Cooper's Hawk (1), Broad-winged Hawk (1), Rough-legged Hawk (1), Peregrine Falcon (2), Clapper Rail (1), Baird's Sandpiper (2), Herring Gull (2), Eurasian Collared-Dove (14), Ruddy Ground-Dove (2), Burrowing Owl (1), Anna's Hummingbird (1), Bell's Vireo (15), Cassin's Vireo (1),

Warbling Vireo (2), Painted Redstart (1), and American Goldfinch (7).

Great job birdwatchers! Enjoy the next Christmas Bird Count season!

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Trinidad

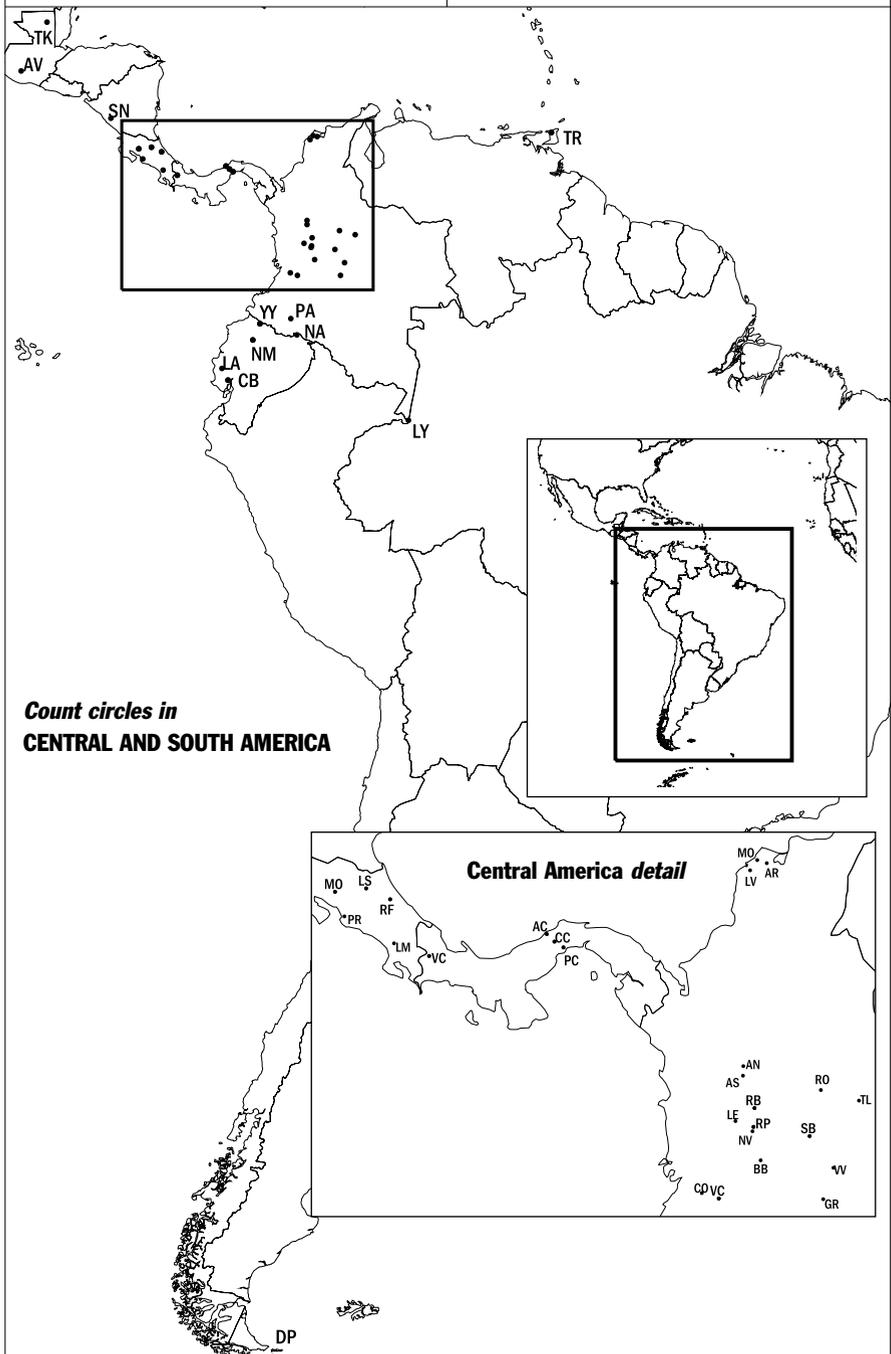
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A total of 38 counts from Latin America more than doubles those run and successfully entered into the data-



base last year. This is thanks to a huge effort in Colombia, where 19 counts submitted results. Many of these were run by just a few individuals and for just a few hours in some cases, but they got it done. Congratulations! With sponsors like Groupo Ixobrychus, what's not to like about these counters? In Ecuador, Mindo and Napo set new all-time records with 425 and 418 species, respectively. Compiler Lani Miller made special note of boreal migrants, which set records both in numbers and species. Mindo had its first Cerulean Warbler in 10 years (173 Blackburnian Warblers is not bad either). I think it is worth mentioning that a party of counters led by Oscar Tapuy recorded 285 species in their section of the Napo count alone, and they weren't out all day. There's lots of potential there, for sure. Although many new counts were run in Colombia, all the Amazonian and eastern Brazil counts unfortunately went missing this year (data entry or not run). Sea-birders in the South Atlantic Ocean, Drake Passage, recorded 17 species, including Soft-plumaged Petrel (*Pterodroma mollis*); not reported in the database (yet) and so published here for completeness; Drake Passage also counted five unidentified diving-petrels, 12 unidentified penguins, and 12 unidentified prions.

Central America hosted 12 counts: two in Guatemala, one in Nicaragua, five in Costa Rica, and the usual four in Panama. High species total for Central America went to La Selva, Lower Braulio Carillo N.P., Costa Rica, with 369. The new Atitlan Volcano, Guatemala, count compiled by Knut Eisermann adds some regional endemics for the first time on Christmas Bird Counts, including four individuals of the endangered and restricted-range Horned Guan! Atitlan also recorded Highland Guan, White-bellied Chachalaca, Fulvous Owl, Blue-throated Motmot, Rufous Sabrewing, Green-throated Mountain-gem, Slender Sheartail, Wine-throated Hummingbird, Black-capped Swallow, Rufous-collared Robin, Bushy-crested

and Black-throated jays, Azure-rumped Tanager, and Bar-winged Oriole to round out the specialties from this region. The Panama counts continue strong and well-organized. A Canada Warbler was unusual on the Atlantic Canal Area count.

WEST INDIES/BERMUDA

Bahamas, Bermuda, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

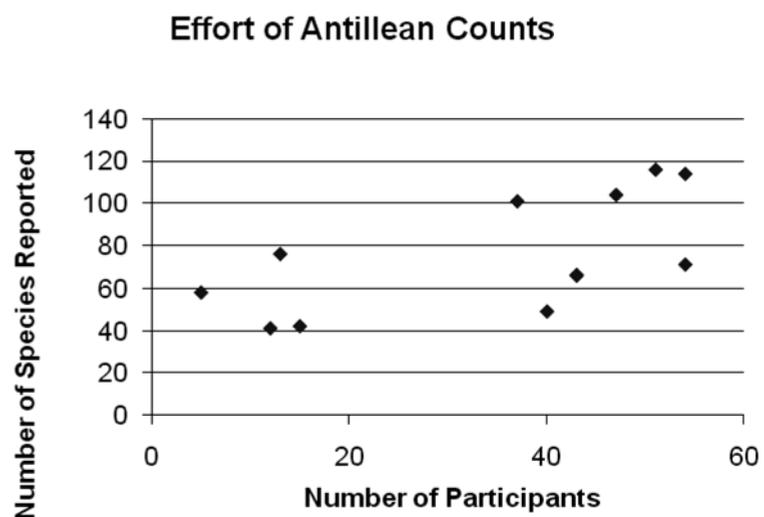
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A snapshot analysis of effort among the Antillean counts suggests that regardless of island size, as more participants are involved with a given CBC, the higher the reported species total is likely to be for that count (see Figure 1). The expected number of species per count area can be determined by the cumulative list from the count's inception. If we were to look at the printed results of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, from 1980 to 1990, for example, a CBC with which I was very familiar, we can determine the predicted number is 78 species. Today, unfortunately, we no longer receive a report from St. Thomas, thus losing an important link between Puerto Rico and the British Virgin Islands. It seems unlikely that the number of species is declining on the island; what I suspect is that observers' familiarity with the

habitats and potential for identifying species in those areas is declining after 20 years of increased development since the count was resurrected in 1980. It is also very likely that accessibility to former areas where migrant birds were located is severely limited, making it challenging to find birds in the available developed areas. As for St. John, which is predominantly protected public lands (and thus continues to be run), it would seem to be a migrant trap, and yet the numbers of species reported from that island are declining. What's going on is challenging to hypothesize, but continued CBCs in the area will help the picture come into focus. There may not be new places to establish viable counts in these overcrowded areas, but keeping existing counts active is very important.

The Bermuda and Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, counts are consistently run and submitted, which is the hallmark of reliable data. The return of the Anegada, British Virgin Islands, count is encouraging and a step in the right direction for monitoring the reintroduced population of flamingos. The new North Andros, Bahamas, count is a welcome addition to a well-established Bahamian cadre of birders who continually challenge for the region's top species total. Taken together, all the Bahamian counts will provide an excellent overview of the migrant and non-breeding resident bird populations. Puerto Rico's consistently high level of participation

Figure 1. Number of species reported compared with participation level.



also provides reliable data for native species trends as well as the burgeoning group of exotic, introduced species.

Another issue that is of interest and potential concern in the Caribbean (as well as other areas) is the increasing number of species, populations, and distributions of exotic birds (see Table 1). Whether these population increases are imposing threats to native species has yet to be determined. In the 10 years since the last compilation of such figures, the number of exotic species has increased and populations have exploded, especially Rock Pigeon (escapes from racing clubs), the parakeets, European Starlings (a cavity nester), Troupial, House Sparrow, and the waxbills. Further studies are necessary to determine the effects of these species on the nesting success and distributions of native Island species.

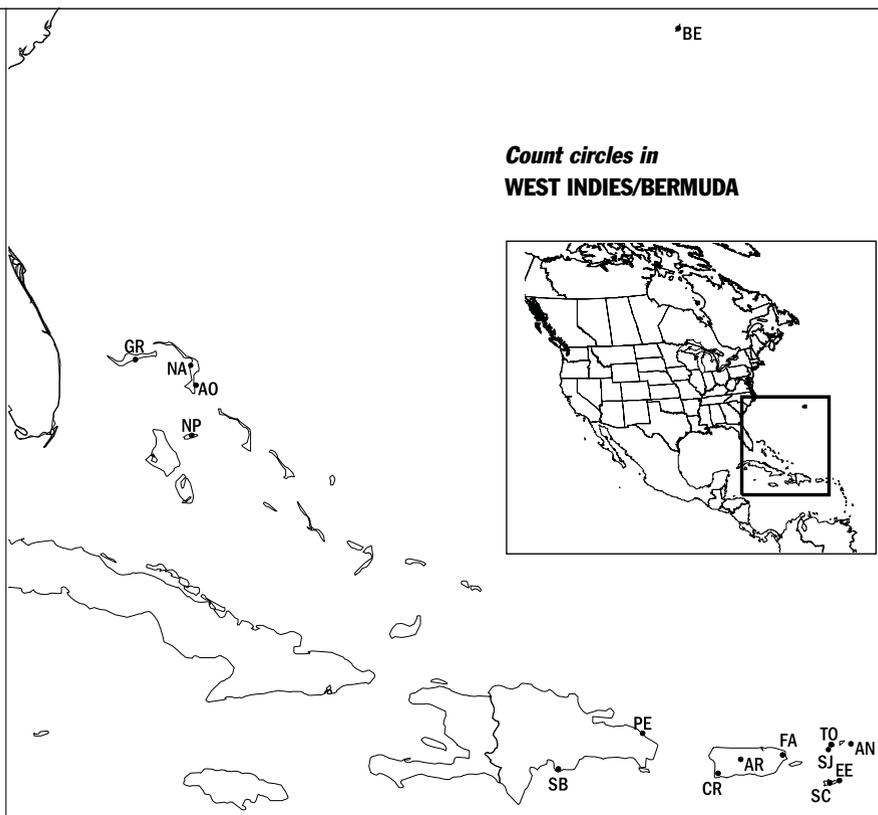


Table 1. Ten-year difference in the number of exotic species reported on Caribbean Christmas Bird Counts, 98th to 108th CBC seasons.

Species	98th CBC	108th CBC	Island Counts
Muscovy Duck		8	AR, GB, TO
Red Junglefowl		10	CR
Common Peafowl	13		
Northern Bobwhite	37	cw	NP
Helmeted Guineafowl		141	CR, SC,
Rock Pigeon	183	774	AO, AR, CR, FA, GB, NP, SB, SC
Torresian Imperial Pigeon		cw	NP
Eurasian Collared-Dove	887	821	AO, GB, NA, NP, SJ,
Ringed Turtle-Dove	34	46	AR, FA, SC
Caribbean Dove	1	5	NP
Monk Parakeet	18	147	AR
Orange-fronted Parakeet	58	85	FA
Red-and-green Macaw		1	TO
Canary-winged Parakeet	30	1,468	AR, CR
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1	cw	NP
Red-crowned Parrot		1	CR
Red-masked Parrot		16	AR
Parrot sp.		3	SJ
European Starling	1	70	AO, FA, GB, NA,
Cuban Grassquit	44	76	NP
Troupial	66	142	CR
House Sparrow	63	298	AO, AR, CR, FA, GB, NA, NP, SB, SC, SJ, TO
Village Weaver	21	6	PE, SB
Orange Bishop		70	CR
Red Bishop		581	AR,
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	70	371	AR, CR,
Black-rumped Waxbill		2	FA
Indian Silverbill	125	27	CR, FA
Bronze Mannikin	629	244	AR, FA
Nutmeg Mannikin	95	222	AR, FA
Chestnut Mannikin		2	FA
Pin-tailed Whydah	56	97	AR, FA

AO=Abaco, AR=Arecibo, CR=Cabo Rojo, FA=Fajardo, GB=Grand Bahama, NA=North Andros, NP=New Providence, PE=Puerto Escondido, SB=Salinas-Bani, SC=St Croix, SJ=St. John, TO=Tortola; cw=count week