Names in Spanish:
Mosquerito verdoso
Mosquero verdoso

What do they eat?
Insects

Where do they breed?
Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat
Deciduous forests with large trees; forested swamps

Where do they winter?
Mainly Caribbean slope of Central America, beginning in Nicaragua and extending through western Colombia and northern Ecuador

Winter Habitat
Mature forests and forest edges

Problems
Loss of mature deciduous forests in both breeding and wintering range

Did you know?
The Acadian Flycatcher is difficult to see, but is easily detected by its explosive song which sounds like a sneeze, peet-sah!
American Redstart (\textit{Setophaga ruticilla})

**Name in Spanish:**

Candelita norteña  
Chipe flameante

**What do they eat?**

Mostly insects and some spiders during summer and winter; some berries and other small fruits in late summer when preparing to migrate

**Where do they breed?**

Eastern and northern US, across much of Canada

**Breeding Habitat**

Deciduous and mixed forests with lots of shrubs in the understory

**Where do they winter?**

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), northern Guyana, northern French Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, northwestern Peru and Brazil

**Winter Habitat**

Variety of dry and wet types of forests; shade coffee and citrus plantation

**Problems**

Collisions with lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night; loss of forest habitat

**Did you know?**

Young male American redstarts look like females for the first year of life.
Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Chichiltote norteño  
Bolsero norteño  
Bolsero de Baltimore

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and spiders in summer; also nectar, berries and other small fruits, especially in winter and when preparing to migrate.

**Where do they breed?**
Central and eastern US, southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Open deciduous or mixed forests, orchards, parks and yards with tall trees

**Where do they winter?**
Florida, southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, Jamaica, and Dominican Republic), northern Venezuela, northern Colombia

**Winter Habitat**
Open woodlands, forest edges, shade-grown coffee and cacao plantations, gardens

**Problems**
Habitat loss from deforestation; spraying of insecticides onto fruit trees; collisions with lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
If there are orioles around, you can attract them to your yard by hanging orange halves from trees, or with special oriole feeders filled with sugar water.
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Golondrina tijereta

**What do they eat?**
Flying insects

**Where do they breed?**
Northern Mexico, the US (including the southern coast of Alaska), across much of Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Open land such as farms, fields, beaches, and suburban parks. Must be near structures they can build their nests on (such as bridges or barns), and near a source of mud to provide nest-building material

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay

**Winter Habitat**
Open pastures, marshes, and fields

**Problems**
Hunted for food in some parts of winter range; twine and fishing line picked up for use in nest can entangle adults and nestlings

**Did you know?**
Barn swallows once built their nests made of mud on the walls of caves, but now they build them almost exclusively on structures built by people, such as in barns or stables or under bridges.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Black-and-White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita rayada
Reinita trepadora
Cebrita trepadora
Chipe trepador

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous and mixed forests

**Where do they winter?**
Florida, southern Texas, central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Venezuela, northwestern Colombia, central Ecuador, northwestern Peru

**Winter Habitat**
Many habitats including deciduous and coniferous forests, scrub, and gardens

**Problems**
Loss of breeding habitat; cowbirds

**Did you know?**
Black-and-white warblers begin arriving along the Gulf Coast of the United States in mid-March, making them one of the earliest warblers to return in the spring. They build their nests on the ground, usually at the base of a tree or a fallen log.
Blackburnian Warbler (*Setophaga fusca*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita gorginaranja  
Chipe de garganta naranja

**What do they eat?**
Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; also some berries in winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Mature coniferous and mixed forests

**Where do they winter?**
Venezuela, northern Colombia, central Ecuador, central Peru, northwestern Bolivia

**Winter Habitat**
Mountain forests

**Problems**
Loss of forest habitat

**Did you know?**
Blackburnian warblers spend much of their time high in the treetops foraging for insects.

---

**LEGEND**
- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology  
Range data by NatureServe

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*)

**Names in Spanish:**
- Reinita estriada
- Reinita rayada
- Bijirita de cabeza negra

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders; will also eat fruits during migration

**Where do they breed?**
Throughout most of Canada and Alaska

**Breeding Habitat**
Boreal coniferous forest

**Where do they winter?**
Northern South America, including Colombia, Venezuela, and eastern Ecuador

**Winter Habitat**
Wooded habitats including deciduous forests, rainforests, mangroves, and shade coffee plantations

**Problems**
Habitat loss; collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
Male Blackpoll Warblers sing one of the highest-pitched songs of any songbird. When migrating to South America, some Blackpoll Warblers fly non-stop for three days over the Atlantic Ocean.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Black-throated Green Warbler (*Setophaga virens*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita gorginegra
Reinita cariamarilla
Chipe de dorso verde

**What do they eat?**
Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; some berries during migration

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Coniferous and mixed forests

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northern Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Forests in foothills and mountains

**Problems**
Loss of habitat from logging

**Did you know?**
Once you learn to recognize their distinctive song (sounds like “zoo–zee, zoo-zoo-zee”), you can easily tell when males of this species are around because they sing so often. One male was recorded singing its song 466 times in one hour!
Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Picogordo azul

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects, especially grasshoppers and crickets; other invertebrates, and seeds

**Where do they breed?**
Central and southern United States, northern Mexico

**Breeding Habitat**
Old fields, forest edges, and stream edges

**Where do they winter?**
Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, western Nicaragua and Honduras, and Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Shrubby fields and pastures

**Problems**
Collisions with TV towers and cars; cats are known to prey on fledgings

**Did you know?**
The large bill of the Blue grosbeak is designed to handle large seeds, including corn, and insects, such as mantises and grasshoppers.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher  (*Polioptila caerulea*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Perlita azuleja  
Rabuita

**What do they eat?**
Small insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Northeast, midwest, and southern United States, Mexico, southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous forests, especially along streams

**Where do they winter?**
Southern US along the Gulf Coast, Caribbean Islands, Mexico, and Honduras

**Winter Habitat**
Swamps, mangroves, evergreen and deciduous forests

**Problems**
Loss of habitat, Brown-headed Cowbirds

**Did you know?**
Blue-gray Gnatcatchers are among the first migratory birds to arrive on their breeding grounds in the United States.
Blue-winged Teal (Anas discors)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Cerceta aliazul
- Cerceta ala azul
- Barraquete aliazul
- Cerceta de ala azul

**What do they eat?**
Mostly aquatic insects and other invertebrates during the breeding season; eats seeds and other plant parts at other times of the year.

**Where do they breed?**
Northern and central US (including southeastern Alaska), southern and central Canada.

**Breeding Habitat**
Near calm bodies of water, such as marshes, ponds, and prairie-potholes (small wetlands that form during the summer throughout the prairie region of central North America).

**Where do they winter?**
Southern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, northern Venezuela, northern Guyana, northern Suriname, northern French Guiana, north coast of Brazil.

**Winter Habitat**
Inland and coastal wetlands.

**Problems**
Habitat loss from draining of wetlands; pesticides (especially on wintering grounds); collisions with power lines; lead poisoning.

**Did you know?**
Females will pretend to have an injured wing to lure predators away from their eggs.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*)

Names in Spanish:
- Reinita ala azul
- Chipe aliazul

What do they eat?
- Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?
- Northeastern United States

Breeding Habitat
- Forest clearings, forest edges, and fields with large trees

Where do they winter?
- Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

Winter Habitat
- Humid evergreen and mixed deciduous forest and forest edges

Problems
- Loss of breeding habitat, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?
- Blue-winged Warblers often hang upside-down when they are looking for insects to eat.
Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Gavilán aludo
Aguililla ala ancha
Gavilán aliancho

**What do they eat?**
Small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and large insects

**Where do they breed?**
Cuba, eastern half of US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous or mixed forests, often near water

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Florida, Cuba, southern coast of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, northern Bolivia, northwestern Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

**Winter Habitat**
Tropical forests

**Problems**
Collisions with cars; loss of forest habitats; hunting, especially during migration and on wintering grounds

**Did you know?**
They migrate in flocks called “kettles” which can consist of thousands of individuals.

---

**LEGEND**

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita de Canadá
Chipe de collar

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Mature, mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, often near streams

**Where do they winter?**
Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, northern Colombia, Ecuador, central Peru

**Winter Habitat**
Forests with dense shrubs in the understory, shade coffee plantations

**Problems**
Loss of habitat from deforestation; cowbirds; collisions with windows, towers and other tall buildings during migration

**Did you know?**
They are one of the last warblers to arrive in their breeding range in the spring and one of the first to leave in late summer.

---

**LEGEND**

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Chestnut-sided Warbler (Dendroica pensylvanica)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita flanquircastaña
Reinita de costillas castañas
Chipe de flanco castaño

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders; occasionally some fruit in the winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Edges of young deciduous forests, overgrown fields, thickets

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northeastern Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Edges of moist tropical forests, shady gardens

**Problems**
Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration

**Did you know?**
Young birds stay in the nest for about 10 days after hatching and will continue to be fed by the parents for at least 28 days.
Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Enmascarado norteño
- Antifacito norteño
- Mascarita común

**What do they eat?**
- Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
- Across much of the US (except the southwest) and Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
- Edges of swamps, marshes, wet thickets, and streams

**Where do they winter?**
- Southeastern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
- Marshes, brushy pastures and fields

**Problems**
- Loss of habitat from draining of marshes; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration

**Did you know?**
- Like other migratory songbirds, they migrate at night and males arrive on the breeding grounds about a week before females do.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Pibí oriental

**What do they eat?**
Mostly flying insects

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern half of the US

**Breeding Habitat**
Edges of deciduous or mixed forests, near meadows, roadsides, orchards, and ponds

**Where do they winter?**
Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, eastern Peru, northwestern Bolivia, northwestern Brazil

**Winter Habitat**
Forest edges

**Problems**
Cowbirds

**Did you know?**
Part of a group of birds known as “flycatchers” because of the way they catch their food. They perch on a branch and when a flying insect goes by, they fly up to catch it with their bill and then return to the branch.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Golden-winged Warbler \((Vermivora chrysoptera)\)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita alidorada
Chipe de ala dorada

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US

**Breeding Habitat**
Brushy areas with scattered trees, recently abandoned farms

**Where do they winter?**
Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Forest edges, canopy of tropical forests

**Problems**
Cowbirds; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration; loss of breeding and wintering habitat

**Did you know?**
There are fewer and fewer of these birds each year. In fact, it is one of the most rapidly declining species in our country.
Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Maullador gris
- Pájaro-gato gris

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and spiders during the breeding season; also lots of berries and other fruits in late summer, fall and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern and central US, southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Areas with dense shrubs, small trees and vine tangles; suburban yards; streamside thickets

**Where do they winter?**
Southeastern US along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), eastern and southern Mexico, Guatemala, northern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Columbia

**Winter Habitat**
Areas with dense shrubs, small trees and vine tangles; suburban gardens; tropical forests

**Problems**
Loss of wintering habitat; collisions with cars; outdoor cats

**Did you know?**
They are called “catbirds” because they make a cat-like mewing sound. They also copy the sounds of other birds, stringing these sounds together to make unique songs that can last up to 10 minutes.
Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Güis migrador
- Copetón viajero
- Papamosca viajero

**What do they eat?**
Mainly insects and spiders; also some berries and other fruits, especially in winter.

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern half of US and southern Canada.

**Breeding Habitat**
Open deciduous or mixed forests, old orchards, wooded swamps, parks and urban areas with large shade trees.

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Florida, Cuba, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela.

**Winter Habitat**
Humid forest edges.

**Problems**
Fewer dead standing trees (“snags”) results in fewer holes to build nests in; pesticides; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration.

**Did you know?**
They build their nests in holes in trees or in nest boxes built and put out for them by humans. They often use shed snakeskin when making their nests.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Chipe encapuchado

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous forest with lots of shrubs in the understory

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, northern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Males found mostly in forests. Females found in shrubby fields.

**Problems**
Cowbirds, especially where forest is broken up into small patches; loss of forest habitat on wintering grounds

**Did you know?**
Year after year, males often return to the same territories to breed and to spend the winter.
House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

**Names in Spanish:**
Chivirín saltapared  
Cucarachero común

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Throughout most of the United States and much of central Canada; non-migratory House Wrens live year-round in parts of Mexico as well as throughout Central and South America

**Breeding Habitat**
Areas with trees, shrubs, and clearings, including parks, yards, and farms

**Where do they winter?**
Along the Gulf Coast of the Southern United States and throughout most of Mexico

**Winter Habitat**
Open evergreen and deciduous forests

**Problems**
Pesticides and habitat loss

**Did you know?**
For such small birds, House Wrens are fierce competitors for nesting sites, and will attack much larger birds for the nest cavities they want. They will often use human-made bird houses when building their nest.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Azulito norteño
- Azulillo noreño
- Colorín azul

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and spiders and some seeds and berries during breeding season. Mostly seeds, berries, and buds and some insects during migration and in winter.

**Where do they breed?**
Southwest and eastern half of US, southeastern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Brushy pastures, forest edges, roadsides, old fields, edges of swamps

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, Jamaica, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Brushy edges of farm fields, grasslands, forest clearings, thickets, citrus orchards

**Problems**
Trapped and sold as pets in some parts of wintering range; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
They are able to use the pattern of the stars to tell which direction to fly in when migrating.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Chipe patilludo  
Reinita de anteojos  
Reinita Cachetinegra

**What do they eat?**
Insects, caterpillars, and small spiders during breeding season; some fruits in wintering grounds

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern United States

**Breeding Habitat**
Bottomland hardwoods and woods near streams with dense understory, often at low elevations

**Where do they winter?**
Atlantic coast of Mexico, Honduras, and Belize; Caribbean islands (including Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Bermuda, Jamaica, and U.S. Virgin Islands); Pacific coast of Guatemala, Panama, northern Colombia and Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
In understory of moist, tropical lowland and foothill second-growth forests and mature forests

**Problems**
Loss of tropical forest habitat; disturbance at nest site; collisions with windows, towers, and other tall structures during migration

**Did you know?**
Though the Kentucky Warbler prefers mature forests, this bird needs plenty of sunny patches along the forest floor, which most likely help the Kentucky Warbler forage for insects.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Mosquitero menudo
Mosquerito mínimo

**What do they eat?**
Mainly insects; some fruits and seeds during winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northern United States and southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Semi-open forests, orchards, and shrubby fields

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Florida, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua

**Winter Habitat**
Forest edges, shrubby areas, and wooded ravines

**Problems**
Habitat loss, environmental pollution

**Did you know?**
The Least Flycatcher does not stay for long on its breeding grounds and is one of the first migrants to leave for its winter home in late summer.
Louisiana Waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*)

Names in Spanish:
- Reinita-acuática piquigrande
- Reinita acuática cejiblanca
- Chipe arroyero

What do they eat?
Aquatic insects and larvae, worms, pill bugs, and even crayfish or salamanders

Where do they breed?
Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat
Streams with mature forests

Where do they winter?
Northern Mexico through Central America and the Caribbean; rarely in Colombia and Venezuela

Winter Habitat
Fast moving streams within forests

Problems
Loss of forest habitat, stream pollution, rising stream temperatures due to climate change

Did you know?
Louisiana Waterthrushes seem to love sunbathing. While sunbathing, they lean against the ground, spread their wings, and close their eyes. Sometimes they sunbathe for as long as 20 minutes.
**Magnolia Warbler** (*Setophaga magnolia*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Reinita colifajeada  
Chipe de magnolia

**What do they eat?**
Insects and spiders; also some berries during migration and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Coniferous or mixed forests with lots of small conifers

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Variety of habitats, especially near edges of forests

**Problems**
Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
Like other insect-eating birds, magnolia warblers are good for forests because they eat insects that can damage trees.
Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*)

**Name in Spanish:** Paula norteño

**What do they eat?**
Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; also berries, seeds, and nectar in winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US, southeastern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Moist, mature forests, especially where there is hanging moss or lichen (which they use in building their nests)

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, northern Honduras

**Winter Habitat**
Variety of habitats including forests, fields, pastures, scrub, and coffee, cacao and citrus plantations

**Problems**
Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration at night; air pollution can kill moss and lichen needed for nesting; loss of forest habitat; pesticides

**Did you know?**
Their nests are most often built inside hanging bunches of Spanish moss or lichen.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

**Names in Spanish:**
Golondrina ala aserrada
Golondrina alirrasposa norteña

**What do they eat?**
Flying insects

**Where do they breed?**
United States, southern Canada, northwestern Mexico

**Breeding Habitat**
Banks along streams and under bridges

**Where do they winter?**
Florida, Caribbean coast of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba

**Winter Habitat**
Along rivers; sometimes in sugar cane fields

**Problems**
Habitat destruction and water pollution

**Did you know?**
The edge of a Northern Rough-winged Swallow’s wings feel like sandpaper and males have a rougher wing texture than females. Scientists still do not know why these swallows have this rough edge.
Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Chipe charquero  
Reinita alzacolita ceja café  
Reinita-acuática norteña

**What do they eat?**
Insects, spiders, snails, and crustaceans

**Where do they breed?**
Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and northeastern United States, southern half of Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Thickets near slow-moving streams, ponds or swamps

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Central America, Caribbean islands, and northern South America including Colombia, Ecuador, and Caribbean coast

**Winter Habitat**
Forests near water, especially mangroves

**Problems**
Loss of habitat due to draining of swamps and wetlands; pesticides; collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
The Northern Waterthrush is known for its loud, ringing song, but males sometimes sing a mysterious “quiet song”- a whispered version of his usual song. The male probably sings this “quiet song” just for his mate.
**Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius)**

**Name in Spanish:**
Chichiltote castaño
Bolsero castaño

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and spiders during the breeding season; also nectar, pollen, and berries in fall and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern half of US, central Mexico

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous forest edges, orchards, farms and parks with scattered trees, in trees along streams, rivers, and lakes

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Brushy areas, near forest edges, shade coffee and cacao plantations

**Problems**
Cowbirds; loss of winter habitat; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
They are important pollinators of some tropical plants (as they feed on flower nectar and pollen, some pollen sticks to their feathers and gets moved to other flowers the birds feed from).
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Aguila pescadora
- Gavilán pescador

**What do they eat?**
Fish

**Where do they breed?**
Throughout much of Canada and along ocean coasts, rivers, and lakes in the United States

**Breeding Habitat**
Rivers, ponds, lakes, and marshes

**Where do they winter?**
Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean islands, and Central and South America

**Winter Habitat**
Coasts, rivers and mangrove creeks

**Problems**
Collisions with vehicles and power lines; pesticides; trash, including plastics and fishing line; habitat loss

**Did you know?**
Ospreys position the fish they catch forwards, in the direction they are flying, to reduce wind resistance.
Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Reinita andarina
- Reinita hornera
- Chipe suelero

**What do they eat?**
Insects, worms, spiders, and snails; also seeds in winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern and north-central US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Mature deciduous or mixed forests

**Where do they winter?**
Florida, southern half of Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northwestern Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Forests and thickets

**Problems**
Cowbirds; loss and fragmentation of breeding habitat; collisions with windows and with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
When ovenbirds sing, it sounds like they are saying “teacher, teacher, teacher!”

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Vireo canadiense

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and spiders; also fruit during fall and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northern extremes of the United States; southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Open deciduous forests and forest edges; shrub thickets

**Where do they winter?**
Central America, including Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Open forests and forest edges, mangroves, cacao and shaded coffee plantations, and gardens

**Problems**
Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
The Philadelphia Vireo is rarely seen in Philadelphia, but was named after this city when it was seen there during migration.
Prairie Warbler (Setophaga discolor)

Name in Spanish:
Mariposa galana
Reinita galena
Chipe galán
Chipe de pradera

What do they eat?
Insects, spiders, and small mollusks

Where do they breed?
Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat
Fields with scattered shrubs

Where do they winter?
Southern Florida; Caribbean islands, along the coasts of Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras

Winter Habitat
Forest edges, mangroves, gardens, coffee farms

Problems
Habitat loss

Did you know?
The male Prairie Warbler alternates between singing two song types. The male sings one song type to communicate with his mate, and sings the other song type to keep other males away from his territory.
Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Manguito dorado
- Reinita cabecidorada
- Chipe dorado

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects (especially aquatic insects) and spiders; also seeds, fruit, and nectar in winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US

**Breeding Habitat**
Forests near swamps, lakes, rivers, and ponds

**Where do they winter?**
Gulf Coast of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

**Winter Habitat**
Mangroves and in forests near streams and ponds

**Problems**
Loss of breeding and wintering habitat

**Did you know?**
They are one of only two warbler species that builds its nests in tree holes.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Piquigrueso pechirrosado
- Picogordo degallado
- Picogordo pecho rosado
- Picogordo de pecho rosa

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects during breeding season; also seeds, berries and other fruits during fall and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Near edges of open deciduous and mixed forests, orchards, suburban parks and gardens

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador

**Winter Habitat**
Tropical forest edges and in clearings with scattered trees

**Problems**
Trapped and sold as pets in some parts of wintering range

**Did you know?**
They are one of the few Neotropical migratory bird species that will come to bird feeders for sunflower seeds.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Estrellita pasajera  
Colibrí garganta de rubí

**What do they eat?**
Nectar, small insects, spiders, and tree sap

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern half of US, southern and central Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous forest edges, clearings, meadows, orchards, gardens, city parks

**Where do they winter?**
Southern tip of Florida, southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica

**Winter Habitat**
Forest edges, shade coffee and citrus plantations, gardens, flowering hedges

**Problems**
Those that come to feeders are especially vulnerable to outdoor cats and collisions with windows

**Did you know?**
Despite their tiny size, ruby-throated hummingbirds are able to fly non-stop across the Gulf of Mexico during spring and fall migrations. The 600-mile trip takes at least 18 hours.
Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

**Names in Spanish:**
- Piranga alinegra
- Tángara escarlata

**What do they eat?**
Insects; they also eat fruit during migration and during the wintering season

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern United States and southeastern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous forests with large trees

**Where do they winter?**
Western South America, including Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia

**Winter Habitat**
Forests and forest edges along hills and mountains

**Problems**
Habitat loss; collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
Scarlet Tanagers can be difficult to find because they prefer to stay high in the tree-tops, but they can be found by listening for their *chick-burr*! call that males and females use to communicate with each other.
Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Andarríos maculado
Playerito alzacolita
Andarríos manchado
Playero alzacolita

**What do they eat?**
A variety of invertebrates, including insects, worms, small crabs, crayfish, mollusks, and fish

**Where do they breed?**
Across central and northern US (including Alaska), across most of Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Edges of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams, as well as in grasslands, forests, lawns, and parks close to water

**Where do they winter?**
Southern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, northern Argentina

**Winter Habitat**
A variety of habitats near water

**Problems**
Water pollution

**Did you know?**
They are easy to recognize because of their habit of almost constantly bobbing their tails up and down.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Tángara veranera
- Tángara roja
- Piranga abejera

**What do they eat?**
Insects (especially bees and wasps), and some spiders; also berries and other small fruits, especially in winter.

**Where do they breed?**
Southern US and northern Mexico.

**Breeding Habitat**
Open deciduous or mixed forests, especially along edges, and near streams in the western part of breeding range.

**Where do they winter?**
Southern half of Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, central Bolivia, western Brazil.

**Winter Habitat**
Forest edges and in parks, gardens and clearings with scattered trees.

**Problems**
Loss of breeding habitat in western US as forests along streams are converted to farmland and used for cattle grazing.

**Did you know?**
Their favorite foods are bees and wasps, which they kill by banging them against a branch. They remove the stinger by wiping the insect against the branch.

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
**Tennessee Warbler (Oreothlypis peregrina)**

| **Name in Spanish:** | Reinita verduzca  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reinita verdilla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**What do they eat?**
Insects (especially moth caterpillars) during breeding season; also eats fruit and nectar at other times of the year

**Where do they breed?**
Throughout Canada and southeastern Alaska

**Breeding Habitat**
Boreal forests, grasslands with dense shrubs and young trees

**Where do they winter?**
Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Open forests, shade coffee plantations

**Problems**
Pesticides, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
The Tennessee Warbler is rarely found in Tennessee. It was named in 1811 by Alexander Wilson who first encountered the bird in Tennessee during its migration.

---

**LEGEND**

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

*Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology  
Range data by NatureServe*
# Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Golondrina arbórea
- Golondrina de árboles
- Golondrina bicolor

**What do they eat?**
- Flying insects

**Where do they breed?**
- Throughout most of Canada and much of the United States

**Breeding Habitat**
- Fields and marshes near water; wooded swamps

**Where do they winter?**
- Southern California, Florida, Mexico; Caribbean coast of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; southern coast of Cuba

**Winter Habitat**
- Little information; habitat probably similar to that on breeding grounds

**Problems**
- Water pollution and habitat loss

**Did you know?**
- The Tree Swallow uses many feathers from other birds in its nest which helps keep the nestlings warm so they can grow faster.
White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

**Names in Spanish:**
- Vireo ojos blancos
- Vireo ojo blanco
- Vireo de ojo blanco

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects during breeding season; some fruit during winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern US through Northern Mexico, and northeast Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous scrub, overgrown pastures, forest edges, streamside thickets, and mangroves

**Where do they winter?**
Central Florida, southern Mexico, Bermuda, Caribbean Islands, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras

**Winter Habitat**
Deciduous scrub, forests, overgrown fields, and mangroves

**Problems**
Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
White-eyed Vireos often bathe in the morning by rubbing against wet leaves.
Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Zorzal grande
Zorzal del bosque
Zorzal maculado

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects, spiders, earthworms, and snails; also berries and other small fruits, especially in late summer, fall and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern half of US, southeastern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Deciduous and mixed forests

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Tropical forests, cloud forests, and cacao plantations

**Problems**
Cowbirds; loss of forest habitat on breeding and wintering grounds; acid rain (forms when rain mixes with some types of air pollution, and can lead to weakened egg shells because it removes calcium from the environment)

**Did you know?**
Wood thrushes are the official bird of Washington, DC. The males have a beautiful, flute-like song.
Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorum*)

Names in Spanish:
- Reinita gusanera
- Reinita anteada
- Chipe gusanero

What do they eat?
Insects, spiders, and especially caterpillars in summer

Where do they breed?
Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat
Forests with large trees

Where do they winter?
Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Central America and northern Caribbean islands

Winter Habitat
Forests with large trees

Problems
Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night; habitat loss

Did you know?
Female Worm-eating Warblers are very protective of their eggs and young. If a predator gets near the nest, she will drop to the ground and flutter her wings to attract the predator’s attention away from the nest.
**Yellow Warbler** *(Setophaga petechia)*

**Names in Spanish:**
- Reinita amarilla
- Chipe amarillo
- Canario de manglar

**What do they eat?**
Insects and other small invertebrates; will eat fruit occasionally

**Where do they breed?**
Throughout most of the United States and Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Wet deciduous forests and thickets

**Where do they winter?**
Coastal Mexico along southern Pacific and Caribbean coasts, extending through Central America, northern Colombia, and Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Mangroves and forest edges

**Problems**
Habitat loss

**Did you know?**
The oldest known Yellow Warbler was 11 years old.
# Yellow-bellied Flycatcher  (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

**Name in Spanish:**
Mosquitero ventriamarillo

**What do they eat?**
Mostly insects and other small invertebrates, but will eat fruit occasionally

**Where do they breed?**
Across Canada and northeastern United States

**Breeding Habitat**
Cool, moist forests

**Where do they winter?**
Mexico and Central America, including Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Dense forests, often near streams or forest edges; shade-grown coffee plantations

**Problems**
Loss of habitat; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating; frequently targeted by slingshot in Mexico and Honduras

**Did you know?**
Males make a snapping sound with their bills by opening and shutting them quickly to scare other birds away.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

**Name in Spanish:**

Chupasavia maculada  
Chupasavia de vientre amarillo

**What do they eat?**

Insects (especially ants), tree sap, berries and other fruits

**Where do they breed?**

Northeastern US, across much of Canada

**Breeding Habitat**

Young mixed forests, especially along streams

**Where do they winter?**

Southeastern US, eastern and southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**

Variety of wooded habitats, orchards, parks and neighborhoods with scattered trees

**Problems**

Like all migratory birds, sapsuckers face the problems of finding safe places to rest and eat while migrating, avoiding predators, and surviving bad storms

**Did you know?**

Sapsuckers use their beaks to drill rows of holes in tree trunks to get sap (similar to how people make holes in maple trees to get sap to make maple syrup).

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Reinita grande
- Buscubreña
- Chipe de pecho amarillo

**What do they eat?**
Mainly insects and spiders throughout the summer; also berries and other fruits in the winter

**Where do they breed?**
Across much of the US and in northern Mexico

**Breeding Habitat**
Shrubby areas along edges of forests, fields, streams, and ponds

**Where do they winter?**
Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

**Winter Habitat**
Shrubby areas along edges of forests, fields, streams, and ponds

**Problems**
Cowbirds; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
Yellow-breasted chats are hard to find because they stay well-hidden in dense shrubs.
Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Vireo garganta amarilla
- Vireo gorjiamarillo
- Vireo pechiamarillo

**What do they eat?**
Insects; may eat some fruits and seeds in late summer, fall, and winter

**Where do they breed?**
Eastern United States and southern Canada

**Breeding Habitat**
Forests with large trees

**Where do they winter?**
Central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Caribbean islands, Colombia, Venezuela

**Winter Habitat**
Tropical forests

**Problems**
Habitat loss, insecticides, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

**Did you know?**
This vireo rarely bathes in standing water. Instead, Yellow-throated Vireos seem to prefer bathing in the rain.
Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

**Name in Spanish:**
- Reinita gorjiamarilla
- Chipe de garganta amarilla

**What do they eat?**
Insects and some spiders

**Where do they breed?**
Southeastern US

**Breeding Habitat**
Swamps and mature pine-oak forests

**Where do they winter?**
Florida, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Gulf Coast of Mexico, El Salvador, southern Honduras, northern Nicaragua, Costa Rica

**Winter Habitat**
Variety of forests, especially pine forests and palm groves

**Problems**
Loss of breeding habitat

**Did you know?**
They forage for insects and build their nests high in the forest canopy—often 30 to 90 feet high!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acadian Flycatcher</td>
<td>Mosquerito verdoso</td>
<td><em>Empidonax virescens</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Redstart</td>
<td>Candelita norteña</td>
<td><em>Setophaga ruticilla</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Oriole</td>
<td>Chichiltote norteño</td>
<td><em>Icterus galbula</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td>Golondrina tijereta</td>
<td><em>Hirundo rustica</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita rayada</td>
<td><em>Mniotilta varia</em></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburnian Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita gorginaranja</td>
<td><em>Setophaga fusca</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpoll Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita estriada</td>
<td><em>Setophaga striata</em></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita gorginegra</td>
<td><em>Setophaga virens</em></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grosbeak</td>
<td>Picogrueso azul</td>
<td><em>Passerina caerulea</em></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>Perlita azuleja</td>
<td><em>Polioptila caerulea</em></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
<td>Cerceta aliazul</td>
<td><em>Anas discors</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita ala azul</td>
<td><em>Vermivora cyanoptera</em></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-winged Hawk</td>
<td>Gavilán aludo</td>
<td><em>Buteo platypterus</em></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita de Canadá</td>
<td><em>Wilsonia canadensis</em></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-sided Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita flanquicastaña</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Yellowthroat</td>
<td>Enmascarado norteño</td>
<td><em>Geothlypis trichas</em></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Inglés</th>
<th>Spanish Español</th>
<th>Scientific Name Nombre Científico</th>
<th>Page Página</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Wood-Pewee</td>
<td>Pibi oriental</td>
<td><em>Contopus virens</em></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-winged Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita alidorada</td>
<td><em>Vermivora chrysoptera</em></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Catbird</td>
<td>Maullador gris</td>
<td><em>Dumetella carolinensis</em></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>Guis migrador</td>
<td><em>Myiarchus crinitus</em></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Warbler</td>
<td>Chipe encapuchado</td>
<td><em>Wilsonia citrina</em></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td>Chivirín saltapared</td>
<td><em>Troglydotes aedon</em></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
<td>Azulito norteño</td>
<td><em>Passerina cyanea</em></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Warbler</td>
<td>Chipe patilludo</td>
<td><em>Geothlypis formosa</em></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Flycatcher</td>
<td>Mosquitero menudo</td>
<td><em>Empidonax minimus</em></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Waterthrush</td>
<td>Reinita-acuática piquigrande</td>
<td><em>Parkesia motacilla</em></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita colifajeada</td>
<td><em>Setophaga magnolia</em></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Parula</td>
<td>Parula norteño</td>
<td><em>Parula americana</em></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern-rough Winged Swallow</td>
<td>Golondrina ala aserrada</td>
<td><em>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</em></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Waterthrush</td>
<td>Chipe charquero</td>
<td><em>Parkesia noveboracensis</em></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Oriole</td>
<td>Chichiltote castaño</td>
<td><em>Icterus spurius</em></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td>Aguila Pescadora</td>
<td><em>Pandion haliaetus</em></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© 2012 Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>Reinita andarin</td>
<td><em>Seiurus aurocapillus</em></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinita hornera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe suelero</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Vireo</td>
<td>Vireo Canadiense</td>
<td><em>Vireo philadelphicus</em></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Warbler</td>
<td>Mariposa galana</td>
<td><em>Setophaga discolor</em></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinita galena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe galán</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe de pradera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothonotary Warbler</td>
<td>Manguito dorado</td>
<td><em>Protonotaria citrea</em></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinita cabecidorada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe dorado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</td>
<td>Piquigrueso pechirrosado</td>
<td><em>Pheucticus ludovicianus</em></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picogordo degollado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picogordo pecho rosado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picogordo de pecho rosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</td>
<td>Estrellita pasajera</td>
<td><em>Archilochus colubris</em></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colibrí garganta de rubí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>Piranga alinegra</td>
<td><em>Piranga olivacea</em></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tángara escarleta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Sandpiper</td>
<td>Andarríos maculado</td>
<td><em>Actitis macularia</em></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playerito alzacolita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andarríos manchado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playero alzacolita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Tanager</td>
<td>Tángara veranera</td>
<td><em>Piranga rubra</em></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tángara roja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piranga abejera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita verduza</td>
<td><em>Oreothlypis peregrina</em></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinita verdilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Swallow</td>
<td>Golondrina arbórea</td>
<td><em>Tachycineta bicolor</em></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golondrina de árboles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golondrina bicolor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>Vireo ojos blancos</td>
<td><em>Vireo griseus</em></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vireo ojo blanco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vireo de ojo blanco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>Zorzal grande</td>
<td><em>Hylocichla mustelina</em></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zorzal del bosque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zorzal maculado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm-eating Warbler</td>
<td>Reinita gusanera</td>
<td><em>Helmitheros vermivorum</em></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinita anteada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe gusanero</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Reinita amarilla</td>
<td><em>Setophaga petechia</em></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe amarillo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canario de manglar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</strong></td>
<td>Mosquitero ventriamarillo</td>
<td><em>Empidonax flaviventris</em></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mosquerito oliva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</strong></td>
<td>Chupasavia maculado</td>
<td><em>Sphyrapicus varius</em></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chupasavia de vientre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amarillo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-breasted Chat</strong></td>
<td>Reinita grande</td>
<td><em>Icteria virens</em></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buscabreña</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe de pecho amarillo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-throated Vireo</strong></td>
<td>Vireo garganta amarilla</td>
<td><em>Vireo flavifrons</em></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vireo gorjiamarillo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vireo pechiamarillo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-throated Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Reinita gorjiamarilla</td>
<td><em>Dendroica dominica</em></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chipe de garganta amarilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>