**Aves, birds****:** http://faculty.washington.edu/hunn/zapotec/z5.html

1) **gàrs** [`*garza*<sp>´ `heron´] (= **gàrs-nquǐts** [`heron´+ `white´]) ^[[[SndMhpGar1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpGar1.html'))]]; Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*); heron/egret: the Cattle Egret is the species most likely to occur at San Juan, though other species might be encountered travelling at the coast and in the Isthmus of Tehuántepec; optionally modified “white.”

2) **pìxîx** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpPix1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPix1.html'))]]; Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*): the name is likely borrowed from local Spanish *pijiji*; known from coastal travels only.

3) **gâns** [`*ganso*<sp>´ `goose´] ^[[[SndMhpGan1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpGan1.html'))]]; goose (*Anser* sp.): kept occasionally as a domestic animal; most of Gray-lag (*Anser anser*) and/or Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*) parentage.

4) **bǎd** [`*ganso*<sp>´ `duck´];

4a) **bǎd** [`duck´] (= **bǎd-xtîl** [`duck´ + `Castillian<sp>´]) ^[[[SndMhpBad1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpBad1.html'))]]; Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) and/or Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): domestic ducks are uncommon, usually white, possibly of hybrid ancestry of Muscovy Duck and/or Mallard parentage; optionally modified “Castillian,” indicative of exotic origin;

4b) **bǎd-guìx** [`duck<sp>´ + `bush/wild´, < *pato*] (= **bǎd-guiùu** [`duck<sp>´ + `river´]); wild ducks (Anatidae in part): a few species occur in small numbers in winter on impoundments in the Oaxaca valley, such as Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*), American Wigeon (*Anas americana*), Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*), and Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*); a few other species might occur in winter on the coast, where the Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) occurs natively.

5) **pěch** [`X´] ^[[[SndMhpPch1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPch1.html'))]]: Cathartidae, New World vultures:

5a) **pěch-msìdòo** [`vulture´ + `eagle´] (= **rên** [`blood´]); King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*): now, at least, very rare; might be known from travels to the Isthmus of Tehuántepec; one older man reported the name and that it did occur in San Juan Gbëë; the generic synonym was noted by Reeck (1991);

5b) **pěch-rúx** [`vulture´ + `naked´] (= **ngól̲-běts** [X + Y]); Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*): less common and widespread than the next; the generic synonym was reported by Reeck;

5c) **pěch[-0]** [`vulture´, unmarked prototype] (= **pěch-yèts** [`vulture´ + `yellowish´]); Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*): the prototypical vulture; normally simply named **pěch**.

6) **msì** [`hawk´] ^[[[SndMhpMsi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMsi1.html'))]]:

6a) **msì[-0]** [`hawk´, unmarked prototype]; Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) (possibly includes also the Zone-tailed Hawk [*Buteo albonotatus*]); the prototypical **msì** is the common, widespread resident *Buteo jamaicensis*; other species are rare visitors; some distinguish *Buteo jamaicensis* as **msì-dòo** “large hawk,” though others argue that **msì-dòo** is larger still (see below); cognate with Cordova´s **picija** (1987), a general term for diurnal birds of prey;

6b) **msì-dòo** [`hawk´ + `very large´]; Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); larger hawks, possibly properly the eagles *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius, Aquila chrysaetos*, and/or *Spizaetus ornatus*, though none of these has been documented for the region; cognate with Cordova´s **picijatào** (1987),”*águila real*”; see note above for alternate treatment of *Buteo jamaicensis*; *Falco peregrinus* is a rare transient and likely an ad hoc affiliate;

6c) **msì-lâg** [`hawk´ + X]; Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); smaller hawks, the first is a permanent resident and breeder, thus likely the prototype; *Circus cyaneus* is an uncommon migrant and thus likely an ad hoc affiliate; the name is composed of the generic for hawks, eagles, and falcons (excepting only *Caracara plancus* and *Falco sparverius*) modified by “small.”

7) **mguîn̲-rlæ̌-dzìt** [`bird´ + `breaks´ + `bone´] (= **quèbràntwês** [*quebranta-huesos*<sp> `breaks bones´]); Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*): not known to occur in San Juan Gbëë, though common in the Oaxaca valley; the Zapotec name is a translation equivalent of the common local Spanish name *quebranta-huesos*, literally “breaks bones,”, a term originally applied to the Lammergeier or Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) of Europe.

8) **líd** [ON]; American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) ^[[[SndAveFal1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveFal1.html'))]], ^[[[SndMhpLid1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpLid1.html'))]]: fairly common in open country near town in winter; the name is onomatopoetic; one consultant called the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) **líd-yèen̲**, literally “baby kestrel.”

9) **chìchàlác** [ON] (= **mèr-zhîg** [`turkey´ + `gourd´]) ^[[[SndMhpCch1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCch1.html'))]]; West Mexican Chachalaca (*Ortalis poliocephala*) ^[[[SndAveOrt1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveOrt1.html'))]]; an uncommon resident at the lower margins of San Juan Gbëë where occasionally hunted; the first variant is onomatopoetic and may be borrowed from local Spanish *chachalaca*; the second variant is composed of “turkey” (*Meleagris gallopavo*) modified by “gourd.”

10) **mèr** [`turkey´] ^[[[SndMhpMer1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMer1.html'))]]; the Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) ^[[[VerAveMlg1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveMlg1.html'))]]: common domestic fowl, most retaining normal coloration; likely present pre-Spanish contact; special terms for males (**mèr-gòl, nguzěy, gòchêi**), females (**nguzân**), and chicks (**ndxězh**) suggest long and intimate acquaintance and strong cultural significance; cognate with Cordova´s **père/pète**, variously “*faysan*,” “*gallina*,” “*pavo*,” “*pollo*”; no varieties named.

11) **nguǐd** [`chicken´] ^[[[SndMhpNgi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpNgi1.html'))]], ^[[[SndMhpNgi2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpNgi2.html'))]]; Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*): common domestic fowl; special terms for males (**gây, nguǐd-bǎy**), females (**nguǐd-gùs**), and chicks (**nguǐd-yèen̲**) suggest strong cultural significance, but the fact that these special terms incorporate Spanish loans (**gây** from “*gallo*,” **bǒy** from “*pollo*”) or generic life-stage terms (**yèen̲** for juvenile) suggest that their acquaintance with chickens is of less antiquity than that with turkeys; a number of varieties are named; the following may not be exhaustive:

11a) **nguǐd-gàzh** [`chicken´ + ];

11b) **nguǐd-gùzh** [`chicken´ + ];

11c) **gây-àrdîl** [`rooster<sp>´ + ];

11d) **gây-ngǎs** [`rooster<sp>´ + `black´] (= **nguǐd-ngǎs** [`chicken´ + `black´];)

11e) **gây-nìzhniê** [`rooster<sp>´ + `red´] (= **nguǐd-nìzhniê** [`chicken´ + `red´];)

11f) **gây-pînt/gây-pǐnt** [`rooster<sp>´ + `spotted<sp>´] (= **nguǐd-pînt** [`chicken´ + `spotted<sp>´];)

11g) **nguǐd-còpètôn** [`chicken´ + `big crest<sp>´];

11h) **nguǐd-zhǎnd** [`chicken´ + `?´];

11i) **nguǐd-pèlûq** [`chicken´ + `bald<sp>´] ^[[[VerAveGal1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveGal1.html'))]].

12) **mtsòo** [X]; Long-tailed Wood-Partridge (*Dendrortyx macroura*) ^[[[SndMhpMts1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMts1.html'))]]: common resident of higher elevation forests; it is hunted, though without great success.

13) **mtǒ** [X]; Montezuma Quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*) ^[[[SndMhpMto1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMto1.html'))]]: uncommon resident of fields and pastures below the town; it is hunted, though rarely encountered.

14) **pàlôm** [`pigeon<sp>´] ^[[[SndMhpPal1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPal1.html'))]]; Old and New World pigeons (*Columba* and *Patagoenas*);

14a) **pàlôm[-0]** [`pigeon<sp>´, unmarked prototype] (= **pàlôm-xtîl** [`pigeon<sp>´ + `Castillian<sp>´]); Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*): a few feral Rock Pigeons live in San Pedro Gbëë, though none occurs at present in San Juan;

14b) **pàlôm-dán** [`pigeon<sp>´ + `forest/wild´]; Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagoenas* [*Columba*] *fasciata*): common resident of higher elevation forests; it is hunted; < Sp. “*paloma*,” modified as “forest”; there appears to be no “authentic” Zapotec name in use.

15) **còolíchè** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpZen1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpZen1.html'))]]; White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) ^[[[VerAveZen1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveZen1.html'))]]: common resident in and near town; the name is onomatopoetic; it is often trapped and kept as a cage bird, perhaps to be sold in Miahuatlán.

16) **mézh** [X] ^[[[SndMhpZen2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpZen2.html'))]]; Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*): uncommon resident of field margins and pasture lands below town; may be hunted.

17) **côc** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpCol1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCol1.html'))]]; Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*) ^[[[SndAveCol1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveCol1.html'))]], ^[[[SndAveCol2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveCol2.html'))]]: abundant in and adjacent to town; the name is onomatopoetic, possibly cognate with Cordova´s **cògo**, “*tortola aue*” (1987); not distinguished from Common Ground Dove (*Columbina passerina*), which is rare in field margins.

18) **guiès-ró-yù** [ON, literally “pot of the earth”] ^[[[SndMhpLep1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpLep1.html'))]]; White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) ^[[[SndAveLep1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveLep1.html'))]]: uncommon resident on steep hillsides and in canyons below town; the Zapotec name interprets the calls of this species as “pot of the earth.”

19) **měw** [X]; Military Macaw (*Ara militaris*): very rare spring visitor, attracted by fruiting cherry trees, according to one elderly consultant; the name is cognate with Cordova´s **[máni]péo**, “*papagayo verde grande*” (1987).

20) **pèrícw** [`*perico*<sp>´] ^[[[SndMhpPsi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPsi1.html'))]]; Orange-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga canicularis*): not known to occur in San Juan Gbëë but common on the nearby Pacific coastal lowlands; might be applied as well to other *Aratinga* species.

21) **lòr** [`*loro*<sp>´] (= **còtôrr** [`*cotorro*<sp>´]) ^[[[SndMhpPsi2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPsi2.html'))]], ^[[[SndMhpPsi3](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPsi3.html'))]]; Lilac-crowned Parrot (*Amazona finschi*): not known to occur in San Juan Gbëë but occurs regularly on the southern slopes of the Sierra Miahuatlán; might be applied as well to other *Amazona* species, often kept as cage birds.

22) **mriě** [X] ^[[[SndMhpGeo1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpGeo1.html'))]]; Lesser Roadrunner (*Geococcyx velox*): uncommon resident of field edges and semiarid scrub woodland below town.

23) **mquí** [X] ^[[[SndMhpOtu1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpOtu1.html'))]]; Whiskered Screech-Owl (*Megascops* [*Otus*] *trichopsis*) ^[[[SndAveOtu1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveOtu1.html'))]]: common resident of pine-oak forests above the village; probably also includes Elf Owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*), resident in oak and riparian woodland near town, and Mountain Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) of high elevation pine forests; possibly cognate of Cordova´s **pecuicui**, “*paxaros que tenian por agueros*”; considered an evil omen by many, foretelling by its presence near the house misfortune, illness, or death in the family.

24) **dǎm̲** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpBub1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpBub1.html'))]]; large owls (Strigiformes in part):

24a) **dǎm̲[-0]** [ON, unmarked prototype] (= **dǎm̲-rǒb**[`owl´ + `great´], **dǎm̲-yòx** [`owl´ + `great´]); Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*): occurs in woodland and forest near town; the generic name is onomatopoetic; it is cognate with Cordova´s **tàma**, “*paxaros que tenian por agueros*”; it is considered by many an ill omen; other species of larger owls which might occur here include Mottled (*Strix virgata*) and Stygian Owls (*Asio stygius*), though these may be distinguished as the next;

24b) **dǎm̲-yêt** [`owl´ + `small´]; Mottled (*Strix virgata*) and/or Stygian Owls (*Asio stygius*): neither has been recorded in San Juan Gbëë, but both are possible; both are smaller than prototypical **dǎm̲** (*Bubo virginianus*), as the modifier implies.

25) **pùrpùrwít** [ON] (= **cuěrpò-ruín** [ON], **càbàyêrò** [`*caballero*<sp>´]) ^[[[SndMhpCap1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCap1.html'))]]; Mexican Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus arizonae*) ^[[[SndAveCap1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveCap1.html'))]]: common resident at virtually all elevations; particularly vocal February-April; the first two variants are onomatopoetic, the second apparently borrowed from a local Spanish term; the third variant may be idiosyncratic; it alludes to a folk tale in which a beautifully plumaged bird loans his feathers to another, is deceived and left without colorful plumage; this accounts for the fact that the whip-poor-will goes about after dark and is cryptically colored.

26) **xlútsǐ** [X] ^[[[SndMhpXlu1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpXlu1.html'))]]; swifts (Apodidae) and swallows (Hirundinidae): both types of **xlútsǐ** (swifts and swallows) are believed to foretell rain patterns; swifts foretelling persistent drizzles, swallows brief hard rains:

26a) **xlútsǐ-ngǎs** [`swallow/swift´ + `black´]; swifts (Apodidae), specifically Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*), Chestnut-collared Swift (*Cypseloides rutilus*), and White-throated Swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*); all species of swifts (Apodidae) are presumably included: *Cypseloides rutilus*, is particularly conspicuous over town during the rainy season;

26b) **xlútsǐ-nquǐts** [`swallow/swift´ + `white´]; swallows (Hirundinidae), specifically Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*), Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*), and Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

27) **dzǐn̲g** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpTro1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpTro1.html'))]]; hummingbirds (Trochilidae); *colibrí, chuparosa*:

27a) **dzǐn̲g[-0]** [ON, unmarked prototype]; hummingbirds in general (Trochilidae in large part), of which at least 14 species occur locally: the name is onomatopoetic; hummingbirds not otherwise known to be distinguished as a special type include the following: Dusky Hummingbird (*Cynanthus sordidus*), Berylline Hummingbird (*Amazilia beryllina*) ^[[[VerAveAma1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveAma1.html'))]]), Green-fronted Hummingbird (*Amazilia viridifrons*), Cinnamon-sided Hummingbird (*Amazilia “wagneri”*), Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis clemenciae*), Garnet-throated Hummingbird (*Lamprolaima rhami*), Magnificent Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) ^[[[VerAveEug1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveEug1.html'))]], Beautiful Hummingbird (*Calothorax pulcher*), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), and Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*); however, all hummingbirds are most often simply called **dzǐn̲g**;

27b) **dzǐn̲g-dán-yǎ-guì** [`hummingbird´ + `forest/wild´ + `up high´ + `mountain´]; White-eared Hummingbird (*Basilinna* [*Hylocharis*] *leucotis*), a species most common in pine forests above town; literally “mountain-forest hummingbird”; this may be a variant of **dzǐn̲g-yǎ-guì** (see below);

27c) **dzǐn̲g-gué** [`hummingbird´ + Y] (= **dzǐn̲g-mgòod** [`hummingbird´ + Y]); Bumblebee Hummingbird (*Selasphorus* [*Atthis*] *heloisa*); common in pine forests, occasionally to hedgerows near town; name is modified to indicate its very small size;

27d) **dzǐn̲g-yǎ-guì** [`hummingbird´ + `up high´ + `mountain´]; Green Violet-ear (*Colibri thalassinus*) and/or Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (*Lampornis amesthytinus*); literally “mountain hummingbird”; both are large species restricted to pine forests above the village; certain other species such as *Lampornis clemenciae, Lamprolaima rhami*, and *Eugenes fulgens* might also be included here.

28) **chòo-dzê** [`forty´ + `day´] ^[[[SndMhpTrg1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpTrg1.html'))]]; Elegant Trogon (*Trogon elegans*): status uncertain, but apparently uncommon in oaks in canyons at middle elevations; the name means literally “forty-days” and may be a loan translation of a local Spanish name for the species (or for trogons in general); alludes to the Lenten season, at which time trogons are most vocal; it remains unclear if this term contrasts with the next or is synonymous; in that case, the two species of trogons are not distinguished.

29) **mèr-dán** [`turkey´ + `forest/wild´]; Mountain Trogon (*Trogon mexicanus*) ^[[[SndAveTro1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveTro1.html'))]]: common resident of pine forests, occasionally moving down via riparian corridors to the level of the town; literally “forest turkey,” not because it resembles a turkey physically but because it sounds like one; see preceding note for taxonomic questions.

30) **càrpìntêr** [`carpintero<sp>´]; woodpeckers (Picidae in general), with the sole exception of the Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*): apparently no “authentic” Zapotec name for woodpeckers is known at present ^[[[SndMhpPic1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPic1.html'))]]:

30a) **càrpìntêr-ngǎs** [`woodpecker´ + `black´]; Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) ^[[[VerAveMel1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveMel1.html'))]]: fairly common resident in oaks near town and in pine forests above;

30b) **càrpìntêr-diè** [`woodpecker´ + `powdered/dusty´]; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*): fairly common winter visitor at all elevations; the name appears to describe the mottled back pattern; not always clearly distinguished from the next;

30c) **càrpìntêr-psì** [`woodpecker´ + `barred´] (= **càrpìntêr-diè** [`woodpecker´ + `powdered/dusty´]); Gray-breasted Woodpecker (*Centurus hypopolius*): fairly common on field margins and in semiarid scrub woodland below town; either included with *Sphyrapicus varius* as **càrpìntêr-diè** or distinguished as **càrpìntêr-psì**, literally “striped woodpecker”;

30d) **càrpìntêr-psì-yèen̲** [`woodpecker´ + `barred´ + `small/child´]; Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides scalaris*): fairly common on field margins and in semiarid scrub woodland below town; literally “baby striped woodpecker,” which may be a nonce form, in which case it is best included with *Centurus hypopolius*;

30e) **càrpìntêr-ló-guì** [`woodpecker´ + `on mountain´]; Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*): common in pine forests above town; literally “mountain woodpecker,” aptly descriptive of its habitat preference;

30f) **càrpìntêr-mâch** [`woodpecker´ + `*macho*<sp>´]; Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus linearis*) and/or Pale-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus guatemalensis*): both are large species of low elevation tropical forests; known to San Juaneros from their travels to Pacific coastal areas and to the Isthmus of Tehuántepec; the attributive *macho* presumably alludes to their large size and/or powerful bills.

31) **[mguîn̲-]pliêgw** [[`bird´ +] ON] ^[[[SndMhpClp1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpClp1.html'))]]; Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*): common in pine and oak forests above town; the generic name is onomatopoetic; a rather aberrant woodpecker that often hunts worms on the ground.

32) **ârbìtrò** [`referee<sp>´]; White-striped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes leucogaster*) ^[[[SndAveLep2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveLep2.html'))]]: fairly common in pine and pine-oak forests above town; very hard to see but highly vocal at times, the call a loud descending trill that reminded our consultant of a referee´s whistle, hence the name, < Sp. *árbitro*, that is, “referee,” quite likely a nonce form; *Lepidocolaptes affinis* occurs at higher elevations but has very different calls, hence would not fit here and is apparently unnamed.

33) **pédrǐt** [ON, literally < Sp. “little Peter”] ^[[[SndMhpCon1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCon1.html'))]]; Greater Pewee (*Contopus pertinax*) ^[[[VerAveCon1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveCon1.html'))]]: common resident in pine, oak, and riparian forests at all elevations; the name is onomatopoetic; one consultant “translated” the full song of this species as “**pédrǐt, dzě, dzě, buì yù**,” that is, “Little Peter, slowly, quietly, go home.”

34) **mguîn̲-guiùu** [`bird´ + `river´] ^[[[SndMhpSay1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpSay1.html'))]]; Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*): uncommon along rocky streams at and below town; literally “river bird”; clearly distinguished from **mguîn̲-nìs** [`bird´ + `water´], the American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*), see below.

35) **mguîn̲-rchǔup** [`bird´ + `whistle´]; Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*) ^[[[SndAveMyi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveMyi1.html'))]]: uncommon in forest and woodland at all elevations; literally “whistle bird”; it is not clear if this term might also be extended to the very similar Nutting´s Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi*), which is also uncommon but restricted to semiarid woodland below town.

36) **cùchguêr** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpTyr1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpTyr1.html'))]]; kingbirds in general, specifically Cassin´s Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*) ^[[[SndAveTyr1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveTyr1.html'))]], Thick-billed Kingbird (*Tyrannus crassirostris*), and Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*): Cassin´s and Western Kingbirds are fairly common fall migrants, perhaps rarely wintering in open areas near town; the Thick-billed Kingbird is a rare resident of semiarid woodland below town; Say´s Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), a rather similar bird that is uncommon in pastures in winter, was called **xín-cùchguêr** “relative of the kingbird.”

37) **mtsùu** [ON ?] ^[[[SndMhpMts2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMts2.html'))]]; Cassin´s Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*): uncommon winter visitor; may also include the closely related Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), which is an uncommon resident in oak and semiarid woodland; Hutton´s (*Vireo huttoni*) and Warbling Vireos (*Vireo gilvus*) are also resident, preferring pine forests; it is not clear if this term is restricted to one or another vireo, to an assortment of vireos, or has some more general application; it is apparently onomatopoetic.

38) **cuǐl̲** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpJay1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpJay1.html'))]]; the “jays” (Corvidae in part), specifically the Western Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*) ^[[[SndAveAph1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveAph1.html'))]], which is the unmarked prototype, contrasting with Steller´s Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), as noted below; the generic name is onomatopoetic:

38a) **cuǐl̲[-0]** [ON, unmarked prototype]; Western Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*): common and conspicuous at virtually all elevations in open woodland; the unmarked prototype of the generic “jay” category;

38b) **cuǐl̲-guì** [`scrub jay´ + `mountain´]; Steller´s Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*): common in thick pine forests above town; literally “mountain scrub-jay.”

39) **ngǎ** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpCor1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCor1.html'))]]; Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) ^[[[SndAveCor1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveCor1.html'))]]; *cuervo*, properly “crow” in the local Spanish: common at all elevations; the name is onomatopoetic.

40) **mguîn̲-ló-liù** [`bird´ + `on ground´] (= **mguîn̲-zhàn̲-guìzh** [`bird´ + `under´ + `weed/grass´]) ^[[[SndMhpLar1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpLar1.html'))]], ^[[[SndMhpSpa1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpSpa1.html'))]]; Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*): uncommon resident of overgrazed pastures; literally “ground bird”; the second variant, literally “under-weed bird”, is perhaps more properly applied to the Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*).

41) **mguîn̲-pàyâs** [`bird´ + `clown<sp>´] ^[[[SndMhpPar1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPar1.html'))]]; Mexican Chickadee (*Poecile* [*Parus*] *sclateri*): common in higher elevation pine forests; may include the Bridled Titmouse (*Baeolophus* [*Parus*] *wollweberi*), which replaces the chickadee in oak woodland near town; literally “clown bird,” < Sp. *payaso* “clown,” alluding to the black and white “harlequin” face pattern.

42) **mziùud** [`bag maker´] ^[[[SndMhpPsa1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPsa1.html'))]]; Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*): common in brushy thickets and woodland at all elevations; literally “bag (animate),” from **bziùud**, referring to the finely woven hanging nests of this species.

43) **mguîn̲-quiè** [`bird´ + `cliff/rock´] (= **mguîn̲-yěts** [`bird´ + `yellowish´]) ^[[[SndMhpMqe1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMqe1.html'))]]; Boucard´s Wren (*Campylorhynchus jocosus*).

44) **nguzhǐn** [X]; wrens in general (Troglodytidae), with the exception of *Campylorhynchus jocosus*, see above; the name is presumably onomatopoetic:

44a) **nguzhǐn[-0]** [`wren´, unmarked prototype] ^[[[SndMhpWre1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpWre1.html'))]]; Bewick´s Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) ^[[[VerAveThr1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveThr1.html'))]]; may also include Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), but see below: common residents in town; the former is widespread in woodland near and below town; the latter is found also on steep cliffs in canyons below town (and it may be distinguished as noted below); these often nest in abandoned houses, which has earned them the reputation for some of a bird of ill-omen, as abandoned houses are associated with death;

44b) **nguzhǐn-quiè** [`wren´ + `cliff/rock´]; Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*): common on rocky outcrops near and below town; literally “rock wren”;

44c) **nguzhǐn-zhàn̲-quiè** [`wren´ + `base of cliff/rock´]; Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*): nests on steep cliffs in canyons below town as well as in abandoned buildings in town; some consultants distinguish it from *Thryomanes bewickii* by virtue of its cliff habitat preference; literally “cliff wren”;

44d) **nguzhǐn-guì** [`wren´ + `mountain´]; Brown-throated Wren (*Troglodytes “bruneicollis”*): common in humid pine forests; literally “mountain wren”; Gray-breasted Wood-Wren (*Henicorhina leucophrys*) might be included here, but a singing bird of that species was classed by one consultant with the nightingale thrushes as **mguîn̲-guìib-tsár**, based on the richness of its song;

44e) **nguzhǐn-gùts** [`wren´ + `yellow´] (= **nguzhǐn-zhiân** [`wren´ + Y]); Crescent-chested Warbler (*Parula* [*Vermivora*] *superciliosa*): common in pine forests above town; one consultant named a netted bird of this species “yellow wren”; it is not clear if this is a common usage; might also be called **wǐt** or **yěets** (see below).

45) **mguîn̲-nìs** [`bird´ + `water´] (= **bǎd-guiùu** [`duck<sp>´ + `river´]); American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*): uncommon resident of swift streams in deep canyons below town; literally “water bird” or “river duck,” the former the more commonly heard; compare with **mguîn̲-guiùu**[`bird´ + `river´], the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), see above.

46) **dìx** [ON] ^SndMhpDix1; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) ^[[[SndAvePol1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAvePol1.html'))]]: common in chapparal and field margins at and below town; the name is onomatopoetic.

47) **mguîn̲-guìib-tsár** [`bird´ + `bell/metal´ + `vespers<sp>´] ^SndMhpThr1; Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*) ^[[[SndAveMya1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveMya1.html'))]], Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus aurantiirostris*), Russet Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus occidentalis*^[[[VerAveCat1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveCat1.html'))]], and Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus frantzii*): the prototype is the common, widespread, and vocal *Myadestes occidentalis*; the name means literally “vespers-bell bird”; the three resident species of nightingale thrushes (*Catharus*) are likewise etherially musical; all are difficult to see, thus it is perhaps not surprising they are not distinguished; a singing Gray-breasted Wood-Wren (*Henicorhina leucophrys*) was so-named also by one consultant for its ringing song.

48) **miân** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpTur1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpTur1.html'))]]; American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*): fairly common in woodland and forest at all elevations; the name is onomatopoetic, imitating a common call note.

49) **mquièts** [X] ^[[[SndMhpMim1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMim1.html'))]]; Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*): fairly common in hedgerows and semiarid woodland below town; possibly cognate with Cordova´s **[piguiñe]pequiche**, “*cençontlatloli paxaro que canta de muchas maneras*”; may include also Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), which is an uncommon resident in town and semiarid scrub.

50) **mæ̀cw-guiùu** [`dog´ + `river´] ^[[[SndMhpMel1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMel1.html'))]]; Blue Mockingbird (*Melanotis caerulescens*) ^[[[SndAveMel1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAveMel1.html'))]]: common and highly vocal, though skulking; found especially in riparian thickets at all elevations, but also common in town gardens; literally “river-dog,” homonymic with the river otter (*Lutra annectens*), which shares the habitat preference for riparian sites; one consultant explained that it is likened to a dog for its intelligence, manifested in its creative mimicry of other birds, animals, and even people.

51) **mguîn̲-bæ̀d** [[`bird´] + `Peter<sp>´] ^[[[SndMhpBom1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpBom1.html'))]]; Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), *soldadito*: variably abundant in winter and early spring; eagerly hunted by boys with slingshots; they fly in tight flocks and numbers can be immobilized with a single shot.

52) **péedrùuch** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpPti1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPti1.html'))]]; Gray Silky-Flycatcher (*Ptilogonys cinereus*) ^[[[SndAvePti1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAvePti1.html'))]]: common resident at all elevations; the name is onomatopoetic.

53) **wǐt** [ON] ^[[[SndMhpWit1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpWit1.html'))]]; Tyrannidae, Parulidae, Emberizidae in part: a very general term for small birds that make soft “wit” notes; this apparently contrasts in some way with **yěets, tsíríic, chǐlí**, etc.), though it is difficult to discern consistent patterns of application; combinations also frequently occur, e.g., **yěets-wǐt**:

53a) **wǐt[-0]** [ON, unmarked prototype] (= **yěets-wǐt** [`yellowish´ + `small bird´]); for example: Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*), Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*); possibly including as well Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*), Pine Flycatcher (*Empidonax affinis*) ^[[[VerAveEmp1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveEmp1.html'))]]; Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*), Black-throated-gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*), Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), MacGillivray´s Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*), and Red-faced Warbler (*Cardellina rubrifrons*);

53b) **wǐt-dán** [`small bird´ + `forest/wild´]; Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*): common resident of pine forests above town; literally “forest **wǐt**.”

54) **mguîn̲-mâ-zhiàn** [`bird´ + `animal´ + X] (= **chǐlí** [ON], **tìlí** [ON], or **tsíríic** [ON]); Painted Redstart (*Myioborus pictus*) and Slate-throated Redstart (*Myioborus miniatus*): the two redstart species are common residents, the former of oaks, the latter of pines (and it has been distinguished as **chǐlí-dán**, literally “forest redstart”); they appear to be the primary referents of the onomatopoetic variants: **chǐlí** = **tìlí**; the occasional consultant has applied these to Hutton´s Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*) based on vocalizations, but the latter species does not match the plumage descriptions provided.

55) **mguîn̲-tsíríic** [[`bird´] + ON] ^[[[SndMhpTsi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpTsi1.html'))]]; Parulidae in part, for example: Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*): fairly common winter visitor in a variety of habitats; the onomatopoetic name **tsíríic**, like **wǐt**, may be applied rather inconsistently to a variety of small birds in imitation of their call notes; **tsíríic** has been applied also to *Myioborus pictus, Myioborus miniatus*, and Wilson´s Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*), however, these species are more often given other, more specifically appropriate, names.

56) **yěets** [`yellowish´] (or **tsíríic** [ON]) ^[[[SndMhpYts1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpYts1.html'))]]; Wilson´s Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*): common winter visitor; the name alludes to the bright yellow plumage; some variant of **yěets** may be applied to a wide variety of birds, all of which, apparently, show some yellow or yellowish in the plumage;

56a) **yěets-dán** [`yellowish´ + `forest/wild´]; Black-headed Siskin (*Carduelis notata*): uncommon in high pine forests;

56b) **yěets-pînt** [`yellowish´ + `spotted<sp>´]; Townsend´s Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*): common winter visitor in pine and oak forests; literally “spotted” [< Sp. *pinto*] **yěets**.”

\*53) **yěets-wǐt** [`yellowish´ + `small bird´]: see **wǐt[-0]**, above.

57) **x-quǐit-ngùbìdz** [poss. + `toy´ + `sun´, literally `Sun´s toy´ ^[[[SndMhpErg1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpErg1.html'))]]; Red Warbler (*Ergaticus ruber*): common in pine forests above town; literally “red bird” and “Sun´s playmate,” both evocative of this bird´s bright red plumage.

58) **mguîn̲-dǎm̲** [`bird´ + `large owl´] (or **mguîn̲-ló-liù** [`bird´ + `on´ + `ground´]); Rufous-capped Warbler (*Basileuterus rufifrons*) ^[[[VerAveBas1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveBas1.html'))]]: common resident of brushy habitats at all elevations; literally “owl bird,” a usage that remains obscure; the second variant is “ground bird,” a term used for a variety of ground-nesting birds.

59) **mguěy** [X] (= **mguěy-guièe** [`finch´ + `flower´]) ^[[[SndMhpCar1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpCar1.html'))]]; House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*): the House Finch is common in town, fields, and semiarid woodland below town; the Summer Tanager is a fairly common winter visitor in similar situations; the generic **mguěy-guièe** is literally “flower **mguěy**,” alluding to its bright red plumage; the House Finch is clearly the prototype, but may be marked off as **mguěy-ndòo**, “tame finch”; the tanager may be distinguished as **měy-guièe**, literally “mushroom flower,” the meaning of which remains obscure:

59a) **mguěy-ndòo** [`finch´ + `tame´]; House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*);

59b) **měy-guièe** [`mushroom´ + `flower´]; Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*);

59c) **mguěy-guièe-pchôg** [`finch´ + flower´ + `shell/husk´] (= **mguěy-pchôg** [`finch´ + `shell/husk´]) ^[[[SndMhpPhe1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPhe1.html'))]]; Black-vented Oriole (*Icterus wagleri*) and Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*): Black-vented Orioles are common in town and hedgerows and in semiarid woodland below town; it is the prototype of **mguěy-guièe-pchôg**; the Black-headed Grosbeak is common in pine and oak forests; the two species are not particularly similar in plumage and form, but both have rich songs and plumage highlights of yellow and orange; the name is literally “shell/husk [beak] finch,” perhaps alluding to the heavy beaks, particularly of the grosbeak, in contrast to the generic prototype of **mguěy-guièe**, the House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*);

59d) **mguěy-guièe-dán** [`finch´ + `flower´ + `forest/wild´]; Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) ^[[[VerAvePhe1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAvePhe1.html'))]]: the Black-headed Grosbeak may be distinguished from the Black-vented Oriole as **mguěy-guièe-dán**, literally “forest finch.”

60) **mguîn̲-wchǔup** [`bird´ + `whistle´]; Chestnut-capped Brushfinch (*Buarremon* [*Atlapetes*] *brunneinucha*): fairly common in thickets in humid pine forests; this name strongly resembles **mguîn̲-rchǔup**, literally “whistle bird,” which, however, applies to the very different Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*).

61) **chùubây** [ON] (= **xùubây** [ON]); Collared Towhee (*Pipilo ocai*): uncommon resident of field margins and riparian thickets in pine forests above town; the name is said to apply to a bird resembling the Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), but which is larger and found at higher elevations; this species might be the one intended.

62) **[mguîn̲-]wǐx** [[`bird´] + ON] ^[[[SndMhpWix1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpWix1.html'))]]; Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*): common in brushy thickets at all elevations; the name is onomatopoetic; the Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*) was called **xín-wǐx** “relative of **wǐx**” by one consultant, perhaps alluding to the dull red colors on both.

63) **chûurr** [ON] (= **chûurr-nìs** [ON + `water´], **chûurr-guié** [ON + `rain´]) ^[[[SndMhpPip1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpPip1.html'))]]; White-throated Towhee (*Pipilo albicollis*) ^[[[VerAvePip1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAvePip1.html'))]], ^[[[SndAvePip1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndAvePip1.html'))]]: abundant in town and common in fields; the generic name is onomatopoetic; it is sometimes modified by children as noted, literally, “water **chûurr**” and “rain **chûurr**.”

64) **mtsùu** [X] (= **mguîn̲-pánt** [`bird´ + Y] or **mguîn̲-zhàn̲-guìzh** [`bird´ + `under´ + `weeds/brush´]) ^[[[SndMhpMts2](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMts2.html'))]]; Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) ^[[[VerAveAim1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAveAim1.html'))]]: common resident in hedgerows and semiarid scrub; the first viariant may be onomatopoetic; the second variant is descriptive of its reddish crown; the third is literally “under-weed bird” descriptive of its habitat; Bridled Sparrow (*Aimophila mystacalis*), an uncommon resident of semiarid scrub below town, may be included, as may wintering sparrows such as Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) and Lincoln´s Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*).

65) **mguîn̲-x-còl-nquǐts** [`bird´ + poss. + `tail<sp>´ + `white´] (or **mguîn̲-ló-quiè** [`bird´ + `on´ + `rock´]); Yellow-eyed Junco (*Junco phaeonotus*): fairly common in pine forests above town; literally “white-tailed bird,” with the “tail” element < Sp *cola*; the second variant is literally “rock bird,” a term applied somewhat inconsistently to a variety of small birds that nest in rocky banks, e.g., Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*).

66) **mguîn̲-bǒo** [`bird´ + `charcoal´] (= **mguîn̲-ngǎs** [`bird´ + `black´], **mguîn̲-guìzdòo** [`bird´ + `Miahuatlán´]) ^[[[SndMhpQui1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpQui1.html'))]]; Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*): common in town and fields; literally “charcoal bird” or “black bird,” descriptive of the grackle´s plumage; the third variant is literally “Miahuatlán bird,” alluding to the fact that it became common after cattle were introduced from Miahuatlán, the main regional market center.

67) **sànât-bûrr** [`zanate<sp>´ + `donkey<sp>´] ^[[[SndMhpMol1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpMol1.html'))]]; Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*): fairly common, especially in summer, in town and fields; literally “donkey grackle,” < Sp *sanate*, “grackle,” and *burro*, “donkey.”

68) **mdzíl-dò** [ON, literally `maize tassel´] (= **mdzíli-dò** [ON, literally `maize-tassel]) ^[[[SndMhpSpi1](javascript:popUp('plates/SndMhpSpi1.html'))]]; Lesser Goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*): common in fields and gardens; the name is likely onomatopoetic, though means “maize tassel,” a reference to its habit of feeding in milpas.

69) **mguîn̲-mòlîn** [`bird´ + `mill<sp>´] (= **mguîn̲-ziělgâ** [`bird´ + Y]); House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) ^[[[VerAvePas1](javascript:popUp('plates/VerAvePas1.html'))]]: a small population of this introduced weaver finch is resident in both San Juan and San Pedro Gbëë; one consultant called them literally “mill [< Sp. *molino*] birds,” as they gather at the town corn mill; the second variant is as yet uninterpretable.