James Bond (1900–1989)—U.S. ornithologist—and his network of contributors to the avifauna of the West Indies

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Abstract James Bond, the well-known author of the field guide *Birds of the West Indies*, published numerous scientific papers on Caribbean avifauna that are based on decades of field research and involved numerous regional contributors. I analyzed a comprehensive database of Bond’s West Indian bird records to highlight 75 of Bond’s most prominent contributing observers from the different islands and countries. Short biographies illustrate the dense network of contributors Bond relied on during his studies of the regional avifauna and demonstrate his cooperative approach to research.

Keywords biographies, James Bond, network of contributors, ornithology, West Indies

The American ornithologist James Bond worked as an independent and unsalaried curator of the bird collection at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia from around 1926 until the 1970s, when illness prevented him from continuing. He had no academic qualifications in the natural sciences but gained his ornithological knowledge from family tradition and autodidactic interests. Several biographies (Bond 1966, 1971, 1980, 1988, Contosta 1993, Wright 2020) and a bibliography (Aubrecht 2017) have been published about Bond. When Bond started his project *Birds of the West Indies* in 1926, he could only rely on existing publications on the avifauna of the West Indies by Gosse (1847), Cory (1886), Wells (1886), Verrill (1892), Gundlach (1893), Riley (1904, 1905), Clark (1905), Todd and Worthington (1911), Bangs (1916), Noble (1916), Todd (1916), Bangs and Kennard (1920), and Barbour (1923). However, the available information was scattered, incomplete, or solely based on museum collections, highlighting the importance of field studies (Levy 2008).

Bond chose the West Indies for his study of avifauna because he was interested in the biogeographical questions of island biology (Bond 1934). On more than 100 journeys between 1926 and the 1960s, he visited most of the West Indian islands by himself, traveling mostly privately on mail ships, local boats, horseback, and on foot. Always maintaining close relations with local people, Bond managed to visit West Indian islands despite shifts in political situations, limited accessibility, and minimal logistic and financial support. Barbour (1943) described Bond’s attitude:

...The most noteworthy event in Cuban ornithology during the years since my first book on Cuban birds appeared was the decision of James Bond of Philadelphia...
to devote himself to the study of the birds of the West Indies. A peerless observer and a person possessed of great charm of manner, he naturally made himself welcome far and wide. Feeling that less collecting and more observing of birds was the need of Antillean ornithology, he devoted himself in a leisurely way to studying the abundance, breeding habits and distribution of the birds of the Antilles, so that now he may rest sure of the knowledge that no one has ever lived who has seen as many Antillean birds as he has, or seen them as intimately. The first results of his ornithological survey of the Islands, which began in 1926, appeared ten years later in his ‘Birds of the West Indies,’ published by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Here are accurate descriptions, many figures and an extremely interesting and illuminating introduction. Four years later, however, he published the mature results of his many journeys, an even more scholarly and convincing piece of work. His ‘Checklist of the Birds of the West Indies,’ published by the Academy in Philadelphia, in 1940, is indeed a most creditable production…(Barbour 1943:5).

How could a single researcher gather knowledge of the avifauna of hundreds of islands distributed over an area the size of Europe? Bond relied on a large network of contributing ornithologists. However, he published most of his papers and all of his field guides as a sole author (Aubrecht 2017; Appendix 1). Most of his publications lack detailed lists of bibliographic references, and Bond mentions sources like citations and personal notes only irregularly and incompletely. In his first book on the Birds of the West Indies (Bond 1936), he credited his main local correspondents:

- Mr. P. K. Agar of Dominica for information on the birds of this island.
- Dr. E. Ciferri of Moca, Dominican Republic, for his aid and companionship in the field as well as in supplying valuable information on the birds of this republic.
- Dr. Stuart Danforth, of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, for his hospitality and aid when the author was studying the birds of Puerto Rico.
- Mr. Stanley John of Castries, St. Lucia, who has supplied much information on the birds of this interesting island.
- Mr. Stuart Panton of Mandeville, Jamaica, for information on the birds of Jamaica, including an account of the nesting of the Antillean Solitaire (Beolens et al. 2013)…
- Dr. Charles Ramsden of Guantanamo, Cuba, Señor Jose Veiga and Señor Gaston Villalba of Havana, Cuba, for hitherto unpublished information on Cuban birds. Señor Villalba very kindly corrected the local Spanish names.
- Mr. George D. Smooker of Port of Spain, Trinidad, for information on the nesting habits of certain Lesser Antillean species also occurring in Trinidad. (see Belcher and Smooker 1936).

In later publications, Bond was very restrictive with acknowledgments and dedications as the following three examples from his field guide show: (1) In the 1947 reprint of the 1st edn. (Macmillan, New York), there is no dedication and the introduction does not mention contributors from the West Indies (Bond 1947a). (2) In the 4th edn. (1980; Houghton Mifflin, Boston, MA), the dedication is very general: “To my many friends in the West Indies in appreciation of their hospitality and friendship” (Bond 1980). (3) In the 5th edn. (1985; Collins, London), again, the dedication is very general: “To my many friends in the West Indies in appreciation of their hospitality and friendship” (Bond 1985). Bond only mentions the books of Richard ffrench and K.H. Voues in the Preface.

Here, I highlight collaborators across the West Indies who contributed to Bond’s work over decades of field research. I identified these contributors by using a comprehensive database of Bond’s bird records (Aubrecht 2017).

In the 1960s, Bond expressed his opinion that scientific ornithologists should be collectors, which is understandable considering Bond’s curatorial background. Accordingly, he viewed “bird watching” as unscientific (Bond 1966). During most of his early studies he preferred a rifle to binoculars and a camera (Bond 1971). His attitude towards collecting versus observing birds was contradictory even in his own statements. In Wiley’s bibliography of the West Indies (Wiley 2000), he categorized publications thematically. Of 124 listed Bond publications, he adds only 7 to the categories “conservation” and “threatened”: Bond 1942, 1947b, 1961a, 1961b, 1963, 1968, and 1978. However, Bond’s long-lasting impact on conservation is undeniable. Through his collection efforts, he built a valuable scientific museum collection and transferred all his knowledge into field guides, generating broad public awareness of the Caribbean avifauna.


Methods

My privately assembled database, derived from Bond’s publications according to the bibliography of Aubrecht (2017), comprises all geographically and taxonomically based records. Of Bond’s 150 publications, 91 refer to the biogeographical region “West Indies.” Using these database records, I extracted all the persons Bond quoted as sources. The database contains 24,372 records. In 22% (5,292) of records, Bond mentions citations and personal notes of observers. Many observers contributed less than 10 times, and very often Bond referred to his own publications. In addition to Bond’s own observations and those from less frequent contributors (<10), regular contributors (>10) make up 17% (4,148) of records. Here, I compile a list of…
contemporary persons who contributed more than 10 observations to Bond’s publications, with short biographies for each according to geographical regions.

Results

Bahamas, Turks, and Caicos

Andrew Paterson (1943–Present; Fig. 1a) was educated at the University of Hull, UK, and lived on North Andros and Little Abaco from 1967 to 1972 where he taught at local schools. He returned to England in 1972. Since 1980, Paterson has become well known as a seabird specialist in southern Spain. He was a founder and member of the Spanish Rare Birds Committee (1989), and founder, coordinator, and editor of the Grupo Ibérico de Aves Marinas (1987–1991). Paterson had strong disagreements with Bond’s method of collecting specimens for identification and Bond’s selective use of data (A. Paterson pers. comm.). He is the author of *Birds of the Bahamas* (1972) and reported mostly from Grand Bahama, New Providence, Andros, and Abaco. He published an autobiography in 2017 (Paterson 2017).

George Washington Vanderbilt III (1914–1961, U.S.) was a well-known yachtsman, scientific explorer, and member of the prominent United States Vanderbilt family (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee 1944). He reported from Little Inagua.

Additional contributors from the Bahamas, Turks, and Caicos included Ignatius and Paul Dean, P.G.C. Brudenell-Bruce, Paul H. Fluck, Robert W. Hanlon, Margaret H. Hundley, Charles Russell Mason, Robert J. Miller, Pauline Rodgers-Lee, Alexander Sprunt, Paul W. Sykes, and Robert Everard Wainwright (Appendix 2). Hundley, Paterson, and Mason contributed the majority of observations to Bond’s work.

Cayman Islands

David Ware Johnston (1926–2015, U.S.; Fig. 1b) was educated at the University of Georgia and the University of California. He was a professor of zoology at the University of Florida and served as president of the Florida Ornithological Society. He taught ornithology for 20 yr at the Mountain Lake Biological Station of the University of Virginia. In addition, he was the ecology program director of the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC, project director at the National Academy of Sciences, and consultant to the World Bank and World Wildlife Fund. Johnston authored “Avifauna of the Cayman Islands” (Johnston et al. 1971) and “Ecological analysis of the Cayman Island avifauna” (1975). He was co-editor with J.M. Hagan of *Ecology and Conservation of Neotropical Migrant Landbirds* (1992). Perry (2007) wrote his biography and Crawford (2017) wrote his obituary. Johnston reported from Grand Cayman and contributed most of Bond’s observation data from the Cayman Islands.

Wilmot Wood Brown (1868–1953, U.S.) compiled a collection of more than 18,000 bird specimens, which is spread over 25 institutions (Clark 2020). He collected many specimens for Outram Bangs and John Thayer of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and reported from Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Charles H. Blake (Appendix 2) also contributed to Bond’s work on the Cayman Islands.

Cuba

Orlando H. Garrido (1931–Present; Fig. 1c) worked as an ornithologist at the National History Museum in Habana, Cuba (Garrido and Garcia Montana 1975, Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000, Wiley et al. 2008, Beolens et al. 2009). He reported from Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Cuban Cayos. Garrido contributed most of Bond’s observational data from Cuba.

Jose Hernandez Bauzá (1921–1965) was a taxidermist and Cuban egg collector from the 1930s to 1960s (Wiley et al. 2008, Aguilera Román and Wiley 2012). The Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Cuba now holds 524 of Bauzá’s bird specimens (A. Kirkconnell pers. comm.). Bauzá reported from Cuba and Cuban Cayos, and is mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1980).


Gaston Sanchez Villalba (fl. 1934–1953) was a contemporary of Bond and collected in Cuba during the 1930s and 1940s (Wiley et al. 2008, Garcia-Lau and Gonzalez Alfonso 2016). His collection of birds was presented in October 1953 to the Museo de Historia Natural Felipe Poey at the Universidad de La Habana. He reported from Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Cayo Algodon, and was mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1980).

Additional contributors from Cuba included Thomas Barbour, Charles Theodore Ramsden, Cletó Sanchez Falcon, and Jose A. Veiga-Azucne (Appendix 2). Garrido contributed most of Bond’s observation data from Cuba.

Jamaica

Outram Bangs (1863–1932, U.S.) was a zoologist and curator at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. Bangs co-authored “A list of the birds of Jamaica” (1920) with Frederic H. Kennard. Peters (1933) wrote his obituary.

Frederic Hedge Kennard (1865–1937, U.S.) was an ornithologist and conservationist. Bent (1937) wrote his obituary.

Ludlow Griscom (1890–1959, U.S.; Fig. 1d) was a zoologist, served as president of the Linnean Society, and worked as an ornithologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. Griscom is considered a symbol of the gap between the old shotgun-wielding ornithologists and the new field ornithologists who use binoculars. Peterson (1965) wrote his obituary and Davis (1994) wrote his biography.

C. Bernard Lewis (1913–1992) was the director and curator of the Science Museum, Institute of Jamaica (Hodges 1993). Lewis is mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1980).

Additional contributors from Jamaica included Harrison Bruce Tordoff and Bernard Williams (Appendix 2). Bangs contributed most of Bond’s observation data from Jamaica.
Hispaniola

Jose Alberto Ottenwalder (1949–Present, Dominican Republic; Fig. 1e) studied biology and ecology at Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo and at the University of Florida. He worked in major positions at the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo, the Parque Zoológico Nacional, Santo Domingo, and the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. After important national and international management positions in environmental policy, he was corporate director of environment, occupational health and safety, and community relations at Aerodom, Aeropuertos Dominicanos Siglo XXI from 2001 to 2017 (J.A. Ottenwalder pers. comm.). He was co-author of *The Natural History of Southern Haiti* (Woods and Ottenwalder 1992) and *The Birds of Hispaniola* (Keith et al. 2003). Ottenwalder reported from Hispaniola, Beata Island, and Isla Catalina, and contributed most observation data from Hispaniola to Bond’s papers.


Puerto Rico

Stuart T. Danforth (1900–1938, U.S.; Fig. 1f) was a zoologist, entomologist, and collector from the University of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico. He is the author of *Los Pájaros de Puerto Rico* (1936). Danforth reported from Puerto Rico, Mona Island, and Vieques, and was mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1980). Despite his youth, Danforth contributed most of Bond’s observation data from Puerto Rico. Allen (1939) and Wetmore (1939) wrote his obituary.


Virgin Islands

Robert A. Nichols was a contemporary of Bond and U.S. specialist on agriculture politics for the Department of Interior and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station on the Virgin Islands from 1935 to 1942 (Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences 1943). Nichols is the author of “The breeding birds of St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands” (1943). His egg collection is at the Academy of National Sciences, Philadelphia. Nichols reported from St. John, Anegada, and the Virgin Islands’ Keys. He contributed most observation data from the Virgin Islands to Bond’s papers.


Additional contributors from the Virgin Islands included Harry Andrew Beatty and George A. Seaman (Appendix 2).

Northern Lesser Antilles

The Northern Lesser Antilles include the islands of Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Christopher, Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, and St. Martin.

Karel Hendrik Voous (1920–2002, Netherlands; Fig. 1g) was a biologist at Amsterdam University and Curator at the Zoological Museum Amsterdam. He was honorary president of the International Ornithological Committee and is the author of “The birds of St. Martin, Saba, and St. Eustatius” (1955a) and *De Vogels van de Nederlandse Antillen* (1955b). Voous reported from Montserrat, Saba, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin, and was Bonds’ main contributor of observation data from the Northern Lesser Antilles. Drent et al. (2002) and Vuilleumier (2005) wrote his obituary.

Additional contributors from the Northern Lesser Antilles included J. Marshall, Jr., George A. Seaman, and Allan Siegel (Appendix 2).

Guadeloupe and Martinique

Père Robert Pinchon (1913–1980, France; Fig. 1h) was a theologian and zoologist. In 1945, he became a member of the Fathers of the Holy Spirit and a professor of natural sciences at the College Seminary in Fort-de-France, Martinique, where the eponymous Musée du Père Pinchon opened in 2017. Pinchon is the author of *Faune des Antilles Françaises: les Oiseaux* (1963). He reported from Guadeloupe and Martinique and was mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1971). Pinchon contributed most observation data from the French Antilles to Bond’s papers.

Marcel Bon Saint-Come (1921–2008, France) was an ornithologist and yachtsman from Martinique. He is well known for his efforts to improve agricultural methods, and as a hunter, naturalist, environmentalist, and expert on hummingbirds. Bon Saint-Come was awarded with the Médaille d’Argent du Travail et Médaille d’Honore de la Jeunesse et des Sports. He was a contemporary of Bond and is the author of *Liste des Oiseaux de la Martinique* (1994) and co-authored “Notes et observations sur les oiseaux des Antilles Françaises” (Pinchon and Bon Saint-Come 1953). Bon Saint-Come reported from Guadeloupe and Martinique and is mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1971). His obituary was published in France-Antilles Martinique (Anonymous 2008).

Additional contributors from the French Antilles included Stuart T. Danforth and Robert W. Guth (Appendix 2).

Dominica

Percy Kirwan Agar (1897–1954, Dominica; Fig. 1i) was a Dominican naturalist and contemporary of Bond. He collected
birds, moths, and butterflies for museums in the United States and Great Britain and had the subspecies Nyctelius nyctelius agari dedicated in his name (Dillon 1947). Agar was educated at King's School, Canterbury, UK. He returned to Dominica to manage his family's plantation, La Haut. While there, he also ran the estates owned by other people, the most important of which was the Springfield Estate owned by John Archbold. Agar also acted as justice of the peace. He contributed substantially to the establishment of the natural history section of the small Dominica Museum, where his extensive egg and insect collection was housed until it deteriorated due to tropical climate conditions. He was also a watercolor painter of Dominica's nature (E. Varvill and L. Honychurch pers. comm.). Bond described Agar as follows, “… in addition, there resides at Roseau a man who is one of the most competent field naturalists now resident in the West Indies. I refer to Mr. Percival Agar. Although I have never had the good fortune to meet this gentleman, I have corresponded with him for a number of years and he has not only helped to complete the collection of Dominican birds in the Academy in Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, securing or being instrumental in securing those forms that I failed to find during my visit to the island in 1927, but he has also collected for me the nests and eggs of the majority of the resident birds…”. (Bond 1941:364). Agar was the main contributor of Bond's observation data from Dominica. He reported from Dominica, Barbados, and St. Vincent.

St. Lucia

Stanley John (1906–1978; Keith 1997) was an observer, collector, and contemporary of Bond. He collected the last specimen of Semper's Warbler (Leucopeza semperi) on Piton Flore in 1934 and reported observations in 1947 (Bond 1950). Stanley John acted as an ornithological guide in St. Lucia in 1975 (Jeggo 1976) and published many of his bird observations in the weekly local newspaper, The West Indian Crusader (Wiley 2000). He is mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1980). John was Bond's main contributor of data from St. Lucia.

Additional contributors from St. Lucia included Donald Du B(o)ulay and E. Conder (Appendix 2).

Barbados

Maurice Bateman Hutt (1919–1998; Fig. 1j) was a British ornithologist who lived in Barbados after 1954 and was the head of the History Department at Harrison College. He is the co-author of The Birds of Barbados (Buckley et al. 2009), which was based on Hutt's manuscripts from 1977 and 1990. Hutt reported from Barbados and St. Lucia and is mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1966). Hutt contributed most of Bond's observation data from Barbados. Frost (2004) wrote his obituary.

Wilfred James Plowden-Wardlaw (Appendix 2) also contributed to Bond's work on Barbados.

Southern Lesser Antilles

Here, the Southern Lesser Antilles includes Grenada, St. Vincent, and all of Grenadines.

Gerald Handerson Thayer (1883–1939, U.S.) was an artist, author, and collector, especially in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. He is the author of an unpublished 1925 manuscript "Preliminary—list of St. Vincent birds" (Wiley 2018). Thayer reported from Barbados, St. Vincent, and several Grenadine islands (Bequia Island, Mustique, Petit Canouan, and Union Island). Thayer was Bond’s main contributor of observation data from the Southern Lesser Antilles.

Father Raymond P. Devas (1887–1975) was an English Dominican Catholic priest and ornithologist. He lived and worked in the Caribbean for much of his life and authored Birds of Grenada, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines (1941, 1943, 1954, 1970) and "Birds of the West Indies" (1952). Devas reported from Carriacou, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

Additional contributors from the Southern Lesser Antilles included Stuart T. Danforth, John R. Groome, and Ian Earle Ayrton Kirby (Appendix 2).

Honduras

George Franklin Gaumer Kliero (1850–1929, U.S.) was a zoologist, naturalist, botanist, and physician who lived in Mexico after 1884 and collected in Honduras and Mexico (Smith 2012, Poppe and Poppe 2021). He reported from Bonacca and Roatan. Gaumer Kliero contributed most of Bond's observation data from Honduras.

Charles H. Blake (Appendix 2) also contributed observation data from Honduras.

Colombia

George Washington Vanderbilt III reported from Old Providence and San Andres. Bond also referred to Robert Henderson, a collector on Old Providence and San Andres in the 19th century (Cory 1887).

Netherlands Antilles

Karel Hendrik Voous (1920–2002) is the author of ”The birds of Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire” (1957). He reported from Aruba and Curaçao.

Belize

In his studies on Turneffe Island and Keys, Bond referred mostly to Salvin (1864).

Mexico


Trinidad and Tobago

Richard P. ffrench (1929–2010; Fig. 1k) was a British historian who settled in the West Indies in 1956. He worked as teacher in Barbados and Trinidad, but also as an ornithologist and bird tour manager. ffrench is author of Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago (1973, 1986, 1991, ffrench and O’Neill 2012). He reported from Tobago, Trinidad, and El Soldado Rock. Bacon (2002) wrote his biography and White (2010) wrote his obituary.

Venezuela

William Henry Phelps, Jr. (1902–1988, U.S.; Fig. 1l) was an ornithologist and businessman who settled in Venezuela and organized and financed collecting expeditions. He co-authored “Las aves de Margarita con anotaciones sistemáticas” (Femán-
dez Yépez et al. (1940) and “Las aves de las Islas los Roques y las Aves y descripción de un nuevo canario de mangle” (Phelps and Phelps 1950). Phelps reported from Trinidad and Cayo Selesqui, and was mentioned as close to the Bonds by M.W. Bond (1971). Vuilleumier (1990) wrote his obituary.


Discussion

This list of contributors to Bond’s West Indian studies is quite comprehensive and represents the important figures in 20th-century ornithology of the West Indies. Most contributors were specialists on certain regions or islands and published their own observations or built up private or public collections. They were often residents or traveling ornithologists.

Bond’s methods of collecting data for his biogeographical and taxonomical analyses changed over time, symbolizing a broader shift in the ornithological discipline over the 20th century. Before his work in the West Indies, he started as a bird collector for scientific museum collections. When he became affiliated with
the bird collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia he was eager to enrich and complete this collection, especially with West Indian specimens. He always thought of museum specimens as being the best scientific proof for comprehensible identification (Bond 1980). But in 1936, he mentioned in the foreword of his *Birds of the West Indies* that scientific collecting should be thoroughly considered: “So much is known of the ornithology of these islands that further general collections of birds from this region would be useless and a needless waste of birdlife . . .” (Bond 1936:XVII). In his Field Guides to the Birds of the West Indies and the numerous supplements to his *Checklist of the Birds of the West Indies*, Bond increasingly included observation data and personal communications of local ornithologists and naturalists. Scientific collection of bird specimens and the critical use of observation data both remain methods in present ornithology. Bond’s biography reflects the evolution of 20th century ornithology from specimen collection to field guides and emerging conservation concern to increasingly improved observation data.

The contributors to Bond’s biogeographical studies should always be kept in mind when evaluating his scientific output. He was obviously aware of the necessity of including information gathered by local specialists. During his traveling years in the West Indies, he must have cultivated and maintained a network of regular contributors by direct personal contacts. Later in his career, he mostly relied on published data and correspondence. Therefore, Bond’s work also proves his skills as a networker across frontiers. During my search for Bond’s contributors, I learned that many of them seem to already be forgotten or unknown. This study aims to bring back memories of Bond’s most outstanding and valuable contributors.

Acknowledgments

I thank Jim Wright, NJ, the author of *The Real James Bond*. He kept my interest in James Bond alive during the last years. I am also thankful to all my colleagues from the Austrian Zoological-Botanical Society. They share my opinion that biographies are a key account for understanding the history of science. I admire James W. Wiley’s voluminous bibliography of ornithology in the West Indies. Without this basis, my work would not have been possible. I am very grateful to Catherine Levy, Kingston, Jamaica. When I sent her the first manuscript version, she gave me the impression that it would be worthwhile publishing. For help with literature, biographic contributions, and photos, I am grateful to Dimaris Acosta, University of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico; Lyne-Rose Beuze, conservateur en chef des Musées, Martinique; Christopher Cambrone, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe; David Contosta, Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia, PA; René Dekker, Naturalis, Leiden, Netherlands; June De Gale-Ramperasad, Asa Wright Nature Centre, Trinidad and Tobago; Andrew Dobson, BirdsCaribbean; Laurence Dorr, Smithsonian National History Museum, Washington, DC; John Faaborg, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO; Todd Fredericksen, Virginia Natural History Society, Martinsville, VA; Sarita V. Francis, Montserrat National Trust, Montserrat; Jerome Fuchs, curator, Musée National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; Jesús García-Latorre, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment & Water Management, Austria; Caitlin Goodman, curator, Free Library of Philadelphia, PA; Rose Gulledge, Smithsonian National History Museum, Washington, DC; Friedrich Gusenleitner, St. Georgen, Gusen, Austria; Robert W. Guth, Goshen, IN; Lennox Honychurch, Dominica; Arlington James, Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division, Dominica; Arturo Kirkconnell, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Cuba, Cuba; Guy Kirwan, Norwich, UK; Gunther Köhler, Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, Germany; Rosa María González López, Cultura Cubana, Cuba; Margarita Martínez, Fundación W.H. Phelps, Colección Ornitológica Phelps, Caracas, Venezuela; Paolo Pulgarin, journal manager and editor of *Ornitología Neotropical*; Sarah McDonald, Edinburgh University Press, UK; Nils Navarro, Caribbean Conservation Trust; Eisha Neely, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; Robert Norton, U.S.; Jose A. Ottenwalder, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Andrew Paterson, Torremolinos, Spain; Robert Peck, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA; Mark C. Penrose, American Ornithological Society; Robert Powell, Avila University, Kansas City, MO; Herbert Raffaele, U.S.; Robert Prys-Jones, Natural History Museum, Tring, UK; Nate Rice, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA; Steve Roble, Virginia Natural History Society, Martinsville, VA; Chris Sharpe, Caracas, Venezuela, and Rocklands, Norfolk, UK; Wim Smeets, photographer, HG Bunschoten, Netherlands; Carlos Suriel, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural Prof. Eugenio de Jesús Marcano, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Paul Sweet, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Karolin Troubetzkoy, honorary consul of the Federal Republic of Germany in Saint Lucia, St. Lucia; Alex R. Vandam, University of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico; Elizabeth Varvill, Dominica; Ruud Vlek, Amsterdam, Archivar Vogelwerkgroep, Netherlands; Katie Warner, Audubon Center for Birds of Prey, Maitland, FL; and Joseph Wunderle, BirdsCaribbean. For helping complete the manuscript, I thank Justin Proctor and Stefan Gleissberg from BirdsCaribbean and the reviewers Catherine Levy, Herb Raffaele and Ernst Bauernfeind.

Title Page Illustration

J. Bond (center) with ornithologists from Martinique, Père Pinchon (left) and Marcel de Bon Saint-Come (right). Photo by Mary W. Bond (Bond 1980:81).

Author Information

P.A. Austrian Zoological-Botanical Society, University of Vienna, 1030 Wien, Austria; e-mail: gerhard.aubrecht@24speed.at.

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Cite this article as:
Appendix 1. Addendum to the 150 Bond publications included in the Aubrecht (2017) Bond bibliography.


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Bond, J. 1953. On the Western Sandpiper (Calidris mauri). Natural History Society Jamaica, Natural History Notes 5:221.


### Appendix 2. Life data of contributors to Bond's scientific papers not mentioned in detail in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported from</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Profession</th>
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<td>New Providence</td>
<td>Ignatius Dean</td>
<td>Brother from St. Augustine's monastery</td>
<td>Nassau, Bahamas</td>
<td>Frazier (1965), botanyhall.com/cast-of-characters/</td>
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<td>Paul Dean</td>
<td>Airline manager</td>
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<td>P.G.C. Brudenell-Bruce</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Author of <em>The Birds of New Providence and the Bahama Islands</em> (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Providence, Great Ragged Island, Cat Island, Great Inagua</td>
<td>Robert W. Hanlon (1925–1964)</td>
<td>First collection curator at the Natural History Museum at St. Augustine College, Nassau</td>
<td>Nassau, Bahamas</td>
<td>Obituary by Orr (1965)</td>
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<td>Grand Bahama, Eleuthera</td>
<td>Margaret H. Hundley</td>
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<td>Exumas islands</td>
<td>Pauline Rodgers-Lee</td>
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<td>Eleuthera</td>
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## Appendix 2. cont

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<td>John Faaborg (1949–Present)</td>
<td>Ecologist at the University of Missouri</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>J. Faaborg pers. comm., cafnr.missouri.edu/person/john-faaborg. Author of &quot;Trophic and size structure of West Indian bird communities&quot; (1982) and &quot;Patterns of migration in the West Indies&quot; (Faaborg and Terborgh 1980)</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Harry Andrew Beatty (1902–1989)</td>
<td>Biologist, collector for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia</td>
<td>St. Croix</td>
<td>Author of Notes on birds observed at Guanica Lagoon, and its vicinity (1931) and Birds of St. Croix (1930). Beolens et al. (2014)</td>
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<td><strong>Puerto Rico, Culebra and Vieques</strong></td>
<td>Luis Santaella (1938–2013)</td>
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<td>Bond refers to a Santaella collection, legacy. com/obituaries/sandiegouniontribune/obituary.aspx?id=167080344</td>
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<td>Author of <em>Birds of Montserrat</em> (1983)</td>
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<td>Stuart T. Danforth (1900–1938)</td>
<td>Zoologist, entomologist, collector, University of Mayagüez, Puerto Rico</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
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