



**NORTHERN ECUADOR: PRIVATE BIRDING TOUR
REPORT**

11-16 JANUARY 2023

By Eduardo Ormaeche



The most-wanted Plate-billed Mountain Toucan was definitely bird of the trip.

Overview

Ecuador needs no introduction amongst birders visiting the Neotropics, or indeed, anywhere in the world. Ecuador possesses 1,656 species of birds, eight endemic to the mainland and 31 endemic to the Galápagos Islands. The country provides opportunities to explore a vast diversity of habitats, from paramos at the base of the magnificent high-Andean snow-capped volcanoes, to lush humid montane cloud forest on the eastern slopes of the Andes, to mega-diverse Amazon rainforest. The Pacific dry forest in the south shares some special birds with Peru, known as the Tumbesian specials and the western Pacific lowlands on the western slopes of the Andes is a veritable mecca. This amazing geographical zone, named Chocó, is found only in southwest Colombia and northwest Ecuador, and boasts a great diversity of regional endemics. In Ecuador, where this forest meets the Andes, there are seemingly birds everywhere! The most accessible habitat is the Tandayapa Valley, home of the well-known town of Mindo, and is, without a doubt, one of the major attractions for birders visiting South America. Where else is it possible to drive for only two hours from a city airport and find oneself surrounded by a large mix of feeding flocks and enjoy an overwhelming number of hummingbirds? This simply must be experienced!

A week or ten days in Mindo, based at one or two of the comfortable lodges, may be the perfect trip for the most serious birders, with the added bonus of an easy and relaxed pace. On this particular tour, we had only six full days of birding, with mostly good weather, interspersed with several rainy nights and afternoons, nevertheless, with the help of incredible feeding stations we managed to record 29 species of hummingbirds! We recorded many iconic South American birds, such as **Andean Cock-of-the-rock**, **Sword-billed Hummingbird**, **Torrent Duck**, **White-capped Dipper**, **Lyre-tailed Nightjar**, **Oilbird** and some of the most sought-after western specials and Chocó endemics, such as **Toucan Barbet**, **Plate-billed Mountain Toucan**, **Moss-backed Tanager**, **Black Solitaire**, **Orange-breasted Fruiteater**, **Glistening-green Tanager**, **Rufous-throated Tanager**, **Chocó Trogon**, **Chocó Vireo**, **Chocó Toucan** and **Scarlet-breasted Dacnis**, to name a few.

This was truly an excellent way to start 2023; an incredible trip with great participants.

Detailed Report

Day 1, 11th January 2023. Birding Zuro Loma Reserve and Mirador de Guaycapi

We started the day early, leaving Quito before dawn and heading towards Zuro Loma Reserve, located at 10,000 feet (3,048 meters) elevation. This recently created bird reserve and feeding station provided a great set of Andean species, including iconic species like **Sword-billed Hummingbird** and **Equatorial** and **Chestnut-naped Antpittas**. We arrived after a rainy night and immediately checked the hummingbird feeders, where we were delighted by our first encounter with these amazing avian jewels. We found the *nominate race* of **Sapphire-vented Puffleg**, as well as **Tyrian Metaltail**, **Buff-winged Starfrontlet**, **Mountain Velvetbreast**, **Collared Inca** and the incredible **Sword-billed Hummingbird**. Around the feeders we had splendid views of **Masked**, **Glossy** and **White-sided Flowerpiercers**. In the trees and bushes around the feeders we saw the striking and common (in the right habitat) **Scarlet-bellied**

Mountain Tanager, **Yellow-breasted** and **Grey-browed Brushfinches** were both seen nicely near the feeders. After the first feeder session, we ate a quick and simple breakfast and continued looking for the first antpitta of the morning. We did not have to wait too long until we got incredible views of **Chestnut-naped Antpitta**. This is one of the few places in the region where we can still watch this species at a worm feeder. Many years ago, it could be seen in the famous Rio Blanco Reserve in Manizales, Colombia, but they stopped coming to the feeders several years ago.



Chestnut-naped Antpitta at the Zuro Loma Reserve.

A few minutes later we got a much closer encounter with **Equatorial Antpitta** at a different station. The **Equatorial Antpitta** is a split of the former Rufous Antpitta (*Grallaria rufifula*) which got split into 13 new species. We then hiked up a steep trail, which was in a bad condition due to the rain. The mud, albeit challenging, was doable with moderate fitness and the right hiking shoes. While hiking we spotted the handsome **Barred Fruiteater** and **Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant**, got a glimpse of **Blackish Tapaculo** and heard **Undulated** and **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta**, but only distantly. We tried for the most-wanted Ocellated Tapaculo, which is often seen in the reserve, but despite our best efforts the bird did not respond. We heard **Plain-tailed Wren** and the cherry on top was finding **White-throated Screech Owl** near its roosting territory. We returned to the parking lot and left the reserve along the old Nono Road, driving towards our next destination, the famous Mindo region, one of the birding capitals of the world.

During the drive, as we descended in elevation, we managed to get birds like **Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant**, **Three-striped Warbler**, **White-winged Tanager**, a glimpse of the **White-capped Dipper** and the first flock of many **Black** and **Turkey Vultures**.



Equatorial Antpitta at the Zuro Loma Reserve.



Red-headed Barbet (photo Alejandro Grajales).

Our next port of call was the well-located Mirador de Guaycapi restaurant for lunch. We arrived just in time to get a mixed feeding party at the feeders, which included **Red-headed Barbet** (male), **Blue-grey**, **Palm**, **Blue-necked**, **Lemon-rumped**, **Golden** and **Silver-throated Tanagers**,

Thick-billed Euphonia and **Buff-throated Saltator**. In the trees behind the feeders we saw **Beryl-spangled** and **Black-capped Tanagers**, **Choco Brushfinch**, **Three-striped Warbler**, **Brown-capped Vireo**, **Slate-throated Whitestart**, **Black-winged Saltator** and **Tropical Parula**. The second encounter with hummingbirds was outstanding and almost overwhelming, due to the large number of individuals and different species, including different sexes and ages. With time and patience, we enjoyed **White-whiskered Hermit**, **Buff-tailed Coronet**, **White-booted Racket-tail**, **Andean Emerald**, **Brown Violetear**, **Crowned Woodnymph**, **White-necked Jacobin**, **Purple-throated Woodstar** (two females) and **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**. The food was great but the coffee was the worst I've ever tasted in Latin America!

The rain started after lunch so we continued our trip, without stops, directly to our destination: the charming Septimo Paraiso Lodge, located outside of Mindo town.

Day 2, 12th January 2023. Sachatamia Lodge and Birdwatcher's House

We planned to visit Sachatamia Lodge to spend the first hours of the morning in their bug lighting trap hide. We had heard that it was very good and indeed it was great! We arrived just before dawn and waited for the birds to come and feed on the large selection of bugs in a veritable buffet!



A light trap at Sachatamia Lodge.

Upon arrival we heard **Wattled Guan** in the distance, but it was still dark. As soon as we sat on our seats in the hide the feeding frenzy started, with several bird species attending, such as **Masked Trogon**, followed by **Strong-billed**, **Plain-brown**, **Montane** and **Spotted Woodcreepers**. Our excitement climaxed when we saw the secretive **Rufous-breasted Anthrush** arrive for breakfast. Furthermore, we had **Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner**, **Striped Treehunter**, **Ornate** and **Golden-**

crowned Flycatchers, Grey-breasted Wood Wren and even **Montane Wren**. The stars were definitely the **Rufous-breasted Antthrush** and the **Strong-billed Woodcreeper**, who performed amazingly. We were told that the elusive Barred Forest Falcon regularly showed here, but unfortunately did not oblige on this particular day.



Strong-billed Woodcreeper was a great start to the day.

After the birds had finished their breakfast, we spent some time at Sachatamia Lodge where we saw **Flame-faced Tanager, Masked Water Tyrant, House Wren, Blue-and-white Swallow, Hook-billed Kite, White-collared Swift, Giant Cowbird** and **Scrub Blackbird**. We also had great views of **Central American Agouti**.

We left Sachatamia and headed beyond Mindo town, following a forested area where we found good species, such as our first **Rufous Motmot, Gartered Trogon** (male), **Lemon-rumped** and **White-winged Tanagers, Crested Guan, Squirrel Cuckoo, Red-headed Barbet** (female), **Spotted Woodcreeper, Slaty Spinetail, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Cinnamon Becard, Black-winged Saltator, Variable** and **Yellow-billed Seedeaters** and **Thick-billed Seed Finch**. We heard the call of a pair of **Barred Puffbirds** in the subcanopy and after some perseverance, managed great scope views. It then started raining and we returned to Septimo Paraiso to have our lunch and prepare for the afternoon. We saw some hummingbirds at the feeders of Septimo Paraiso which included **Brown Inca, Purple-bibbed Whitetip** and **Tawny-bellied Hermit**.



Rufous-breasted Antthrush was one of the tour highlights.

After lunch we visited the Birdwatcher's House bird feeders, a place focused on birding and photography, which has been successful in attracting **Plate-billed Mountain Toucan**, one of the most-wanted species of toucans in Ecuador. It is an Ecuadorian near-endemic, occurring on the western slopes of Ecuador and the extreme southwest of Colombia. We arrived at the house and were welcomed by new species of hummingbirds including **Violet-tailed Sylph** (full adult males), **Velvet-purple Coronet**, **Fawn-breasted Brilliant** and **Speckled Hummingbird**. The fruit feeders attracted **Golden Tanager**, **Chestnut-capped Brushfinch** and **Dusky Bush Tanager**.

Despite the clouds and the mild rain we got a pair of **Plate-billed Mountain Toucans** coming from the canopy and flying over the forest. Although it was a tickable view, one later perched in a tree on the side of the road, surrounded by mild mist, allowing us to have very decent scope views. An individual then decided to come closer and closer to the feeders. It took time but was eventually at eye-level and we could feast our eyes on this wonderful species. Sadly, the other target, Toucan Barbet, which tends to be reliable at this place, had not been seen in a while. We returned to our lodge to celebrate a fantastic day with a nice Ecuadorian Chardonnay.



*Mission accomplished! **Plate-billed Mountain Toucan** resulted in happy participants.*

Day 3, 13th January 2023. Rio Silanche Bird Sanctuary and Milpe Bird Sanctuary

Another predawn start, travelling west to Rio Silanche Bird Sanctuary, where we arrived to find a misty morning. Fortunately, we were the only tour group here, and we climbed the concrete tower to look for canopy birds. The activity started slowly with a **Choco Trogon** (female) showing very well and then a **Broad-billed Motmot**. Our breakfast and coffee were difficult to enjoy because of all the bird activity around us! We got **Masked Tityra**, **Bronze-winged Parrot**, **Maroon-tailed Parakeet**, **Choco Tyrannulet**, **Cinnamon Becard**, **Acadian Flycatcher**, **Yellow-throated Toucan**, **Collared Aracari** and **Choco Toucan**. We heard **Little Tinamou**, **Chestnut-backed Antbird** and **White-bearded Manakin** calling from the understory, but we were so busy in the tower that we decided to stay there as long as the activity continued. We next had **Golden-olive** and **Black-cheeked Woodpeckers** and **Scarlet-rumped Cacique** and then were delighted by an **Orange-fronted Barbet** coming close to the tower. We also saw **Purple-throated Fruitcrow**, **Plumbeous Pigeon**, **Squirrel Cuckoo** and had a glimpse of **Purple-crowned Fairy**.

After about four hours we finally found a mixed feeding flock which approached close to the tower. It included species like **Green Honeycreeper**, **Yellow-tufted Dacnis** and **Golden-hooded, Scarlet-browed** and **White-shouldered Tanagers**. We also saw the incredible and sought-after **Scarlet-breasted Dacnis**, an Ecuadorian near-endemic, found in western Ecuador and the extreme southwest of Colombia. Although there are records for this area, it is easier to find in the western Pacific lowlands, such as Playa de Oro in the state of Esmeraldas in northwest Ecuador. We were delighted with this encounter! After a few minutes the flock disappeared and the forest grew quiet. We left the area not long after and found a **Smoky-brown Woodpecker** on the main track back to the parking area. We headed back to Los Bancos and had lunch in a restaurant with nice feeders, where we got some new species such as **Canada Warbler**, **Swainson's Thrush**, **Orange-billed**

Sparrow, a second **Black-cheeked Woodpecker**, the usual tanagers such as **Silver-throated** and **Blue-grey Tanagers**, **Thick-billed** and **Orange-bellied Euphonias** and **Ecuadorian Thrush**.

Immediately after lunch we made a brief stop at the famous Milpe Bird Sanctuary to check the feeders. The time of day was not ideal for bird activity, but we were still able to add some new species such as **Green Thorntail** and **Green-crowned Brilliant** at the feeders. We also managed to see **Dusky-faced** and **Rufous-throated Tanagers** and **Speckled Nightingale-Thrush**.



*The localized and range-restricted **Scarlet-breasted Dacnis** was one of the highlights of the trip.*



***Yellow-breasted Antpitta** showed nicely at Paz de las Grallarias Reserve.*

Day 4, 14th January 2023. Angel Paz reserve and travel to Mashpi

Today was another predawn start to visit the famous Angel Paz Reserve, or Paz de las Grallarias, where Angel Paz has managed to habituate several species of antpittas to approach worm feeding stations. He was the first person ever to achieve this. We started at the **Andean Cock-of-the-rock** lek where, even though it was a bit crowded, we managed to get satisfactory views of the males displaying. We then searched for Giant Antpitta at several locations, but no matter how hard Rodrigo Paz (one of the Paz brothers) tried, we could not find Giant Antpitta or Zeledon Antbird, which are both regularly seen here. We continued exploring the reserve and Rodrigo took us to see the day roosting perch of the magnificent **Lyre-tailed Nightjar** (male), which we saw extremely well.

Other birds that we saw in the area included **Hook-billed Kite**, **Blue-winged Mountain Tanager**, **Crimson-rumped Toucanet** and the usual suite of tanagers and hummingbirds, all of which we had seen previously. Other interesting night birds seen at daytime roosts included a juvenile **Common Potoo** and a pair of **Black-and-white Owls**.

We looked for other antpitta species and were rewarded with excellent views of the near-endemic **Yellow-breasted Antpitta**. We continued exploring one of the steep trails in search of other goodies such as Moustached Antpitta, which unfortunately didn't show up. A **Rufous-breasted Antthrush** showed very well, our second encounter with this species on this trip.



*We saw **Ochre-breasted Antpitta** at Angel Paz Reserve.*

Later, we scored with the diminutive **Ochre-breasted Antpitta** but there was no sign of either Giant or Moustached Antpitta. Sadly, Dark-backed Wood Quail have not been coming to the reserve for some time now. There was one last spot to visit before leaving the reserve and we drove

the vehicles uphill to look for **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta**, which provided great views. Perhaps even more exciting, though, was seeing the only **Toucan Barbet** of the whole trip.

After midday, we departed from Angel Paz and headed towards Mashpi in Pacto, which was our last location on this six-day birding trip. We arrived at our comfortable hotel and rested for a couple of hours before enjoying dinner together.



*We saw another target of the trip, **Toucan Barbet**, at Angel Paz.*

Day 5, 15th January 2023. Amagusa Reserve and Mashpi road

We had another early start to visit the Amagusa Reserve, where we arrived in time to enjoy the fantastic **Rose-faced Parrots** feeding on the banana trees. We planned to have our breakfast there, but this was difficult because there was so much going on, especially at the light trap where we got **Black-billed Peppershrike**, **Slaty-capped** and **Dusky-capped Flycatchers**, **Zeledon's Antbird** and **Bay Wren**. Although it was a foggy morning, there was still good bird activity around and we further scored **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** (female) and **Red-faced Spinetail**. We then got great views of **Pacific Tuftedcheek** going into a nest and had superb views of two **Black Solitaires**. It was simply fantastic!



The lovely Moss-backed Tanager at Amagusa.



We had superb views of the range restricted Black Solitaire in Mashpi.

Amagusa Reserve is known for its incredible tanager feeders, which attract the most-wanted and localized **Moss-backed Tanager**, as well as beautiful Chocó species such as **Glistening-green Tanager** and **Black-chinned Mountain Tanager**, in addition to **Golden-collared Honeycreeper**

and **Golden-naped**, **Flame-faced** and **Golden Tanagers** which we all managed to see. While watching the tanagers we got views of **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** (female), **Barred Becard**, **Wedge-billed Woodcreeper** and **Common Tody-Flycatcher**. Unfortunately, the mist started to cover the forest making it difficult to watch over the canopy. We saw the same hummingbird species that we had seen at previous locations and managed better views of **Empress Brilliant** and **White-throated Daggerbill**. We had our lunch in the reserve and had great views of **Black-striped Sparrow**, which was new for the trip as well as an injured **South American Coati** in the reserve grounds.

In the afternoon we explored the Mashpi road and the famous Y-junction but no matter how hard we tried, we could not find Indigo Flowerpiercer. The weather and time were not ideal however, we were rewarded with great scope views of **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** (male), **Black-and-white Becard**, , **Dot-winged Antwren**, **Smoke-colored Pewee**, **Plain Xenops**, **Orange-bellied Euphonia** and had a glimpse of **Chocó Vireo**. We heard the call of **Rufous-fronted Wood Quail** as well as **Golden-headed Quetzal**, but only in the distance.

We returned to the lodge for our last night. After supper, and before the rain started, we were treated to great views of a **Mottled Owl** in the hotel gardens.



The Glistening-green Tanager seen at Amagusa is aptly named!

Day 6, 16th January 2023. Oilbird Cave, Alambi Reserve and departure

We had a later start, enjoying the breakfast at the lodge, and then headed to Chontal to visit the Oilbird Cave. On the way, we passed through some secondary forest and pastures, finding some new species including **Pacific Hornero**, **Fawn-breasted Tanager**, **Blue-black** and **Yellow-faced Grassquits**, **Masked Water Tyrant** and **Southern Rough-winged Swallow**. At the entrance to

the cave, we got views of **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** and **Little Cuckoo**. The **Oilbirds** were clear and visible today and we had wonderful scope views. It was great to add this monotypic family to the trip. Later we returned to the main road towards Quito and visited the Alambi Reserve, where we found the usual hummingbird species, including a **Purple-throated Woodstar** (male). The great surprise was finding a **White-capped Dipper** and a pair of **Torrent Ducks** while hiking along the river - these were both high on the participants' wish lists.



*We had a great encounter with the monotypic **Oilbird**.*

We continued on the road back to Quito and stopped near Calcalí, where we ate our picnic lunch and were able to add the last birds of the trip, including **Tufted Tit-Tyrant**, **Golden Grosbeak**, **Cinereous Conebill** and **American Kestrel**. We returned to our comfortable hotel near the airport to get ready for our international flight out of Ecuador.

It was incredible how much we had seen and experienced in just six days of birding! The magnificent network of private reserves, feeding stations and bird conservation areas that Ecuador has to offer, helps make it perhaps the easiest and most rewarding South American birding destination!

Bird List - Following IOC (12.2)

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: VU = Vulnerable.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tinamous (Tinamidae)	
Little Tinamou (H)	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)	
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>
Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>
Chachalacas, Curassows, Guans (Cracidae)	
Wattled Guan (H)	<i>Aburria aburri</i>
New World Quail (Odontophoridae)	
Rufous-fronted Wood Quail (H)	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>
Dark-backed Wood Quail – VU (H)	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>
Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)	
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>
Oilbird (Steatornithidae)	
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>
Potoos (Nyctibiidae)	
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>
White-throated Daggerbill	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>
Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Helianthus strophianus</i>
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>
White-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)	
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
Owls (Strigidae)	
White-throated Screech Owl	<i>Megascops albogularis</i>
Mottled Owl	<i>Strix virgata</i>
Black-and-white Owl	<i>Strix nigrolineata</i>
Trogon (Trogonidae)	
Golden-headed Quetzal (H)	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
Choco Trogon	<i>Trogon comptus</i>
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>
Motmots (Momotidae)	
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
Jacamars (Galbulidae)	
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
Puffbirds (Bucconidae)	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>
New World Barbets (Capitonidae)	
Orange-fronted Barbet	<i>Capito squamatus</i>
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
Toucan Barbets (Semnornithidae)	
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>
Toucans (Ramphastidae)	
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>
Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>
Yellow-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>
Woodpeckers (Picidae)	
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus fumigatus</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Cinnamon Woodpecker (H)	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker (H)	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
African & New World Parrots (Psittacidae)	
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>
Ovenbirds (Furnariidae)	
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>
Pacific Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>
Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius cinnamomeus</i>
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>
Striped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptus</i>
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>
Antbirds (Thamnophilidae)	
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>
Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>
Chestnut-backed Antbird (H)	<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>
Zeledon's Antbird	<i>Hafferia zeledoni</i>
Antthrushes (Formicariidae)	
Rufous-breasted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i>
Antpittas (Grallariidae)	
Undulated Antpitta (H)	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>
Equatorial Antpitta	<i>Grallaria saturata</i>
Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i>
Tapaculos (Rhinocryptidae)	
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>
Tyrant Flycatchers, Calyptura (Tyrannidae)	
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Choco Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius albigularis</i>
Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Masked Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix diadema</i>
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Cotingas (Cotingidae)	
Orange-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>
Manakins (Pipridae)	
White-bearded Manakin (H)	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
Tityras, Becards, Sharpbill (Tityridae)	
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>
Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>
Vireos, Greenlets, Shrike-babblers (Vireonidae)	
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
Choco Vireo	<i>Vireo masteri</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	
Plain-tailed Wren (H)	<i>Pheugopedius euophrys</i>
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
Mockingbirds, Thrashers (Mimidae)	
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Andean Solitaire (H)	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>
Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>
Speckled Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus maculatus</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>
Dippers (Cinclidae)	
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)	
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)	
Dusky Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>
Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>
Grey-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Choco Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>
Oropendolas, New World Orioles, Blackbirds (Icteridae)	
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus microrhynchus</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>
New World Warblers (Parulidae)	
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Mitrospingid Tanagers (Mitrospingidae)	
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>
Cardinals & Allies (Cardinalidae)	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>
Golden Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>
Tanagers & Allies (Thraupidae)	
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>
Scarlet-browed Tanager	<i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Scarlet-breasted Dacnis – VU	<i>Dacnis berlepschi</i>
Yellow-tufted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis egregia</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>
Moss-backed Tanager	<i>Bangsia edwardsi</i>
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Stilpnia heinei</i>
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Stilpnia larvata</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>

Total seen	197
Total heard only	12
Total recorded	209

Taxonomic Notes

Choco Trogon *Trogon comptus*. Cornell uses Blue-tailed Trogon *Trogon comptus* to refer to the same species.

White-throated Daggerbill *Schistes albigularis* is a split from Wedge-billed Hummingbird with *S. geoffroyi*, renamed as Geoffroy's Daggerbill (South American Classification Committee; SACC).

White-booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii*. Change English name of Booted Racket-tail *O. underwoodi* to White-booted Racket-tail with split of Rufous-booted Racket-tail *O. addae*.

Pacific Hornero *Furnarius cinnamomeus* *F. cinnamomeus* is split from *F. leucopus* (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001; Parker and Carr 1992); SACC needs analysis.

Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris* is known as Chestnut-bellied Chat-Tyrant by Cornell.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*. IOC recognizes this species with a range from Panama to northwest Argentina and **Golden-bellied Flycatcher *M. hemichrysus*** ranging from Costa Rica to western Panama.

Dusky Bush Tanager *Chlorospingus semifuscus*. Known as Dusky Chlorospingus by Cornell.

Chocó Brushfinch *Atlapetes crassus*. IOC recognizes as a split from Tricolored Brushfinch *A. tricolor*.

Yellow-tufted Dacnis *Dacnis egregia* is split from *D. lineata* (Ridgely *et al.* 2001). SACC needs more data.

Lemon-rumped Tanager *Ramphocelus icteronotus*. IOC recognizes this as a different species ranging from Panama to Ecuador and **Flame-rumped Tanager *R. flammigerus*** as an endemic from western Colombia. Limited hybridization between *R. icteronotus* and *R. flammigerus* was the basis for lumping them (Isler and Isler 1987; Ridgely and Tudor 1989; Sibley and Monroe 1990). The hybrid zone is narrow and moving (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001; Morales-Rozo *et al.* 2015). SACC needs more data.

Mammal List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Agoutis and acouchis (Dasyproctidae)	
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Squirrels (Sciuridae)	
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>
Procyonids (Procyonidae)	
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
Total Recorded:	3