



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

## Southern Ecuador: Highland Rarities and Tumbesian Endemics

28 January – 16 February 2014



*Tour leader: **Andres Vasquez***

*The names of the birds included in the photos within this trip reports are highlighted in **red***

*All photos, unless indicated, were taken by **Andres Vasquez***

### **Introduction:**

There are many reasons why Tropical Birding guides love to lead this tour, and why our clients always end up very happy after two weeks visiting this vastly underrated part of Ecuador. For some, the appeal is the high number of birds seen, others love the vast amount of rarities, endemics and local specialties in the region; and for many others, it is the incredible diversity of ecosystems in which we bird through the tour, including coastal shore, mangroves, dry tropical forest, foothill Amazonian rain forest, all the way up to Paramo and highland elfin forest plus the misty cloud forest of both slopes of the Andes. Last, but not least, all participants love the great accommodations used on this tour; many lodges have hummingbirds feeders, some have fruit feeders for tanagers also, and two places even now for tinamous!!

The tour essentially makes a big loop starting, and ending, in Guayaquil. On this loop we visit various reserves, each containing specialty birds which are among the rarest and most sought after species in the entire country. In the humid

foothills of *Buenaventura* reserve we went after the bizarre **Long-wattled Umbrellabird**; at a place that is also also home to **El Oro Parakeet** and **El Oro Tapaculo**, two of few true Ecuadorian endemics. Some other highlights at this site were **Slaty-winged Foliage-Gleaner**, **Club-winged Manakin**, **(Pacific) Royal Flycatcher**, **White-tipped Sicklebill**, and **Gray-backed Hawk**. In the dry Tumbesian zone, where we were based in the excellent *Jorupe* reserve, we picked up **Pale-browed Tinamou**, **Watkins's Antpitta**, **White-tailed Jay**, **Collared Antshrike**, **Ecuadorian Trogon** and **Ecuadorian Piculet**, to name but a few.

We also visited several spots in the Andes, from cloud and Elfin forest to the high Andean paramo grasslands. At these higher elevations we visited *Tapichalaca* reserve, where we found **Jocotoco**, **Chestnut-napped and Slate-crowned Antpittas**, **Andean Potoo**, and the odd **White-capped Tanager**; at *Cerro Toledo* we found **Bearded Guan**, **Masked**, **Black-chested**, and **Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers**, plus **Rainbow-bearded Thornbill** and **Neblina Metaltail**. At *Saraguro* we found arguably the bird of the trip, with awesome views of **Crescent-faced Antpitta**; at *Cajas National Park* we got another Ecuadorian endemic with **Violet-throated Metaltail**, along with **Giant Conebill**; and at *Ututana* we found **Black-crested Tit-Tyrant**, **Gray-headed Antbird**, **Rainbow Starfrontlet**, **Rusty-breasted Antpitta**, **Black-cowled Saltator**, and the local "Piura" form of **Black-eared Hemispingus**.



Finally, the Amazonian foothills around *Zamora* and *Shaime* gave us at least *fifteen* different **Orange-throated Tanagers**, incredible views of the rare **Gray Tinamou** at a feeder, as well as **Vermilion**, **Straw-backed and Blue-browed Tanagers**, **Spangled Coquette** and **Little Woodstar**, **Zimmer's Antbird**, **Bar-winged Wood-Wren**, **Blackish Pewee**, **White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant**, and the intriguingly out of range **Bluish-fronted Jacamar**.

The birds listed above are strictly highlights of the highlights; there is no other tour in Ecuador with this great a compilation of special species. See why do I love this tour???!!!

### DAY 1: Guayaquil and Manglares Charute to Buenaventura.

We started the trip with a small change to the traditional itinerary, established beforehand, so instead of visiting the reserve of Cerro Blanco on the northwest of Guayaquil I decided to switch our morning visit to *Manglares Churute*, another protected area, on the south of the city. This change was very convenient both bird-wise and logistically. On one hand we saved a couple hours of driving, and on the other hand we found some specialties with ease, like **Jet Antbird** and **(Pacific) Royal Flycatcher**; and everyone saw both species very well. On the way there, we stopped shortly on a bridge known for hosting a small group of **Chestnut-collared Swallows**, which we saw well. Once at the reserve we birded the *Howler Monkey Trail* where the first bird we got was the **Jet Antbird**. Other species of interest found included **Ecuadorian Trogon**, **Pacific Elaenia**, **Gray-and-gold Warbler**, **Red-billed Scythebill**, **Mangrove (Yellow) Warbler**, **Gray-lined Hawk** (recently split from *Gray Hawk*), **Olivaceous Piculet** and **Ochre-bellied Flycatcher**. We also heard a close *Gray-capped Cuckoo* but it never came into view, and we had the same situation with a noisy *Whiskered Wren* there too.

At around 11am we began moving south, but not without stopping along the main highway for the much-requested **Horned Screamer**; we saw one in the distance perched on top of a large tree and a second one few right over us. In the same area we picked up **Peruvian Meadowlark**, **Peruvian (Pacific) Pygmy-Owl**, **Chestnut-throated Seedeater** and a lonely **White-tailed Kite** sitting in a dead tree.

We drove several kilometers on and made a short stop to stretch our legs by a shrimp pond, where we added **Cocoi Heron**, **White-cheeked Pintail**, **Gull-billed and Sandwich Terns**, **Burrowing Owl** and a few waders/shorebirds. At about 5pm we reached *Buenaventura* reserve and went directly to the *Umbrellabird* Lek. As soon as we arrived we found three different **Long-wattled Umbrellabirds**, one of which was displaying a particularly long wattle. The same area also provided **Song Wren**, **Olive-striped Flycatcher** and on the way back, a male **Club-winged Manakin** and an unusually conspicuous **Crested Guan**.



## DAY 2: Buenaventura.

The most important birds in this reserve (*arguably even more than the Long-wattled Umbrellabird of course*), are *El Oro Tapaculo* and *El Oro Parakeet*, not the nicest looking necessarily, but they are both endangered species, which are among the very few endemic birds on Ecuador's mainland. Those were our targets so first time in the morning we went for them. The **El Oro Parakeet** is generally an easy find, given the nest boxes that the *Jocotoco Foundation* researchers have erected and monitor daily; we saw a few of these at very close range.

For the *tapaculo* we used the services of one of the researchers that are monitoring the species within the reserve. He took us to the most accessible territory for this bird. The trail in was tricky, tant amount to "bush

wacking”, but after seventy meters of fighting with the vegetation we arrived at the spot. We tried calling the bird but had to wait FORTY minutes for the bird to call back, and then just once! Despite further effort to locate the bird we had no luck, quite typical with this most unvoiced of tapaculos! We then decided to bird the old road that leads towards the lodge but could not drive down it all the way there as it was blocked by a landslide. Flocks here were nearly constant, but largely small feeding parties. We found a few interesting birds in the area, including several **Club-winged Manakins**, **Uniform Antshrike**, a male **Golden-winged Manakin**, **Yellow Tyrannulet**, and **Purple-crowned Fairy**.

Back at the lodge, during lunch, we spent some time checking the hummingbird feeders where the activity is always frenetic. **Violet-bellied Hummingbirds** were among the most striking of the seven species present, which included literally hundreds of individuals. Right after, we got two very lethargic **Rufous-headed Chachalacas** that were just chilling out in a tree right next to the restaurant. A short walk in the afternoon produced **Northern Schiffornis**, **Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher**, **Chestnut-backed Antbird**, and a flyby group of **Rose-faced Parrots**.

### DAY 3: Buenaventura to El Empalme and Jorupe.

We had a few hours to bird the humid Choco forest of *Buenaventura* before needing to start the longish journey to *Jorupe* reserve. We birded the middle sections of the road above the lodge so we drove about 3-4 kilometers up. The first bird we spotted was a somewhat distant **Broad-billed Motmot**. Just after we spent some productive minutes at a *Heliconia* stand where we got a cooperative **White-tipped Sicklebill**, which, after giving great views, was chased by the tiny **Stripe-throated Hermit**. On a different *Heliconia* stand we got also got a perched **Band-tailed Barbthroat**. Without need of any tape, just with some silence and patience, we also saw a calling male **Esmeraldas Antbird** on the slope just above us.

Walking down the road we heard a soaring **Gray-backed Hawk** but we could not see it and so decided to play the call, when it flew so close to us so that we could even see its beak opening to call! Further down the road we found **Rufous Motmot**, **Zeledon's (Immaculate) Antbird**, **Striped (Western) Woodhaunter**, Rufous-throated Tanagers, and just when we were about to move, a single **Slaty-winged Foliage-Gleaner** which moved quickly away, so that only 2 of us got to see it.

We then started our journey southwards and drove for a couple of hours solid in order to reach the dry forests not too late in the day. On the way though, a short stop was made close to the small city of *Catacocha*, which has always been generous to me, hosting an easy-to-see **Watkins's Antpitta**. It only took all of 40 seconds to see it on this occasion, continuing my good fortune with this particular bird! After one more hour we stopped at **El Empalme** where the dry forested hills host a couple of key birds. The first one we found was a responsive **Tumbes Hummingbird**, followed by **Scarlet-backed Woodpecker** and **Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch**. There was some dead time after and I was beginning to get worried, but just at the bottom of the road, I spotted a handsome **Baird's Flycatcher** on the hillside, one of our other targets at the site. Amazingly, it was in the same bush as two of our other targets, **White-headed Brush-Finch** and a couple **Tumbes Sparrows**! Happy



with this we moved on and arrived shortly before dusk to our final destination, Urraca Lodge within the *Jorupe* reserve located in beautiful forested hills, swathed in gorgeous tropical dry forest.

#### DAY 4: Jorupe Reserve.

The full day was spent in this picturesque forest, for sure one of the nicest looking places on this trip. The area is filled with Tumbesian endemics and a few other species that bring some color to the avifauna as most of the endemics are typically less colorful than say, some of the Andean species seen on this trip. We spent the morning in areas close to the lodge, either walking the road closeby or enjoying the busy feeders right by the restaurant.

The walk had a few targets, which we got with ease in most cases. Just a few steps from the lodge we got a male **Slaty Becard** and soon after we got a very responsive **Rufous-necked Foliage-Gleaner**. We had our first attempt at a **Henna-hooded Foliage-Gleaner** but despite our efforts we only got flight views; not satisfying at all. We were going to see this bird very well just a couple of hours later, after much effort, often typical for this handsome species. Scattered during this walk we also got other targets like **Gray-breasted Flycatcher**, **Blackish-headed Spinetail**, **Tropical (Tumbes) Pewee**, **Ecuadorian Piculet**, **Speckled-breasted Wren**, **White-edged Oriole**, and **Collared Antshrike**, among several other birds that have a wider distribution, also present in this reserve.



At about 10h30, after getting most of the key species already, we retired to the restaurant area, where the feeders were pumping with activity. Here we got, with coffee in hand, both **Yellow-tailed** and

**White-edged Orioles**, **Blue Ground-Dove**, the endemic **Guayaquil Squirrel**, **Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak**, and two of the star birds of the place, the striking **White-tailed Jay** and the normally shy **Pale-browed Tinamou** which came about three times, completely in the open, to feed on corn set out at the base of the feeders. The hummer feeders are typically not super active in this dry forest (unlike the Andean sites), but **Amazilia Humingbird** was a constant there, and **Long-billed Starthroat** popped in occasionally too.



The afternoon was more relaxed, and we decided to spend it in the lower portions of the reserve, where we found **Ecuadorian Trogons**, **Sooty-crowned Flycatcher**, **Tumbes (Short-tailed) Swift**, **Amazilia Hummingbirds** foraging on the flowers, **Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrants**, **Gray-cheeked and Red-masked Parakeets**. A bit of driving got us to the international border with Peru where, at dusk, we searched for owls, and picked up, with ease, a **Spectacled Owl**, but *West Peruvian Screech-Owl* was added to the list as a heard only.

#### **DAYS 5 - 6: Sozoranga, Utuana and Vilcabamba.**

The areas on the southwest Andes in Ecuador hold many key species scattered along the road between Jorupe and Utuana reserves. That is why I like to give this area 2 mornings

just to get as many of these local species as possible. It was a good idea, especially given the fact that it was very sunny both days, which meant bird activity was slow.

Nevertheless we it was successful in terms of registering the species, the problem was that not everybody got to see all the birds. Having said that, we found most of the targets, starting with **Black-cowled Saltator**, **Bay-crowned Brush-Finch**, **Rusty-breasted (Leimebamba) Antpitta**, **Silvery (Silver-backed) Tanager**, **Gray-headed Antbird**, **Chapman's Antshrike**, **Piura (Black-eared) Hemispingus**, **Loja (Golden-faced) Tyrannulet**, **Black-crested Tit-Tyrant** and several other species that are more widely distributed but not easy, including **Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush**, **Rufous-chested Tanager**, **Black-capped and Tawny-rumped Tyrannulets**, **Chestnut-collared Swallows**, **(Highland) Hepatic Tanager**, **Line-cheeked Spinetail** and a couple of **Plushcaps**.

The first afternoon we were forced to do a longish drive in search for **Superciliated Wren**, which we had heard before but had not seen, although this time we saw it nicely. The second afternoon we were on the move as we were needed to finish the day in *Vilcabamba* a drive of several hours. On the way we picked up a **Chiguanco Thrush**, flushed a couple of roosting **Lesser Nighthwaks** at *Catamayo airport* and ended the day with frustrating flight views of **Elegant Crescentchest**, which we had heard many times before but which had always remained hidden. The same thing also happened with an uncooperative **Plumbeous Rail** near our hotel in Vilcabamba.

#### **DAY 7: Cerro Toledo to Tapichalaca.**

We departed before dawn towards the famed *Cerro Toledo* for which we used local pick-up trucks, as the road tends to be too rough for the normal vans we use. In the end, the road was not that bad, but we prepared for the worst with the

pick-ups, as local weather can markedly change the condition of this road in a short time, and we did not know what to expect with few recent trips in the area. We drove up this steep, quiet road, into elfin forest at 3200m/10,500ft. Once we reached the relevant elevation for our Andean target birds, we walked the road, and quickly located a frenetic feeding flock. There was barely time to call out one species when another would show up instantly. The flock held the following: **Golden-crowned Tanager**, both **Black-capped** and **Black-headed Hemispingus**, **Scarlet-bellied**, **Hooded**, **Buff-breasted** and **Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers**, **Citrine Warbler**, **White-banded Tyrannulet**, **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Spectacled (Whitestart) Redstart**, and **Rufous-naped Brush-Finch**. Continuing to walk the road downwards we found several **Glowing Pufflegs**, a lonely **Mouse-colored Thistletail**, a skulking **White-browed Spinetail** and a few other additions.



At this stage we were had already moved a bit too low to find the “real” targets for the place so we decided to drive back up higher. We moved for a few minutes until I saw a **Black-chested Mountain-Tanager** from the car that made me stop on the spot. Sadly we could not re-find this bird but we did find the other targets, a couple of **Masked Mountain-Tanagers**, a pair of **Neblina Metaltails** and a territorial **Rainbow-bearded Thornbill** that chased the metaltails everytime I called them in. With some perseverance though, we all got good views of all these birds.

We then moved to lower elevations, where trees are higher and other species can be found. A couple of stops brought us great birds like **Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan** and **Grass-green Tanagers**. We also worked a bit for a few skulkers and got good views of **Chusquea Tapaculo**, and **Plain-tailed and Mountain Wrens**.

Activity got quiet close to noon so we had our boxed lunch near the low end of the road where we met up with our regular van again. Shortly after, we drove towards Tapichalaca and Casa Simpson lodge to check in, have a short rest, and enjoy the hummingbird feeders before an

afternoon walk on the trails behind the lodge.

Upon arrival to the lodge we spent some time in front of the feeders where the regular hummers all showed up. The two specials of the lodge are **Little (Flame-throated) Sunangel** and **Amethyst-throated Sunangel**. Apart from those we also saw **Collared Incas**, **Buff-winged Starfrontlets**, **Chestnut-breasted Coronets**, **Long-tailed Sylphs**, **Fawn-breasted Brillants** and a single **White-bellied Woodstar**.

The walk in the afternoon took around two hours and happily, unlike many times on a visit to Tapichalaca, it was a great weather afternoon. This helped us in finding a couple of nice looking birds like **Slaty-backed and Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrants**, **Green-and-Black Freuiteater**, **Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher**, **Bar-bellied and Crimson-mantled Woodpeckers**, and a couple of tanagers too. It was a relaxed but entertaining hike. I decided to end the afternoon hike on the main highway just outside the lodge area where occasionally the vegetated banks are feeding grounds for the

scarce **Rufous-capped Thornbills** feed. With some significant widening of the road recently, and the subsequent disturbance, the species had been difficult of late, but after hearing the subtle contact calls of the hummer we called it in for great views.

Since the weather turned even better, with orange, pink and violet colors in the sky, we went for a night walk starting at dusk, again behind the lodge, to try for the often-difficult **Andean Potoo**. It took us about 40 minutes to get to the area and then waited a further 30 minutes before we finally saw this highly sought after species, first flying close to us and then perched for a few seconds on a close stump. Several minutes before the potoo, we were also happy to get the bonus of a **Rufous-breasted Nighthawk** flying right above our heads on several occasions. These two birds provided the perfect close, to a perfect day.

#### DAY 8: Tapichalaca and Valladolid.

This was kind of a relaxed day, without a lot of driving involved. It started with a somewhat late breakfast as I wanted to be around the lodge for first light. This worked out perfectly, as just after breakfast a family group of **White-capped Tanagers** started calling loudly. These odd “tanagers” truly sound and act a lot more like *jays* than tanagers. Getting back to the narrative, and in a few words, we walked straight towards them and were rewarded with superb views.

Right after, we took to the van and drove up the highway towards the entrance of the *Jocotoco Antpitta Trail*. We had still quite a good time to get to the feeding station in no rush given that this particular individual is habituated to show up kind of late, around 8h30am. Knowing this, we birded the way in and found a few target birds, starting with a very responsive **Orange-banded Flycatcher**, followed by a single **Black-throated Tody-Tyrant**, and added some common species like **Rufous Spinetail**, **Sepia-brown (Sharpe's) Wrens**, and **Grass-green Tanager** later on.



Finally, after about 40 minutes walking, we arrived at the antpitta feeding station, where the friendly **Jocotoco Antpitta** was waiting. This was, for sure, one of the most wanted species on the entire tour, but curiously not then selected as one of the birds of the tour by many! We did not spend too long there and decided to go out in search of other birds. Soon after, we pulled out a skulking **Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant**, found a hulking **Barred Fruiteater** and were in part disappointed by a **Slate-crowned Antpitta**, which was seen by some of us, but not by all.





The way out gave us two further great birds. We passed again through the antpitta feeding station and decided to sit for a few minutes to rest. While chatting a little about the current political situation of Ecuador, a **Chestnut-naped Antpitta** decided to walk out from the forest and onto the path, as if to say, "It's my turn, where are *my* worms?" We did not have any to offer so it was sad to disappoint the bird, but we needed to head back and walk away from, it after seeing it for more than 10 minutes solid! Back on the main trail, we spent some time at the nesting area of **Golden-plumed Parakeets** and got to see them from a distance; several individuals going in and out of their nest boxes. The scope views were great.

Not too late in the afternoon we drove down the slope, just beyond the small town of *Valladolid*, as there are a few birds that can be found there and nowhere else on the trip. We soon found **Rufous-fronted Thornbird** and **Marañon Thrush**, as hoped for, and also saw **Olive-chested Flycatcher**, **Yellow-tufted Woodpecker**, **Andean**

**Emerald**, **Lafersnaye's Piculet** and some other commoner species.

#### DAY 9: Tapichalaca to Yankuam.

This is always, and was, a long driving day; we moved from the high cloud forest on the Marañon drainage, back to the Inter-Andean valleys, up the pass of the eastern cordillera and down into the low foothills. And so in a relatively short period we got to bird in several different elevations, and therefore different habitats. I decided to start our way out early, instead of birding around Tapichalaca reserve, and move back to the lower parts of *Cerro Toledo* that is at a comparable altitude to the reserve, but was on the route. This brought us one of the targets of this elevation, a pair of **Bearded Guans** of which we got prolonged views. We also saw several flocks of already seen species like **Grass-green Tanagers**, **Glowing Puffleg**, **Glossy-black Thrush**, **Masked Trogon**, etc. We were trying here (just as we did in Tapichalaca) for *Ocellated Tapaculo*, but in neither of the sites did we hear a single note from this species. We started moving back to *Vilcabamba* where we stopped a few times and then we continued towards Loja, then down towards Zamora. We stopped for lunch on the low end of the *old Loja-Zamora road*. This place typically produces several birds, even during the hottest hours of the day. There we found our first **Spotted and Paradise Tanagers**, a pair of **Ecuadorian Tyrannulets**, **Lineated Woodpecker**, **Inca (Green) Jays** and several more. Moving on towards *Yankuam Lodge*, it was only on the last portion of the drive that we had time to bird, stopping a few times along the road, as we focused on undertaking the majority of the journey during the heat of the day.

A brief stop just south of the fork before reaching *Paquisha* provided an enigmatic jacamar species which months ago started an excited debate amongst local birders. This particular individual shows no other color but bluish-green on the crown, making it a **Bluish-fronted Jacamar**. The closest species would be a *White-chinned*, which is the only one of these two similar species recorded in the country before. To spice things up a little bit, neither of these species' distribution ranges reach this location, they do not overlap, and the closest records of either are several hundreds of kilometers away! I had seen only pictures before of this individual, taken a couple months earlier by another guide, so I wanted to see it for myself. Just as we got to the spot, remarkably, the bird started calling spontaneously; calls which I recorded. I



Parakeet, and Masked Tanager.

**DAY 10: Yankuam and Shaime.** This was a very good day for us, even though it started with significant rain. I was worried for a while, given the weather, as this did not promise much, but soon after walking the road a few kilometers south of the hotel, we found a couple of **Orange-throated Tanagers** just as the rain ceased. That was a great start, and from then on we just kept finding flock after flock. Some of the best birds found included a very responsive **Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak**, flocks with **Yellow-bellied** and **Black-faced Dacnis**, and **Paradise, Yellow-backed**, an unexpected **Masked Crimson**, and **Opal-rumped Tanagers, Yellow-cheeked (Green-backed) Becard**, and **Gilded Barbet**, to name but a few. We drove on a bit further as it started raining, until we heard a "Pip!" that sounded very interesting; I played the call of a **Blackish Pewee** and it quickly responded. We stepped out of the car despite the intense drizzle, and acquired perfect views of the bird. Given the difficult conditions, I could only get a record shot of the pewee. Back in the car we drove southwards, waiting the rain out, and trying for some open country birds. When the rain stopped again, we walked a forested patch where we got the much-desired **White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant** and a couple

did not use these calls to call it in, in the first place though, I used the song of a third species of jacamar, the one that to me sounded the closest, a *Coppery-chested*; the bird flew closer to us, but remained hidden. Then I used playback of the recording I made, and the bird, of course, responded much better, giving us short, unsatisfactory, views. So I decided to play other jacamar species songs, as well as the recorded calls, but the bird did not show any further despite calling non-stop. We decided to try again on the way out, a few days later, and that time got excellent views, showing to us, beyond doubt, that it was indeed a **Bluish-fronted Jacamar**, and as expected, a new species for Ecuador.

We then moved on southwards and made two further stops before reaching the lodge, where we had several good finds, such as **Black-and-white Seedeater, Lineated Woodcreeper, Chestnut-crowned Becard, Long-tailed Tyrant, Bamboo (Dusky-cheeked) Foliage-gleaner, Stripe-chested Antwren, White-browed Antbird, Black-tailed Flycatcher, Black-capped Donacobius, White-eyed**



other species that were requested earlier, including both **Golden-winged and Black-and-white Tody-Flycatchers**. We then moved back to the lodge for lunch after this fantastic morning, which had promised so little at the outset, with rain lashing down.

By the afternoon the rain had moved on, and we returned to the same productive areas we had visited in the morning. We found a couple of the same flocks (which typically included more **Orange-throated Tanagers**), but found only a few new good birds. The first one of those was a responsive but skulking **Zimmer's (Chestnut-tailed) Antbird**, followed by a patient **Purplish Jacamar**, and within 20 meters of them, we got **Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher** and, a few minutes later, a responsive **White-eyed Tody-Tyrant**. We closed the afternoon birding with a **Black Caracara** and an **Olive Oropendola** flying right above our heads just a few minutes apart from each other.

### DAY 11: Yankuam and Chinapintza to Copalinga.

After getting most of our most-wanted targets, along with a few nice surprises in Yankuam, we decided to visit an upper area on the *Cordillera del Condor*, around Chinapintza. Although this required quite a bit of driving everyone in this keen group was keen to do so, and so we departed from Yankuam with our entire luggage before dawn. A few hours of driving got us to an elevation of 1800m/5900ft where we had the possibility of finding several, significant new birds. This location is somehow spooky with scattered poor wooden houses that sit on the border of huge cliffs, looking like they are ready to fall off the edge at any minute; ironically they are built on gold-filled mountains, where artisanal mines open up huge holes in the walls between the houses, and from where dynamite explosions are frequently heard!

We started by walking up a trail behind a local miner's house, which leads to some stunted forest. The hike is steep but short, and in around 10 minutes we were inside the territories of a couple of target species. It did not take too long before we found a **Yellow-throated Tanager**, the uber-bright **Flame-faced Tanager**, and the dull **Uniform Antshrike**. One of our real targets never showed up, but the most desired there for one of the participants showed up well after a little more hiking and some playback, the extremely local **Bar-winged Wood-Wren**.

We then started birding the way down along the road, where a couple of flocks produced interesting birds like **Buff-browed and Montane Foliage-Gleaners**, **Rufous-crested Tanager**, and one lucky participant got the rare highly desired **Straw-backed Tanager** in a fast-moving flock. A vocal *Black-chested Fruiteater* remained hidden. Later we worked for a skulking **Blackish Antbird**, which cooperated well, and happily we had the same luck with a **Coppery-chested Jacamar** that came and sat for a good while.





After lunch in the field, we started our drive towards Zamora, where the wonderful *Copalinga Lodge* awaited us. This lodge is one of the top bird lodges in the country with fabulous hummingbird feeders and *Verbena* flowers that often brings in rare hummers, like the one that welcomed us, a pair of Little Woodstars. It also boasts awesome food, a big yard list, and a great location, just next to *Podocarpus National Park*. Since early December 2013, Catherine, the owner and designer of this superb lodge, finally got a **Gray Tinamou** to come feed exposed in front of a blind on one of her trails; this is the cherry on top of the cake and of course we went there as soon as we arrived to see this huge impressive beast of a bird. We closed the day by successfully visiting a well known spot for **Blackish Nightjar**.

#### DAY 12: Podocarpus NP (Bombuscaro sector), Copalinga and Zamora.

First light found us at the entrance to the national park. Walking the trails we ran into several flocks, most of which, interestingly, contained **Foothill Elaenias**. We also found **Lemon-browed Flycatchers**, **Striped and Blue-rumped Manakins** (albeit both playing a little difficult, and not seen by all), **Fulvous-breasted Flatbill**, **Ecuadorian Tyrannulet**, **Andean Cock-of-the-Rock**, **Blue-fronted Lancebill**, **Amazonian Umbrellabird**, **Ecuadorian Piedtail**, but only heard a *Black-streaked Puffbird* and an elusive *Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper*.

Back at the lodge for lunch, we spent some time in front of the fruit feeders that, *seasonally*, are incredible, attracting various species of tanagers including my personal favorite *Tangara*, the fantastic **Golden-eared Tanager**. This time the feeders were not the most active, but still a few species occasionally showed up. The hummingbirds, though, were good even at noon, which was actually the *only* time we got a



male **Spangled Coquette**. Other species present included **Violet-fronted Brilliant**, **White-bellied** and **Little Woodstars** (see previous page), **Violet-headed Hummingbird**, occasional **Green Hermits**, and the handsome **Wire-crested Thorntail**.

The afternoon was more relaxed, but it gave us a couple of quality species. We visited a forested road on the outskirts of Zamora where we were told about a roosting **Lyre-tailed Nightjar**, which we found right on the side of the road. After some pictures we moved only about 30 meters and heard the soft song of a **Lanceolated Monklet** which we called in, happily with ease. The forest was quiet apart from this great bird so we decided to move to another road where we found a few new birds, including **Little Cuckoo**, **Turquoise Tanager**, **Short-crested Flycatcher** and the much-desired **Lemon-throated Barbet** to close the day.

### DAY 13: Old Zamora Road and Saraguro to Cuenca.

We left before dawn from Copalinga and drove straight towards the middle levels of the *Old Zamora-Loja road* to an altitude of around 1600m/5250ft. This elevation was crucial for a couple of targets. We went directly to a spot that is



often generous with birds, and this time was no different; one of the first birds we saw was a **Vermilion Tanager**, followed by **Metallic-green Tanager**, and minutes later, the other target, a pair of **Blue-browed Tanagers**.

Not long after, we decided to try lower elevations for other species so moved down the road and took a newly constructed side road up a little ways. Here we found a responsive **Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet** and a pair of **Chestnut-tipped Toucanets**. Lower down we spent some time without getting much and so drive back up higher again, which was good as we got into a flow of new birds, like **Chestnut-vented Conebill**, **Golden-collared Honeycreeper**, **Paradise Tanager**, **Olivaceous Greenlet**, **Black-faced** and **Blue Dacnis**, and a few other typical flock species.

Given that we needed to drive a long distance this day, we started driving at about 10am towards *Cuenca*. We stopped on the road for a boxed lunch in the highlands, and, about an hour later reached the area of *Saraguro* where one of the major targets

for the participants can be seen. We climbed to an elevation of about 3800m/12,460ft where the forest becomes stunted and is dominated by *Chusquea* bamboo. A short walk downhill put us into the territory of **Crescent-faced Antpitta**. We only required a few minutes until we heard the bird and a few more until it jumped in front of our gleeful faces. It required another 5 minutes to relocate it as one of the participants did not see it the first time. We were all very happy afterwards because everyone got superb views; I only managed a poor picture. I knew this had the potential to run for bird of the trip and at the end it was rightly selected as such.

With that “puppy” in the pocket we just started to move down the hill stopping just few times when he we ran into flocks. We mostly got birds we had already seen in other locations, with just a couple of new ones. We did not spend a long time here as we still needed more driving towards Cuenca and after a couple hours on the road we stopped close to our destination, where we found a very active **Short-eared Owl** and a **White-tailed Deer**.

#### DAY 14: Yunguilla.

After spending the night in a beautiful hotel in the outskirts of Cuenca we departed early towards the small, but very important, reserve of *Yunguilla* where the Jocotoco Foundation protects the only remnant habitat known for the **Pale-headed Brush-Finch**, which was thought extinct for many years. When we arrived, the ranger in charge of the reserve was already waiting for us. He told me that spotting the bird had been difficult lately and that the group that visited the previous day did not see the brush-finch well. That was not the most promising news, but it was a brand new day after all, I thought. Off we went towards the spot where this bird had been fed oranges for months with success, but the birds was



known to be very irregular in its visits. Once we got to the feeding place we waited for a few minutes only and started to hear an individual approaching. It did not take long until one bird came into full view at the feeders and ate the oranges set for it. The bird is not particularly beautiful but it is one of only few continental Ecuador endemics, critically endangered, with a population estimated at less than 250 mature individuals.

We saw the bird repeatedly so we were very happy having gotten the target of the day. We later walked a little bit of the trails and found a few other birds. We got a surprising **Black-lored (Masked) Yellowthroat**, a bit north of its range. We also had quick views of **Purple-collared Woodstar** foraging on some flowers above the trail. We probably got a dozen species more that we had already seen but as our main and almost only target was seen successfully we returned back to Cuenca stopping to have our boxed lunch on the way. Once back in the city and without any targets to be chased nearby we took it easy and decided to rest for the afternoon; most of the participants decided to stay at the hotel, birding the grounds and using the pools of the spa, while one went with me to visit the picturesque colonial town, located downtown. An easy day, but with great success.

**DAY 15: El Cajas National Park to Guayaquil.**

The very last day of the tour took us to the very highest birding spot visited, at 3965m/13,000ft. We departed the hotel and stopped to bird the lower portions of the *Cajas National Park*, an area called *Llaviuco*. The entrance road to it holds a good population of **Green-tailed Trainbearers**, which we saw well. We also found **Superciliated Hemispingus** and a few other flock species. Once inside the park we found a few hummingbirds, among those **Rainbow Starfrontlet**, **Mountain Velvetbreast** and **Tyrian Metaltail**. We also got **Crowned Chat-Tyrant**, which is not an easy species to find here.



The lake of *Llaviuco* hosted **(Andean) Ruddy Ducks**, **Andean Coots**, **Andean Teals** and a distant **Andean Gull**. On the marshes surrounding the lake we got a responsive **Grass (Sedge) Wren** and with a little tape and some patience we got very satisfactory views of **Ecuadorian (Virginia) Rail**.



We moved on back to the highway again; not too far from the turnoff to *Llaviuco* we stopped on the side of the road to look for one of the main targets of the day, **Violet-throated Metaltail**, another Ecuadorian endemic that we got with ease. A couple other stops produced **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** and **Andean Tit-Spinetail**. We then reached the highest point, which is the area surrounding *La Toreadora lake* where we went for a walk looking for a few species. The first target was easy to get on the short scattered trees underneath the headquarters of the park; this was a male **Tit-like Dacnis**. Walking the trails that lead to *Polylepis* forest we found **Tawny Antpitta**, **Blue-mantled Thornbill**, **Andean Tit-Spinetail** again, **Many-striped Canastero**, and **Stout-billed Cincloides**. Right when we walked into the first patch of *Polylepis* we heard and saw a couple of **Giant Conebills** that were super responsive to tape. After getting all these birds we moved on and started driving towards *Guayaquil*. We did one more stop still high in elevation just over the

pass where we picked up **Andean Lapwing**, **Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant** and **Paramo Ground-Tyrant** in a grass field on the side of the road.

Several hundreds of feet lower in elevation we stopped where the vegetation changed into cloud forest and birded there for about half an hour. We did not see new birds but it was great to break the journey. We needed to reach Guayaquil in the late morning for one of the participants to catch his flight and we did, even stopping a couple more times on the way.

Once in Guayaquil, we arrived to our hotel and the participants had a chance to have a shower before going for the farewell dinner. We went to a very traditional restaurant on the shore of the big Guayas River and enjoyed great typical local food.

At the end, the birds-of-the-trip voting was very amusing; I asked each participant to select their top 3 birds. Three of the four participants selected Crescent-faced Antpitta on their lists (one selected that one and no other) so it had to be chosen as number one. This antpitta was the only species that actually got more than one vote in this, therefore, on the second place there were EIGHT species tied: **Jocotoco Antpitta**, **Orange-throated Tanager**, **Long-wattled Umbrellabird**, **Gray Tinamou**, **Andean Potoo**, **Black-eared Fairy**, **White-tipped Scythebill**, and, (and this I never heard before occurring in this kind of event) a heard only **El Oro Tapaculo!!!** This last one gets my vote for the best vote ever; notice that not only we did not see the bird but also it is a *Scytalopus* tapaculo, one of the dullest genus of birds on Earth!! So....*why* did it get selected? It was due to all the effort and time that we put to find this bird, the excitement being told and taken to “the”spot to find it, the walk down a muddy narrow steep, so-called, trail we walked to get there, the adrenaline rush we had when we heard the bird quite close to us after calling it for about 45 minutes, and even the disappointment when despite all this we did not find it.

*And just like that, we concluded a superb Southern Ecuador tour, I sincerely hope I get to guide it again next year; I just had such a great time this year. Come join the 2015 set departure tour, you will have one of the best birding tours money can buy!*





## FINAL CHECKLIST

At the end of the trip we recorded a total of 640 species out of which 10 were seen only by the leader (L) and 60 were heard only (H). It is worth mentioning that due to unanimous request by all participants we did not visit a couple of places looking for shorebirds and other coastal birds otherwise we would have enlarged this list a quite a bit.

	<b>TINAMOUS</b>	<b>TINAMIDAE</b>
1	Gray Tinamou	<i>Tinamus tao</i>
2	H Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>
3	H Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
4	Pale-browed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus transfasciatus</i>
	<b>SCREAMERS</b>	<b>ANHIMIDAE</b>
5	Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>
	<b>DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS</b>	<b>ANATIDAE</b>
6	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
7	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
8	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
9	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>
10	Andean Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris andium</i>
11	(Andean) Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis andina</i>
	<b>GUANS, CHACHALACAS, CURASSOWS</b>	<b>CRACIDAE</b>
12	Rufous-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>
13	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
14	Bearded Guan	<i>Penelope barbata</i>
15	H Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>
16	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>
17	Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD QUAIL</b>	<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>
18	H Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>
19	H Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus speciosus</i>
	<b>CORMORANTS AND SHAGS</b>	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>
20	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
	<b>ANHINGAS</b>	<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>
21	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
	<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>	<b>FREGATIDAE</b>
22	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
	<b>HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS</b>	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>
23	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
24	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
25	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
26	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
27	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
28	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
29	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
	<b>IBIS AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>
30	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
31	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
	<b>STORKS</b>	<b>CICONIIDAE</b>
32	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>
33	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
34	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>

35	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
	<b>OSPREY</b>	<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>
36	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
	<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>
37	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
38	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
39	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
40	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
41	Sharp-shinned (Plain-breasted) Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus ventralis</i>
42	Bicolored Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>
43	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
44	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
45	H Barred Hawk	<i>Morphnarchus princeps</i>
46	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
47	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>
48	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>
49	Gray-backed Hawk	<i>Pseudastur occidentalis</i>
50	Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
51	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>
	<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS</b>	<b>RALLIDAE</b>
52	H Chestnut-headed Crake	<i>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</i>
53	H Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>
54	H White-throated Crake	<i>Laterallus albigularis</i>
55	Virginia (Ecuadorian) Rail	<i>Rallus limicola aequatorialis</i>
56	H Rufous-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides axillaris</i>
57	Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>
58	H Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>
59	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>
60	Slate-colored (Andean) Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
	<b>LIMPKIN</b>	<b>ARAMIDAE</b>
61	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
	<b>PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS</b>	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>
62	Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>
	<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>
63	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
	<b>JACANAS</b>	<b>JACANIDAE</b>
64	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
	<b>SANDPIPERS</b>	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>
65	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
66	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
	<b>GULLS</b>	<b>LARIDAE; LARINAE</b>
67	Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
68	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
	<b>TERNS</b>	<b>LARIDAE; STERNINAE</b>
69	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
70	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>
	<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>
71	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
72	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
73	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
74	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
75	H Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>

76	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
77	Ecuadorian Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>
78	Croaking Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>
79	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
80	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
81	Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
82	Pallid Dove	<i>Leptotila pallida</i>
83	White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>
	<b>CUCKOOS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>
84	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>
85	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
86	H Gray-capped Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus lansbergi</i>
87	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
88	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
89	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
	<b>OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>
90	H Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
91	H Peruvian Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops roboratus</i>
92	Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
93	Band-bellied Owl	<i>Pulsatrix melanota</i>
94	Peruvian (Pacific) Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>
95	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
96	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
	<b>NIGHTJARS</b>	<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>
97	Rufous-bellied Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>
98	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>
99	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
100	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>
101	Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>
	<b>POTOOS</b>	<b>NYCTIBIIDAE</b>
102	Andean Potoo	<i>Nyctibius maculosus</i>
	<b>SWIFTS</b>	<b>APODIDAE</b>
103	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>
104	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
105	Short-tailed (Tumbes) Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura ocypetes</i>
106	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
	<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>	<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>
107	Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>
108	H White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>
109	L Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
110	H Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis symmatophorus</i>
111	Long-billed (Baron's) Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris baroni</i>
112	L Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
113	Gray-chinned Hermit	<i>Phaethornis griseogularis</i>
114	White-tipped Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>
115	Blue-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera johannae</i>
116	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>
117	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
118	Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
119	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
120	Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>
121	Spangled Coquette	<i>Lophornis stictolophus</i>

122	Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>
123	Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
124	Crowned (Emerald-bellied) Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi hypochlora</i>
125	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
126	Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Damophila julie</i>
127	Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>
128	Tumbes Hummingbird	<i>Leucippus baeri</i>
129	Amazilia Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>
130	Amazilia (Loja) Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia alticola</i>
131	Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>
132	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>
133	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
134	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
135	Ecuadorian Piedtail	<i>Phlogophilus hemileucurus</i>
136	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>
137	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>
138	Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>
139	Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>
140	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>
141	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>
142	Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
143	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
144	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>
145	Rainbow Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena iris</i>
146	Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>
147	Little (Flame-throated) Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus micraster</i>
148	Purple-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus viola</i>
149	Glowing Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i>
150	H Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
151	Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
152	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
153	Violet-throated Metaltail	<i>Metallura baroni</i>
154	Neblina Metaltail	<i>Metallura odomae</i>
155	Rufous-capped Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma ruficeps</i>
156	Blue-mantled Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>
157	Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>
158	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i>
159	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>
160	Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliathyx barroti</i>
161	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliathyx auritus</i>
162	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>
163	Purple-collared Woodstar	<i>Myrtis fanny</i>
164	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>
165	Little Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>
	<b>TROGONS</b>	<b>TROGONIDAE</b>
166	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
167	H Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>
168	Ecuadorian Trogon	<i>Trogon mesurus</i>
169	Green-backed (Amaz. White-tailed) Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>
170	L Gartered (N. Violaceous) Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>
171	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
172	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>

	<b>MOTMOTS</b>		<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>
173	Whooping (Blue-crowned) Motmot		<i>Momotus subrufescens argenticinctus</i>
174	Rufous Motmot		<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
175	Broad-billed Motmot		<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
	<b>KINGFISHERS</b>		<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>
176	Ringed Kingfisher		<i>Megaceryle torquatus</i>
177	Green Kingfisher		<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
	<b>PUFFBIRDS</b>		<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>
178	H Black-streaked Puffbird		<i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i>
179	Lanceolated Monklet		<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>
	<b>JACAMARS</b>		<b>GALBULIDAE</b>
180	Bluish-fronted Jacamar		<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>
181	Coppery-chested Jacamar		<i>Galbula pastazae</i>
182	Purplish Jacamar		<i>Galbula chalcothorax</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD BARBETS</b>		<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>
183	Gilded Barbet		<i>Capito auratus</i>
184	Lemon-throated Barbet		<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>
185	Red-headed Barbet		<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
	<b>TOUCANS</b>		<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>
186	Chestnut-tipped Toucanet		<i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>
187	Crimson-rumped Toucanet		<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
188	Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan		<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>
189	Chestnut-eared Aracari		<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
190	Ivory-billed Aracari		<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>
	Black-mandibled (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan		<i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i>
191			
192	White-throated Toucan		<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>
193	Choco Toucan		<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>
194	Channel-billed Toucan		<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
	<b>WOODPECKERS</b>		<b>PICIDAE</b>
195	Lafresnaye's Piculet		<i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>
196	Ecuadorian Piculet		<i>Picumnus sclateri</i>
197	Olivaceous Piculet		<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>
198	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker		<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
199	Smoky-brown Woodpecker		<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>
200	Little Woodpecker		<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>
201	Scarlet-backed Woodpecker		<i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>
202	Bar-bellied Woodpecker		<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>
203	Golden-olive Woodpecker		<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
204	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker		<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>
205	Lineated Woodpecker		<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
206	Crimson-bellied Woodpecker		<i>Campephilus haematogaster</i>
207	Crimson-crested Woodpecker		<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
208	Guayaquil Woodpecker		<i>Campephilus gayaquilensis</i>
	<b>FALCONS AND CARACARAS</b>		<b>FALCONIDAE</b>
209	Black Caracara		<i>Daptrius ater</i>
210	Crested Caracara		<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
211	Laughing Falcon		<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
212	American Kestrel		<i>Falco sparverius</i>
213	Bat Falcon		<i>Falco ruficularis</i>
214	Peregrine Falcon		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
	<b>PARROTS</b>		<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>

215	Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>
216	El Oro Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura orcesi</i>
217	Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>
218	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>
219	Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>
220	Gray-cheeked Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>
221	H Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i>
222	Rose-faced Parrot	<i>Pyrilia pulchra</i>
223	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
224	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
225	Scaly-naped Parrot (Amazon)	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>
	<b>TYPICAL ANTIBIRDS</b>	<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>
226	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>
227	H Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
228	Chapman's Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus zarumae</i>
229	Lined Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus tenuepunctatus</i>
230	Collared Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus bernardi</i>
231	Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>
232	H Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>
233	Uniform Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i>
234	White-shouldered Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>
235	Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>
236	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>
237	H Foothill Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla spodionota</i>
238	Ornate Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla ornata</i>
239	Stripe-chested Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longicauda</i>
240	Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>
241	Rufous-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>
242	Streak-headed (Long-tailed) Antbird	<i>Drymophila striaticeps occidentalis</i>
243	H Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>
244	Blackish Antbird (foothills)	<i>Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis</i>
245	H Black Antbird	<i>Cercomacra serva</i>
246	Jet Antbird	<i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>
247	White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>
248	Peruvian Warbling-Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis (cantator) peruviana</i>
249	Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>
250	Esmeraldas Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza nigricauda</i>
251	Zimmer's (Chestnut-tailed) Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza (hemimelaena) castanea</i>
252	Zeledon's (Immaculate) Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza zeledoni zeledoni</i>
253	Gray-headed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza griseiceps</i>
254	H Common Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>
	<b>CRESCENTCHESTS</b>	<b>MELANOPAREIIDAE</b>
255	Elegant Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia elegans</i>
	<b>ANTPITTAS</b>	<b>GRALLARIIDAE</b>
256	H Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>
257	H Plain-backed Antpitta	<i>Grallaria haplonota</i>
258	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>
259	Watkins's Antpitta	<i>Grallaria watkinsi</i>
260	Jocotoco Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ridgelyi</i>
261	Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>
262	H White-bellied Antpitta	<i>Grallaria hypoleuca</i>
263	H Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>

264		Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>
265	H	Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>
266		Rusty-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula ferrugineipectus</i>
267		Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula nana</i>
268		Crescent-faced Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula lineifrons</i>
		<b>TAPACULOS</b>	<b>RHINOCRYPTIDAE</b>
269	H	Ash-colored Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>
270		Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus (unicolor) latrans</i>
271	H	(Northern) White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>
272	H	Ecuadorian (El Oro) Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus robbinsi</i>
273		Chusquea Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus parkeri</i>
274	H	Paramo Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus opacus</i>
		<b>ANTTHRUSHES</b>	<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>
275	H	Short-tailed Antthrush	<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>
276	H	Barred Antthrush	<i>Chamaeza mollissima</i>
		<b>OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS</b>	<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>
277		Olivaceous Woodcreeper (east)	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus</i>
278		Olivaceous Woodcreeper (west)	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis</i>
279		Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
280		Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
281	H	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
282	H	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides</i>
283		Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>
284		Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>
285		Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
286		Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
287		Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
288		Lineated Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>
289		Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
290		Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>
291		Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus</i>
292	H	Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>
293		Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>
294		Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>
295		Dusky-cheeked (Bamboo) Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabazenops dorsalis</i>
296		Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor ruficaudatum</i>
297		Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor fuscipenne</i>
298		Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>
299		Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>
300		Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>
301		Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla ruficollis</i>
302		Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner	<i>Hylocryptus erythrocephalus</i>
303		Striped (Western) Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus assimilis</i>
304		Black-billed Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes melanorhynchus</i>
305		Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
306		Andean Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>
307		Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
308		White-browed Spintail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>
309		Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>
310		Mouse-colored Thistletail	<i>Asthenes griseomurina</i>
311	H	Red-faced Spintail	<i>Cranioleuca erythropros</i>
312		Ash-browed Spintail	<i>Cranioleuca curtata</i>

313	Line-cheeked Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca antisiensis</i>
314	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
315	Dark-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albigularis</i>
316	Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>
317	H Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>
318	Blackish-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis tithys</i>
	<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>	<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>
319	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
320	White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>
321	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
322	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>
323	Black-crested Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes nigrocristatus</i>
324	Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
325	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>
326	H Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
327	Foothill Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis olallai</i>
328	Pacific Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis subplacens</i>
329	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
330	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
331	White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>
332	Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>
333	L Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>
334	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>
335	Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
336	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
337	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>
338	Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>
339	Spectacled Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus orbitalis</i>
340	Ecuadorian Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes gualaquizae</i>
341	Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>
342	Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>
343	Ashy-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i>
344	Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias uropygialis</i>
345	Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias plumbeiceps</i>
346	Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops chrysops</i>
347	Golden-faced (Loja) Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops flavidifrons</i>
348	Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>
349	L Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>
350	Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>
351	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>
352	White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis albiventris</i>
353	Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>
354	White-eyed Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>
355	Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>
356	Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>
357	Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus capitalis</i>
358	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>
359	Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus calopterus</i>
360	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
361	Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>
362	Yellow-olive Flycatcher (Flatbill) (west)	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis</i>
363	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (Olive-faced)	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>



	Flatbill)	
364	(Pacific) Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus corona occidentalis</i>
365	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
366	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>
367	Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>
368	L Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>
369	Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>
370	Orange-banded Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias lintoni</i>
371	Olive-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus cryptoxanthus</i>
372	Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>
373	Gray-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus griseipectus</i>
374	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
375	Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
376	Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
377	Tropical (Tumbes) Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus punensis</i>
378	Blackish Pewee	<i>Contopus nigrescens</i>
379	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
380	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
381	Plain-capped (Páramo) Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i>
382	Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>
383	Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>
384	Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>
385	Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>
386	Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>
387	Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>
388	Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>
389	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
390	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
391	H Ochraceous Attila	<i>Attila torridus</i>
392	H Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
393	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
394	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
395	Sooty-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus phaeocephalus</i>
396	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>
397	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
398	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
399	L Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
400	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
401	Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>
402	Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>
403	Baird's Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes bairdii</i>
404	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
405	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophauius</i>
406	Snowy-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>
407	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
	<b>COTINGAS</b>	<b>COTINGIDAE</b>
408	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>
409	Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>
410	H Black-chested Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola lubomirskii</i>
411	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>
412	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
413	Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>

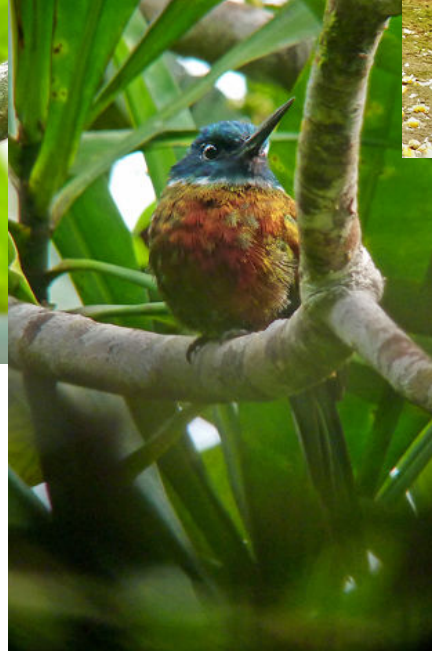
414		Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
		<b>MANAKINS</b>	<b>PIPRIDAE</b>
415	H	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>
416		Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>
417		Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>
418		Striped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus regulus</i>
419		Blue-rumped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix isidorei</i>
420		White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
		<b>TITYRAS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TITYRIDAE</b>
421		Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
422		Northern (Thrush-like) Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis veraepacis rosenbergi</i>
423		Green-backed (Yellow-cheeked) Becard	<i>Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys</i>
424	H	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
425		Slaty Becard	<i>Pachyramphus spodiurus</i>
426		Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
427	H	White-winged Becard (east)	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus nigriventris</i>
428	H	Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>
429		One-colored Becard	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>
		<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>
430		Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
431		Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
432		Olivaceous Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus olivaceus</i>
433		Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>
434		Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>
435	H	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>
436		Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
		<b>CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>
437		Green (Inca) Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas yncas</i>
438		Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>
439		White-tailed Jay	<i>Cyanocorax mystacalis</i>
440		Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>
		<b>SWALLOWS</b>	<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>
441		Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
442		Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>
443		White-thighed Swallow	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>
444		White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
445		Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
446		Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
447		Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
448		Chestnut-collared Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon rufocollaris</i>
		<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>
449		Scaly-breasted (Southern Nightingale) Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>
450		House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
451		Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
452		Sedge (Grass) Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis</i>
453		Fasciated Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>
454		Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
455		Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Pheugopedius euophrys</i>
456	H	Whiskered Wren	<i>Pheugopedius mystacalis</i>
457		Coraya Wren	<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>
458		Speckle-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius sclateri</i>
459		Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>

460	Superciliated Wren	<i>Cantorchilus superciliaris</i>
461	Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>
462	Sharpe's (Sepia-brown) Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>
463	White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>
464	Bar-winged Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucoptera</i>
465	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
466	Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>
	<b>DIPPERS</b>	<b>CINCLIDAE</b>
467	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
	<b>DONACOBIUS</b>	<b>DONACOBIIDAE</b>
468	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
	<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>
469	H Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>
470	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>
	<b>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>
471	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>
472	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>
473	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
474	H Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>
475	Plumbeous-backed Thrush	<i>Turdus reevei</i>
476	H Pale-vented Thrush	<i>Turdus obsoletus</i>
477	Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>
478	Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>
479	Marañon Thrush	<i>Turdus maranonicus</i>
480	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
481	Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>
482	Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>
483	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>
	<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>
484	Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>
485	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>
486	Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia peruviana</i>
487	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>
488	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>
489	Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>
490	Masked (Black-lored) Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis auricularis</i>
491	Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>
492	Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
493	Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>
494	Gray-and-gold Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fraseri</i>
495	Citrine Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>
496	Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristatus</i>
497	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronatus</i>
498	Three-banded Warbler	<i>Basileuterus trifasciatus</i>
499	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
500	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>
	<b>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>
501	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
502	White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha albocristata</i>
503	Rufous-crested Tanager	<i>Creurgops verticalis</i>
504	Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus atropileus</i>

505	Superciliated Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>
506	Black-eared (Piura) Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus melanotis piurae</i>
507	Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus verticalis</i>
508	Gray-hooded Bush Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>
509	Rufous-chested Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ornata</i>
510	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>
511	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>
512	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
513	H Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio fulvus</i>
514	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
515	Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus</i>
516	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
517	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
518	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>
519	Vermilion Tanager	<i>Calochaetes coccineus</i>
520	Orange-throated Tanager	<i>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</i>
521	Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
522	Black-chested Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis eximia</i>
523	Masked Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis wetmorei</i>
524	Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>
525	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
526	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>
527	Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>
528	Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>
529	Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>
530	Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>
531	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
532	Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>
533	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>
534	Green-throated (Straw-backed) Tanager	<i>Tangara argyrofenges</i>
535	Silvery (Silver-backed) Tanager	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>
536	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>
537	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>
538	Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara rufigula</i>
539	Yellow-bellied Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthogastra</i>
540	Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara punctata</i>
541	Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
542	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
543	Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>
544	Blue-browed Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanotis</i>
545	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
546	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
547	Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>
548	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>
549	Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>
550	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>
551	Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>
552	Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
553	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
554	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>
555	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
556	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata lineata</i>

557	L	Black-faced (Yellow-tufted) Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata aequatorialis</i>
558		Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
559		Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
560		Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
561		Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
562		Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>
563		Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>
564		Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>
565		Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>
566		Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>
567		Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes fraseri</i>
568		Tit-like Dacnis	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>
569		Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>
570		Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>
571	L	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>
572		Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>
573		Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyaneus</i>
574		Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>
575		Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>
576		Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>
577		Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
578		Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
579		Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
580		Black-and-white Seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>
581		Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
582		Drab Seedeater	<i>Sporophila simplex</i>
583		Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>
584		Chestnut-throated Seedeater	<i>Sporophila telasco</i>
585		Chestnut-bellied (Lesser) Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus (a.) angolensis</i>
586	H	Black-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus atrirostris</i>
587		Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>
588	H	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
589		Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
590		Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Tiaris obscurus</i>
591		Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>
592		Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>
593		Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
594		Black-cowled Saltator	<i>Saltator nigriceps</i>
595		Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
596		Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>
597		Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>
		<b>BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>
598		Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>
599		Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>
600		Black-capped Sparrow	<i>Arremon abeillei</i>
601		Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>
602		Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>
603		Pale-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinuca</i>
604		Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>
605		Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i>
606		White-winged Brush-Finch (southwest)	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus dresseri</i>
607		White-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes albiceps</i>

608	Pale-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidiceps</i>
609	Bay-crowned Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes seebohmi</i>
610	Tumbes Sparrow	<i>Rhynchospiza stolzmanni</i>
611	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
612	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
613	Common Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>
614	Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>
615	Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>
	<b>GROSBEAKS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>
616	(Highland) Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava lutea</i>
617	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
618	White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>
619	L Red-hooded Tanager	<i>Piranga rubriceps</i>
620	Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>
621	Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>
	<b>TROUPIALS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>ICTERIDAE</b>
622	Peruvian Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella bellicosa</i>
623	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>
624	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
625	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
626	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
627	White-edged Oriole	<i>Icterus graceannae</i>
628	Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>
629	H Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis pacificus</i>
630	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
631	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
632	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
633	Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>
	<b>SISKINS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>
634	Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>
635	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
636	Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
637	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
638	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
639	Saffron Siskin	<i>Spinus siemiradzkii</i>
640	Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>
	<b>MAMMALS (PARTIAL LIST)</b>	
1	Guayaquil Squirrel	<i>Sciurus stramineus</i>
2	Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>
3	South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
4	Brazilian Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>
5	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>



Other birds of interest:

- Lanceolated Monklet
- Purplish Jacamar &
- Pale-browed Tinamou