



A [Tropical Birding Tours](#) SET DEPARTURE **BIRDING TOUR**

ECUADOR: Andes Introtour & High Andes Ext.

24 February – 3 March 2022

Report and photos by ANDRES VASQUEZ N., the guide for this tour



*The amount of hummingbird species and the beauty of their colors is one of the greatest attractions of this tour that typically provides well over 35 species of this amazing group. On top of that, we regularly have great picture opportunities of most of them, to the point we can have close ups like with this **Velvet-purple Coronet** (photo above).*

INTRODUCTION:

It is difficult to start a trip report for this tour that I have guided many, many times since there are only limited amount of words to describe the beauty of this tour. However, guiding it is a different thing, every time it is an enjoyable challenge and ends up always being a huge crowd pleaser. As a guide, I do not think I can get tired of spending time at the wonderful **Tandayapa Bird Lodge** (which has the most amazing chef in the country) plus the job itself is quite stress-free since the birds we found and the places we visit make it very easy to make happy any birder, experienced or beginner.



*This elegant **Collared Inca** (photo above) was a pleasure to watch at feeders during the extension*

It had been a very rainy season, much more inclement than we normally expect for this time of the year. There were a couple of landslides and road closures just days before the start of the tour so I was a little nervous that we would have had to give up at least one day of birding to the rain but incredibly, we did not have any troubles, no big plan B's nor any detours due to landslides since our great luck meant the heavy rains stopped just as we started the tour. We had minor showers in the afternoons that meant shorter days but the mornings were so birdy that in the final trip list we did not give up any birds at all, in fact the final list number is **above average!**

At the end of the tour we piled up a great amount of awesome birds out of which the favorites of the participants were (in order of times being mentioned) the following: **Ocellated Tapaculo**, **Long-wattled Umbrellabird**, and **Giant Antpitta**. Other cool birds mentioned as outstanding included **Dark-backed Wood-Quail**, **Booted Racket-tail**, **Glistening-green Tanager**, **Common Potoo**, **Torrent Duck**, **Sword-billed Hummingbird**, and **Collared Aracari**. On the extension to the Antisana, Guango and Papallacta areas, notable species mentioned were **Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe**, **Jameson's Snipe**, **Band-winged Nightjar**, and the flock of nine (yes 9) **Andean Condors** soaring together above the large plains of the Antisana National Park. Worth stating as well, were the nine (yes, again 9) species of mammals that we got out of which **Paramo Fox** aka **Culpeo** at close range was a highlight together with **Olingo**, **Kinkajou**, **Mountain Coati**, and **Collared Peccaries**. It was a mega tour really.



We found this female **Long-wattled Umbrellabird** (photo above) in the Mashpi area

Feb 24th: Yanacocha Reserve and the Old Nono-Mindo Road: Day one of any tour that visits the northwest of Ecuador will very often start with a visit to Yanacocha Reserve. It was cold and wet but no wind which meant the birds were active. The first two birds of the tour were the “least tropical” looking that we could have started the tour with, **Plain-colored Seedeater** and **Paramo Pipit** in random stops on the road to the reserve. Happily on the next roadside stop we found a very cooperating **Crimson-mantled Woodpecker** that brought colors to the morning. Once at the headquarters we headed towards the feeding station that typically is active mostly early in the morning and it did not disappoint. **Masked** and **Glossy Flowerpiercers** were battling with various species of hummers the get the last drops of sugar water from yesterday’s fill up. Once the ranger arrived, hectic activity started with **Shining Sunbeam**, **Buff-winged Starfrontlet**, **Tyrian Metaltail** and two species of pufflegs, **Sapphire-vented** and the scarce **Golden-breasted Pufflegs** (*photo below*). **Andean Guans** were waiting for the bananas and as soon as they were placed they were all over them. Then smaller passerines came in, **Gray-browed** and **Yellow-breasted Brushfinches** plus **Scarlet-bellied** and **Black-chested Mountain Tanagers** were waiting their turn after the big guans.



We did a short walk into the main trail of Yanacocha later one and found a couple of species unique to this elevations like **Grass Wren, Bar-bellied Woodpecker, White-browed Spinetail, Smoky Bush-Tyrant, Spectacled Redstart**, short views of **Equatorial Antpitta** and a few others. Only one or two of the participants glimpsed a **Golden-crowned Tanager** that never responded to our calls but later on the extension we were going to have great views. It was an entertaining morning and after a nice lunch in the restaurant of the reserve we moved down towards another small reserve nearby called Zuro Loma that is a recent and great addition to this area. We had not seen yet the always wanted **Sword-billed Hummingbird** but here it was quite common and easy to photograph. We also added **Mountain Velvetbreast, Hooded Mountain Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, Red-crested Cotinga**, and the impressive **Black-tailed Tranbearer**.

On the way from Yanacocha to Zuro Loma we had a great experience when a **Culpeo** or **Paramo Fox** (*photo below*) was spotted from the car, and when we stepped out the animal watched us curiously for a long time. We managed to witness it playing with sticks, running, hiding, picking up a dead lapwing, and eventually disappearing. What a magnificent animal this is.





Black-tailed Trainbearer (photo above) and Mountain Velvetbreast (photo below) attending at feeders at Zuro Loma



The rest of the afternoon was still uncertain since there was a road closure the previous days precisely along the road downhill from Zuro Loma towards Nono. Happily when we asked about it at Zuro Loma the owner told us that just before we arrived the machinery and workers from the provincial government had just cleared the landslides and it was open for us. We still had another uncertain stretch from Nono to Tandayapa which once again had just been cleared minutes before our arrival. We were very fortunate but I did not want to spend too long birding our way to Tandayapa since there was a light rain starting to come down and I did not trust the still wet roads. Therefore we only did a couple of key stops here and there on the way but those were productive with superb birds like **Andean Cock-of-the-rock**, **Burrowing Owl**, **Torrent Duck**, **White-capped Dipper**, **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant**, **Black-crested Warbler** and glimpses of **Azara's Spinetail**. The best bird for me was a **Wattled Guan** (*photo below*) that was behaving very strangely. Normally it is very reclusive and shy but this time it was sitting atop of a telephone poll fearlessly. It went hiding only when almost all of the participants stepped out of the van to see it.



We arrived on time at Tandayapa to get our minds blown by the huge amount of hummers coming to the feeders. A **Gorgeted Sunangel** was a very surprising sighting there plus the usual suspects like **Booted Racket-tail**, **Violet-tailed Sylph** and thirteen others.

Feb 25th: The Tandayapa Valley: A short visit to the blind before dawn produced great views of **Streak-capped Treehunter** and **Russet-crowned Warbler**; it was quiet really but the surroundings and feeding stations by the main building were pumping. We had **Rufous Motmot**, **Toucan Barbet**, **Red-headed Barbet**, **Russet-backed Oropendola**, **Ornate Flycatcher** and an array of tanagers including **Blue-winged Mountain Tanager**, **Golden**, **Flame-rumped**, **Blue-gray**, **Palm**, and **Black-capped Tanagers** (*photo below*). These same feeders by night produced **Kinkajou** and **Olingo**.



We had a leisurely breakfast at the lodge while seeing all these birds from our table and then we headed up the valley just a couple kilometers. We were in search of flocks along the lushly forested Nono-Mindo Road above Tandayapa and even when it was slow at the beginning, it picked up and gave us great birds and a sizable flock. Among the most conspicuous were **Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant**, **Barred Becard**, **Red-faced Spinetail**, **Thick-billed** and **Orange-bellied Euphonias**, **Tropical Parula**, **Blackburnian Warbler**, **Buff-throated** and **Black-winged Saltators**, **Golden-crowned** and **Dusky-capped Flycatchers**, **Montane Woodcreeper**, **Barred Hawk**, **Double-toothed Kite**, and a couple skulkers like **Nariño Tapaculo**, **Gray-breasted Wood-Wren**, and **Streak-headed Antbird**. Later in the morning, close to noon, when things were quiet again, we headed back to the lodge for lunch and a little rest.

The afternoon weather was clear at the beginning but it turned rainy later on. Therefore we only had about an hour of birding along the lower portions of the same road as that morning before we headed down towards the Guaycapi Restaurant where the feeders are a phenomenal alternative to a rainy afternoon, especially with a hot chocolate or coffee that I got for all the participants. We only added a handful of birds on the roadside birding, namely **Smoke-colored Pewee**, **Smoky-brown Woodpecker**, **Ecuadorian Thrush**, and the gorgeous **White-winged Tanager** male. However, the feeders at this nice restaurant gave us **White-whiskered Hermit**, **Crowned Woodnymph**, **Brown Violetear**, **Blue-necked**, and **White-shouldered Tanagers**, and a few others.



The gorgeous **Toucan Barbet** (*photo above*) is arguably the best looking bird assisting the feeders at Tandayapa Bird Lodge

We returned to the lodge not too late in the afternoon for a good shower and rest before one of the best meals of the tour. It is worth mentioning that Luis, the chef and host of the lodge is a tremendous food aficionado. We had a delicious pumpkin soup wrapped with a puffy pastry crust on top, tender ribs with a gourmet fruity BBQ sauce and a delicious Pistachio mouse for dessert. I wished I had two stomachs to have seconds for that one meal; I did have an extra pudding.

Feb 26th: Rio Silanche Bird Sanctuary: This day we headed to the lowest elevations of our birding sites for this tour, the lowland reserve of Rio Silanche. Since it was a huge drop of elevation the set of birds was very different from what we had experienced the past couple days. I warned the participants, “lifers are going to come fast and furious from the first stop” and so they did. We had only arrived to the start of the dirt road that gets us from the highway to the reserve and we already started getting tons of birds. The most memorable were **Olivaceous Piculet, Black-cheeked Woodpecker, Streak-headed** and **Spotted Woodcreepers** (*photo below*), **Laughing Falcon, Blue-headed** and **Bronze-winged Parrots, Gray-rumped** and **Swallow-tailed Swifts, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Ruddy** and **Pale-vented Pigeons, Golden-olive Woodpecker,** and a rare migrant, the always difficult **Black-billed Cuckoo** that was being chased by **Scrub Blackbirds** for some reason.



We made a couple of stops along that dirt road picking up a few new birds like **Barred Puffbird, Gray-breasted Martin, White-thighed Swallow, Pale-legged Hornero, Masked Water-Tyrant,** and a couple more before reaching the actual reserve. It in fact took us much longer than what I had anticipated to get to the reserve since the birding was quite good there and particularly due to the puffbird being uncooperative initially.

Happily it was overcast for most of the time but it did warm up by the time we arrived to the protected forest sanctuary. I was afraid that the activity, particularly in the forest canopy might already be quiet but still I decided to go check it out from the base of the canopy tower to see whether there was any action still lingering. It felt quiet initially and I could only find one or two common things calling but I was just not convinced yet if it was worth it even climbing up the tower. Then, little by little a few more birds started to call and fly above us and after hearing a couple of flock ring-bells we climbed the tower progressively as we chased some of the birds at different heights.



In this intense chase we found from the lower floors **Tawny-crested Tanager**, **Blue-crowned Manakin**, **White-flanked Antwren**, **Checker-throated Stipplethroat**, **Russet Antshrike**, **Slate-throated Gnatcatcher**, and **Purple-throated Fruitcrow**. Then we moved to the top floor and there the activity was crazy. There was a big hatch of some small insect in the tree next to the tower that oddly attracted a ton of birds normally considered to be fruit-eating birds, among those **Scarlet-bellied**, **Scarlet-thighed**, **Blue**, and **Black-faced Dacnises**, **Golden-hooded**, **Guira**, **Bay-headed**, **Blue-necked**, **Scarlet-browed**, and **White-shouldered Tanagers** (*photo above*), and **Purple** and **Green Honeycreepers**, to mention a few. Those were all flying up and down, clearly chasing whatever had just hatched.

Completely surprised (and of course more than pleased) with the amazing canopy birding, we stayed there for quite some time until finally the action went quiet. It was so sudden and busy that I did not have much of a chance to get photos of all these great things we saw. That strange feeding frenzy ended abruptly and we then decided to head down towards the forest floor to continue our birding. There we tried to target one bird that was requested specifically, the **Blue-tailed Trogon**. I had heard it in the distance from the tower and so I decided to head directly in that direction. It took the bird a long while to respond but just when I was getting nervous thinking the bird had had it for the morning, it responded and flew in. On the process we also found a few other lowland special birds like a **Scaly-breasted Wren**, **Band-tailed Barbthroat**, and **Purple-chested Hummingbird**.



Blue-necked Tanager (photo above) was one of the colorful flock birds we saw from the canopy tower

We had our packed lunches at the reserve and after a little extra birding just from the table where we ate. We decided to start our way back up the mountains. I planned to stop at another of the nice bird sanctuaries on the way back to Tandayapa if the weather was fine. So we did, we visited Milpe Reserve, thinking the rains would hold for a while but not too long after we arrived it started raining. The feeders at the headquarters and an excellent coffee kept us well entertained for at least an hour or so while the rains were sort of heavy. **Green Thorntail** and a **Velvet-purple Coronet** were the only two new hummers for us but the impressive number of individuals feeding on the sugar water was crazy. The bananas on the fruit feeders attracted **Collared Aracari**,

Ecuadorian Thrush, and **Silver-throated Tanager** as new birds for us. When it seemed it had stopped for good we walked a bit into the trails and managed to call in a **Speckled Nightingale-Thrush** and **Orange-billed Sparrow** but again a shower started and so we decided to just head back home.

Feb 27th: Upper Tandayapa Valley and Los Bancos: we had another amazing morning visiting the bamboo-dominated forests of the upper Tandayapa Valley that, at about 7200ft (2300m) of elevation, holds a bunch of birds we simply cannot find elsewhere in this tour or even in Ecuador like the case of one of the birds of the day, the rare **Tanager Finch** (*photo below*) that we managed to track down while it was singing its usual long lasting territorial duet song.



This one, however, was not really the first bird of the morning, we had actually been birding for a couple hours already finding some cool things like **Strong-billed Woodcreeper**, **Masked Trogon**, **Green-and-black Fruiteater**, **Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant**, **Turquoise Jay**, **Dusky Chlorospingus**, **Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant**, and a few others. We had also found another of the birds that normally get chosen as the bird of the day, the unique **Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan**; we in fact found several individuals at a couple places but the views were never great until our driver spotted one eating a large insect.

We were lucky to spend some 20 minutes with this bird just observing its behavior until it finally swallowed the bug after manipulating it for a while. This was a remarkable sighting and it brought down to second place the Tanager Finch that due to its rarity and tiny range had been up until then the bird of the day; this was going to change once more though.



Who says toucans only eat fruit, **Plate-billed Mountain-Toucans** (photo above) love extra protein

It was already quite late in the morning and for a minute I thought of starting our drive towards lower elevations where we had lunch reservations at a nice local restaurant in the small town of Los Bancos. Then I recognized a spot I had seen previously (I mean years ago) the always wanted **Ocellated Tapaculo** (photos in the next couple pages). Therefore I decided to push a little longer and walk the last stretch calling for this bird and to my surprise, the bird started to sing right next to the road.

It took us a little while to find it, as is usually the case with this reclusive bird, despite it singing loudly and non-stop right next to where we were standing. Once I spotted it, I managed to get everybody in a position to see this bird. I was afraid the bird would move and disappear with all the movement required to get the correct angle; this meant either belly or derriere on the ground and a funky yoga posture.



It was well worth it getting somewhat dirty to find the bird, especially since we got very clear open views from that angle. We all managed to see it for long periods of time and to photograph it satisfactorily thanks to the bird being so cooperative. Of course, when I decided to do a video the bird when quiet and jumped away. I got probably the best pictures I have gotten of this species in the wild, away from the now famous tapaculo feeders found in a couple locations in Ecuador. This bird was immediately chosen as the bird of the day, and actually at the end of the tour it was the most mentioned as favorite making it the bird of the tour. It was an amazing morning to say the least. Can't help to show another of the photos I got.



We then moved on and drove some 30 minutes towards the restaurant to enjoy a great meal. Only while enjoying a celebratory beer I realized I had let my speaker at the tapaculo spot; happily I had left it hidden deep inside the bamboo patch where I called the bird from. I had to come up with a plan to go back and recover it without sacrificing any birding or my meal. Since the weather was not even good at the restaurant, the initial plan of heading back to Milpe reserve, located close by, was dropped and instead we headed back up towards my speaker. I dropped the group off at a great bird feeding station called San Tadeo Birding where they enjoyed some easy birding and photos while I went with our van to pick up my speaker. When I came back they had already gotten **Black-chinned Mountain Tanager** as a new bird for the trip.

We moved on to bird another forested side road on the way to our lodge but then the rains started again. Happily, a local friend of mine that has a house along that road was driving by, and he invited our group to enter his house porch to look at the feeding station there for free as he was just leaving but he lent me the key to the gate. There we got a couple of new birds like the reclusive **Sickle-winged Guan** and the striking **Flame-faced Tanager** (*photo below*). Other birds that we had seen before included **Toucan Barbet**, **Red-headed Barbet**, **Blue-capped**, **Golden**, and **Golden-naped Tanagers** and **Crimson-rumped Toucanet**. We also saw a family of wild **Collared Peccaries** that sometimes go by the bottom of the feeders picking up any fruit the birds drop. It was a good closure for a great day.



Feb 28th: Mashpi area: Departing the lodge before dawn, we drove towards the awesome Mashpi area. This very wet forest is home to some of the rarest and most localized of the Choco endemics. We managed to find a good deal of them, some we got the old fashioned way and some at the Amagusa reserve's great feeders. I always like to bird along the road before reaching the reserve for a couple hours. This time the strategy worked out well since we found then the afterwards voted second bird of the tour, **Long-wattled Umbrellabird**. We also got the local **Indigo Flowerpiercer**, **South American Leaftosser**, **Golden-bellied Warbler**, **Orange-breasted Fruiteater**, **Golden-headed Quetzal**, and the first of many **Moss-backed Tanagers**, to name a few.



There is something in this Moss-backed Tanager (photo above) that reminds me of the Mona Lisa

We picked up a couple more birds before the owner of Amagusa came to meet us at the roadside spot where we were and told us that the feeder activity was pumping and particularly that the rare and local **Rose-faced Parrots** (*photo below*) were already there and he thought they were not going to stay long. Therefore we rushed into the reserve and got rewarded with great views of this amazing parrot.



There was another **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** close to the main house of the reserve feeding on a fruiting palm at eye-level; we got nice photos of this female. Other birds that we saw AND photographed very nicely at the reserve were **Glistening-green Tanager**, **Rufous-throated Tanager**, **Moss-backed Tanager**, **Golden-collared Honeycreeper**, **Empress Brilliant**, **Buff-throated Saltator**, **Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager**, and various others.

We took a short walk down the main road late in the morning just to see if we could squeeze in a couple of other birds. It was productive as we found several new things out of which **Buffy Tuftedcheek** and the rare **Green-fronted Lancebill** were the highlights. When the activity got quiet close to noon we headed back to Amagusa and had lunch right at the reserve. It was a tasty meal and a great coffee we had surrounded by some of the most desired and colorful Choco endemic birds.



Green-fronted Lancebill (above) and the gorgeous Rufous-throated Tanager (below)



After lunch we drove down to lower elevations on the Mashpi-Guayabillas road since the weather was nice, overcast and cool. I was keeping my ear out of the window of the van in search of any flocks but for a good while it was very quiet. All of the sudden, boom, we hit a jackpot. A **Barred Puffbird** sitting on an electrical wire above the road made us stop in our tracks and then a large flock moved into that area and stayed for a good hour. Indubitably, the best bird for me was **Scarlet-and-white Tanager**, in fact it was a family with a gorgeous male, a female and a juvenile. Other highlights on that flock included **Gray-and-gold Tanager**, **Emerald Tanager**, **Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo**, **Scarlet-rumped Cacique**, **Rufous-rumped Antwren**, **Black-crowned Antshrike**, **One-colored Becard**, and **Purple-crowned Fairy**. We even had a group of the rare (for the location) **Band-rumped Swifts** at eye-level.



An angry-looking **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** (above) near the house of Amagusa

We had a great time with this mega flock that afternoon; it had been a rare-bird-filled day. When the weather switched to rain mode, we just hopped in the van and headed back to Tandayapa for one last night at the lodge and one last awesome meal by Chef Luis.

Mar 1st: Refugio Paz and Calacalí: The last day of the main tour arrived much sooner than expected. It had been a superb tour and this day was going to be the icing on the cake. We started our visit to this world famous location, Refugio Paz, by visiting the iconic **Andean Cock-of-the-rock** Lek that gave us the unmatched experience of witnessing the display of these colorful birds from just before dawn in twilight, to brighter sunlight later on. We also saw the first of the rare and local, normally shy ground dwelling species, **Dark-backed Wood-Quail**. Then we headed out of the blind and scoped a roosting **Rufous-bellied Nighthawk** that Angel, the owner of the reserve, had staked out.



Then, the next spot was the territory of the most famous of Angel Paz's antpittas, the hulking **Giant Antpitta** ("Maria") (*photo above*) which made Angel work quite a lot for. In fact he and his brother had been walking up and down the trails of this forested slope looking for it and when they were just about ready give up, the bird started calling next to us. We had to call Angel to bring the worms for Maria. He came in and improvised a mossy perch for the bird to sit up and pose for the cameras. Due to the uncomfortable position, I could not step back any further so the bird almost did not fit in the frame of my lens; a photographer's drama, I know.

Next up was another stake out, a **Common Potoo** that was perched right next to the restaurant of the reserve. Angel decided to give early the brunch that he (and his family) provides to all his guests. The *bolones* and *empanadas* with coffee are as appreciated by the guides as the antpittas by the visitors. Then fairly late in the morning we headed for the other antpittas and we were rewarded with three more species, **Yellow-breasted**, **Ochre-breasted**, and **Chestnut-crowned Antpittas**. Other great birds seen this morning worth mentioning included **Scaled Fruiteater**, **Golden-headed Quetzal**, and a bunch of hummingbirds, tanagers, and barbets at the feeders.

The fantastic time at this reserve was over and we had to start our drive back to the capital of the country to end the main tour. However, there was one more birding stop scheduled in an ecosystem that we still had to bird at before the tour ended: the dry inter-Andean Scrub. Even though the species here are not nearly as colorful as the ones in the cloud forests of the previous days, most of the things found here were new to the tour and therefore well-worth checking out. We had a box lunch in these areas and right after started walking and scanning across the stunted vegetation. Probably the best bird we found was the rare and local **White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant** (*photo below*). Other welcomed lifers were **Band-tailed Seedeater**, **Ash-breasted** and **Band-tailed Sierra-Finches**, **Golden Grosbeak**, **Blue-and-yellow Tanager**, **Golden-rumped Euphonia**, **Sparkling Violetear**, **Hooded Siskin**, **Tropical Mockingbird**, and **American Kestrel**.



We had to head to our hotel in the outskirts of Quito, close to the international airport for a Covid test appointment for the ones finishing the tour that afternoon. Since we arrived earlier than I expected thanks to the light traffic I decided to give everyone a bonus birding spot that provided **Vermilion Flycatcher**, the local **Scrub Tanager** (*photo below*) and the attractive **Croaking Ground Dove** that has a small, disjunct population in these highland areas. Then we finally went to the hotel, checked in, did the final checklist for the tour and shared each participant's favorite moments and birds of the tour. I said good bye to the ones not joining the extension and gave the next day's instructions to the participants joining the extension.



HIGH ANDES EXTENSION:

March 2nd and 3rd: **Antisana NP, Papallacta Pass, and Guango Lodge:** This short extension adds two awesome days of birding to the itinerary and touches areas at considerably higher elevations than the ones reached on the main tour. It also visits the upper subtropics of the other side of the Ecuadorian Andes, the Amazon slope, which provided a few birds not found on the western or Pacific slope visited during the main tour.



Agile Tit-Tyrant (above) is a scarce species found along the tree line near Papallacta pass.

The vast highland plains of the gorgeous Antisana National Park are home to several birds unique to this area out of which the most localized is the rare **Andean Ibis** which in Ecuador can only be found reliably in this spot. However, the bird that most visitors are truly after in here is the magnificent **Andean Condor** that has a couple roosting cliffs and nesting sites in this area. The ibis gave us a little trouble but finally we got a small group of them and the later it was very easy. We found condors at the roosting cliff and also soaring in various spots of the park; we even found a group of 9 individuals soaring together at one point.



Other of the targets that we found in Antisana NP were **Andean Lapwing**, **Andean Tit-Spinetail**, **Andean Gull**, **Andean Duck**, **Andean Teal**, **Yellow-billed Pintail**, **Silvery Grebe**, **Many-striped Canastero**, **Ecuadorian Hillstar**, **Black-winged Ground Dove**, **Tawny Antpitta**, **Band-winged Nightjar**, **Variable Hawk**, **Carunculated Caracara**, **Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle**, **Stout-billed** and **Chestnut-winged Cinclodes**, **Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant**, and the biggest of all hummers, **Giant Hummingbird** (*photo above*) that we saw up close thanks to the feeders present at the local restaurant where we had lunch that day. We even found a surprising **Harris's Hawk** on the way out of the national park

That night we stayed at the famed Termas Papallacta, a hot springs resort that is located near the town of Papallacta just past the namesake pass that is where we needed to bird at that afternoon. We arrived early in the afternoon at the pass and managed to enter on time another of the national protected areas, the Cayambe-Coca Reserve. The road that leads up to some antennas from the headquarters is a good birding route and at its highest spot the highly desired **Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe** can be found. The bird played very hard to find that afternoon but happily there were a couple of other Tropical Birding tour groups coincidentally birding in the same area at the time. Among the three groups we managed to cover all the ground needed to find this species and as bonus we got another even rarer, **Jameson's Snipe**. We picked up a couple other species (namely **White-chinned Thistletail**, **Blue-mantled Thornbill** and **Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant**) before heading down to our resort to have a short soak in the hot pools prior to dinner.



*A young **Andean Condor** (above) soaring above our heads in Antisana*

The steaming pools by the cabins are superb to finish a day of birding in the high Andes and the resort is truly a beautiful setting nestled among the high mountains. Our guests felt privileged to stay there that night despite not staying at the birdy Guango Lodge which is the normal lodge we stay at during this extension; Guango was fully booked and therefore the hot springs resort was a great substitute.

Next day however, we in fact had breakfast down at Guango Lodge but before we birded a little on the way picking up **Rufous Wren** and a couple other highland birds we had seen before. The forests that surround the main house of Guango Lodge hold an impressive amount of birds both in mixed species flocks that move through the trees and at hummingbird feeders placed around the main house. We decided to go first for the flock birds given that we were told the activity at the hummer feeders was good all day long.



*A close up photo of a male **Turmaline Sunangel** (above) at the feeding station of Guango Lodge*

We did not even have to walk much at all and we already ran into our first flock that held the rare and local **Short-billed Chlorospingus** together with other regulars for the area like **Gray-hooded Bush Tanager, Slaty and Pale-naped Brushfinches, Green and Turquoise Jays, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Blue-and-black Tanager, Hooded Mountain-Tanager, Cinnamon Flycatcher, White-banded Tyrannulet, Black-crested and Russet-crowned Warblers, Blue-backed Conebill, Mountain Cacique, Pearled Treerunner**, plus a surprising **Silver-beaked Tanager** that is normally at much lower elevations.

In just a few hectic minutes we saw a ton of the regular targets for the area. I knew then that birding much longer in the area was going to bring just a couple more things for a lot extra time and effort, since what we were still missing at that point were mainly rarities and difficult birds. Therefore I decided to go to a different

elevation where I knew more new birds for the participants would come somewhat easier. We went in the van back up the mountain to a road that starts right behind the hot spring resort. The elfin forest along this road has a few birds that we needed, but they were not as easy as I expected. It was quiet for the first hour and a half at least and the unpleasant cold and thin rainy mist made the birding hard initially. We had only picked up the local **Viridian Metaltail** as a new bird for us in that time but **Red-crested Cotinga** and **Black-chested Mountain-Tanager** (that we had seen before) kept us entertained.

When I was getting anxious and thinking we should probably leave and feeling the bitter taste of defeat, a great flock showed up with several new birds for us. The most memorable was probably the great **Golden-crowned Tanager** (which everyone had missed before) followed by **Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager**, **Black-backed Bush Tanager**, **Agile Tit-Tyrant**, **White-chinned Thistletail**, **Spectacled Redstart**, **White-throated Tyrannulet**, **Pale-naped Brushfinch**, and a couple more.



*The tiny **Gorgeted Woodstar** (above) was a pleasant surprise at Guango's feeders*

Satisfied with what we found and being close to noon, we moved on. We had our lunch reserved at Guango Lodge so once again we did that stretch of road; we still had the hummingbird feeders to check out and those were going to be the last bit of birding for the tour. We had a tasty, nice hot meal in this picturesque restaurant

and finally hit the feeders. I was expecting four new species of hummers for us there, **Tourmaline Sunangel**, **Long-tailed Sylph** (*photo below*), **White-bellied Woodstar**, and **Chestnut-breasted Coronet** (besides the already seen **Collared Inca**, **Mountain Velvetbreast**, and **Buff-tailed Coronet**). However, there were two nice surprises. First, the minuscule and bee-like **Gorgeted Woodstar** that only rarely ascends up to this elevation and the rare and local **Mountain Avocetbill** that is simply a very scarce bird rarely found at feeders.



Once again, we had to be on time at our appointment for the Covid tests required for the participants returning to the USA. We headed back to the same hotel we used close to the airport and ended our tour.

See the final list of this tour in the next pages.

FINAL CHECKLIST:

For the **ENTIRE TOUR**, a total of **384** species of **BIRDS** were recorded on this 8 day BIRDING TOUR. Out of this total, **346** were SEEN by at least one participant, **29** were Heard Only (**H**) and **9** species were seen only by the Tour Leader (**L**). In terms of **MAMMALS**, we found **9** species of mammals.

See the detailed lists for each leg of this trip below. The list for the extension just contains the additional species we got and not the repeats from the main tour; see it separated after the main tour one.

| | | | | |
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| | | TINAMOUS | | TINAMIDAE |
| 1 | H | Tawny-breasted Tinamou | | <i>Nothocercus julius</i> |
| 2 | H | Little Tinamou | | <i>Crypturellus soui</i> |
| | | DUCKS, GEESE, & WATERFOWL | | ANATIDAE |
| 3 | | Torrent Duck | | <i>Merganetta armata</i> |
| 4 | | Yellow-billed Pintail | | <i>Anas georgica</i> |
| 5 | | Andean Teal | | <i>Anas andium andium</i> |
| 6 | | Andean Ruddy Duck | | <i>Oxyura ferruginea</i> |
| | | CRACIDS | | CRACIDAE |
| 7 | | Andean Guan | | <i>Penelope montagnii</i> |
| 8 | | Wattled Guan | | <i>Aburria aburri</i> |
| 9 | | Sickle-winged Guan | | <i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i> |
| | | NEW WORLD QUAIL | | ODONTOPHORIDAE |
| 10 | | Dark-backed Wood-Quail | | <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> |
| | | GREBES | | PODICIPEDIDAE |
| 11 | | Silvery Grebe | | <i>Podiceps occipitalis</i> |
| | | PIGEONS AND DOVES | | COLUMBIDAE |
| 12 | | Rock Pigeon | | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| 13 | | Pale-vented Pigeon | | <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> |
| 14 | | Band-tailed Pigeon | | <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i> |
| 15 | | Plumbeous Pigeon | | <i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> |
| 16 | | Ruddy Pigeon | | <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> |
| 17 | H | Dusky Pigeon | | <i>Patagioenas goodsoni</i> |
| 18 | | Common Ground-Dove | | <i>Columbina passerina</i> |
| 19 | | Croaking Ground Dove | | <i>Columbina cruziana</i> |
| 20 | | Black-winged Ground-Dove | | <i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i> |
| 21 | | White-tipped Dove | | <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> |
| 22 | | Eared Dove | | <i>Zenaida auriculata</i> |
| | | CUCKOOS | | CUCULIDAE |
| 23 | | Smooth-billed Ani | | <i>Crotophaga ani</i> |
| 24 | | Squirrel Cuckoo | | <i>Piaya cayana</i> |
| 25 | | Black-billed Cuckoo | | <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> |
| | | NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES | | CAPRIMULGIDAE |
| 26 | | Rufous-bellied Nighthawk | | <i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i> |
| 27 | | Band-winged Nightjar | | <i>Systellura longirostris</i> |
| | | POTOOS | | NYCTIBIIDAE |
| 28 | | Common Potoo | | <i>Nyctibius griseus</i> |
| | | SWIFTS | | APODIDAE |
| 29 | | Chestnut-collared Swift | | <i>Streptoprocne rutila</i> |
| 30 | | White-collared Swift | | <i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i> |
| 31 | | Band-rumped Swift | | <i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i> |
| 32 | | Gray-rumped Swift | | <i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i> |

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| 33 | Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift | <i>Panyptila cayennensis</i> |
| | HUMMINGBIRDS | TROCHILIDAE |
| 34 | White-necked Jacobin | <i>Florisuga mellivora</i> |
| 35 | Band-tailed Barbthroat | <i>Threnetes ruckeri</i> |
| 36 | White-whiskered Hermit | <i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i> |
| 37 | Tawny-bellied Hermit | <i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i> |
| 38 | Stripe-throated Hermit | <i>Phaethornis striigularis</i> |
| 39 | Green-fronted Lancebill | <i>Doryfera ludovicae</i> |
| 40 | Brown Violetear | <i>Colibri delphinae</i> |
| 41 | Lesser (Green) Violetear | <i>Colibri cyanotus</i> |
| 42 | Sparkling Violetear | <i>Colibri coruscans</i> |
| 43 | Purple-crowned Fairy | <i>Heliiothryx barroti</i> |
| 44 | Gorgeted Sunangel | <i>Heliangelus strophianus</i> |
| 45 | Tourmaline Sunangel | <i>Heliangelus exortis</i> |
| 46 | Green Thorntail | <i>Discosura conversii</i> |
| 47 | Speckled Hummingbird | <i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i> |
| 48 | Long-tailed Sylph | <i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i> |
| 49 | Violet-tailed Sylph | <i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i> |
| 50 | Mountain Avocetbill | <i>Opisthoprora euryptera</i> |
| 51 | Black-tailed Trainbearer | <i>Lesbia victoriae</i> |
| 52 | Blue-mantled Thornbill | <i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i> |
| 53 | Tyrian Metaltail | <i>Metallura tyrianthina</i> |
| 54 | Viridian Metaltail | <i>Metallura williami</i> |
| 55 | Sapphire-vented Puffleg | <i>Eriocnemis luciani</i> |
| 56 | Golden-breasted Puffleg | <i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i> |
| 57 | Shining Sunbeam | <i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i> |
| 58 | Brown Inca | <i>Coeligena wilsoni</i> |
| 59 | Collared Inca | <i>Coeligena torquata</i> |
| 60 | Buff-winged Starfrontlet | <i>Coeligena lutetiae</i> |
| 61 | Mountain Velvetbreast | <i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i> |
| 62 | Sword-billed Hummingbird | <i>Ensifera ensifera</i> |
| 63 | Great Sapphirewing | <i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i> |
| 64 | Buff-tailed Coronet | <i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> |
| 65 | Chestnut-breasted Coronet | <i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i> |
| 66 | Velvet-purple Coronet | <i>Boissonneaua jardini</i> |
| 67 | Booted Racket-tail | <i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i> |
| 68 | Purple-bibbed Whitetip | <i>Urosticte benjamini</i> |
| 69 | Fawn-breasted Brilliant | <i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i> |
| 70 | Green-crowned Brilliant | <i>Heliodoxa jacula</i> |
| 71 | Empress Brilliant | <i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i> |
| 72 | Giant Hummingbird | <i>Patagona gigas</i> |
| 73 | White-bellied Woodstar | <i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i> |
| 74 | Gorgeted Woodstar | <i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> |
| 75 | Purple-throated Woodstar | <i>Philodice mitchellii</i> |
| 76 | Crowned (Green-crowned) Woodnymph | <i>Thalurania colombica</i> |
| 77 | Andean Emerald | <i>Uranomitra franciae</i> |
| 78 | L Purple-chested Hummingbird | <i>Amazilia rosenbergi</i> |
| 79 | Rufous-tailed Hummingbird | <i>Amazilia tzacatl</i> |
| | RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS | RALLIDAE |
| 80 | Slate-colored (Andean) Coot | <i>Fulica ardesiaca</i> |
| | PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS | CHARADRIIDAE |

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| 81 | Andean Lapwing | <i>Vanellus resplendens</i> |
| | SEEDSNIPES | THINOCORIDAE |
| 82 | Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe | <i>Attagis gayi latreillii</i> |
| | SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES | SCOLOPACIDAE |
| 83 | Jameson's (Andean) Snipe | <i>Gallinago jamesoni</i> |
| | GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS | LARIDAE |
| 84 | Andean Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i> |
| | CORMORANTS AND SHAGS | PHALACROCORACIDAE |
| 85 | Neotropic Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> |
| | IBIS AND SPOONBILLS | THRESKIORNITHIDAE |
| 86 | Black-faced (Andean) Ibis | <i>Theristicus melanopis branickii</i> |
| | NEW WORLD VULTURES | CATHARTIDAE |
| 87 | Black Vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> |
| 88 | Turkey Vulture | <i>Cathartes aura jota</i> |
| 89 | Andean Condor | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> |
| | HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES | ACCIPITRIDAE |
| 90 | Hook-billed Kite | <i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i> |
| 91 | Swallow-tailed Kite | <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> |
| 92 | Double-toothed Kite | <i>Harpagus bidentatus</i> |
| 93 | Plumbeous Kite | <i>Ictinia plumbea</i> |
| 94 | Sharp-shinned (Plain-breasted) Hawk | <i>Accipiter striatus ventralis</i> |
| 95 | Barred Hawk | <i>Morphnarchus princeps</i> |
| 96 | Roadside Hawk | <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> |
| 97 | Harris's Hawk | <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> |
| 98 | Variable Hawk | <i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i> |
| 99 | Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle | <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i> |
| 100 | Gray-lined Hawk | <i>Buteo nitidus</i> |
| 101 | Broad-winged Hawk | <i>Buteo platypterus</i> |
| 102 | Short-tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> |
| | OWLS | STRIGIDAE |
| 103 | H Rufescent Screech-Owl | <i>Megascops ingens</i> |
| 104 | H Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl | <i>Glaucidium nubicola</i> |
| 105 | Burrowing Owl | <i>Athene cunicularia</i> |
| | TROGONS | TROGONIDAE |
| 106 | Golden-headed Quetzal | <i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i> |
| 107 | Blue-tailed (Chocó) Trogon | <i>Trogon comptus</i> |
| 108 | Masked Trogon | <i>Trogon personatus</i> |
| | MOTMOTS | MOMOTIDAE |
| 109 | Rufous Motmot | <i>Baryphthengus martii</i> |
| | PUFFBIRDS | BUCCONIDAE |
| 110 | Barred Puffbird | <i>Nystalus radiatus</i> |
| | NEW WORLD BARBETS | CAPITONIDAE |
| 111 | L Orange-fronted Barbet | <i>Capito squamatus</i> |
| 112 | Red-headed Barbet | <i>Eubucco bourcierii</i> |
| | TOUCAN-BARBETS | SEMNORNITHIDAE |
| 113 | Toucan Barbet | <i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> |
| | TOUCANS | RAMPHASTIDAE |
| 114 | Crimson-rumped Toucanet | <i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i> |
| 115 | Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan | <i>Andigena laminirostris</i> |
| | | <i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i> |
| 116 | Collared (Pale-mandibled) Aracari | <i>erythropygius</i> |

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| | | Yellow-throated (Chestnut-mandibled) | | |
| 117 | H | Toucan | | <i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i> |
| 118 | | Choco Toucan | | <i>Ramphastos brevis</i> |
| | | WOODPECKERS | | PICIDAE |
| 119 | | Olivaceous Piculet | | <i>Picumnus olivaceus</i> |
| 120 | | Black-cheeked Woodpecker | | <i>Melanerpes pucherani</i> |
| 121 | | Smoky-brown Woodpecker | | <i>Picoides fumigatus</i> |
| 122 | | Bar-bellied Woodpecker | | <i>Dryobates nigriceps</i> |
| 123 | | Golden-olive Woodpecker | | <i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i> |
| 124 | | Crimson-mantled Woodpecker | | <i>Colaptes rivolii</i> |
| 125 | | Lineated Woodpecker | | <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> |
| 126 | | Guayaquil Woodpecker | | <i>Campephilus gayaquilensis</i> |
| | | FALCONS AND CARACARAS | | FALCONIDAE |
| 127 | | Carunculated Caracara | | <i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i> |
| 128 | | Laughing Falcon | | <i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> |
| 129 | | American Kestrel | | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| | | NEW WORLD AND AFRICAN PARROTS | | Psittacidae |
| 130 | | Rose-faced Parrot | | <i>Pyrilia pulchra</i> |
| 131 | | Red-billed Parrot | | <i>Pionus sordidus</i> |
| 132 | | Blue-headed Parrot | | <i>Pionus menstruus</i> |
| 133 | | Bronze-winged Parrot | | <i>Pionus chalcopterus</i> |
| 134 | L | Maroon-tailed Parakeet | | <i>Pyrrhura melanura pacifica</i> |
| | | TYPICAL ANTBIRDS | | THAMNOPHILIDAE |
| 135 | | Rufous-rumped Antwren | | <i>Euchrepomis callinota</i> |
| 136 | | Black-crowned (Western Slaty-) Antshrike | | <i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i> |
| 137 | H | Uniform Antshrike | | <i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i> |
| 138 | | Russet Antshrike (Tawny) | | <i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i> |
| 139 | H | Plain Antwren | | <i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i> |
| 140 | | Checker-throated (Antwren) Stipplethroat | | <i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i> |
| 141 | | White-flanked Antwren | | <i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i> |
| 142 | | Streak-headed (Long-tailed) Antbird | | <i>Drymophila striaticeps</i> |
| 143 | H | Dusky Antbird | | <i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i> |
| 144 | H | Chestnut-backed Antbird | | <i>Poliocrania exsul</i> |
| 145 | | Esmeraldas Antbird | | <i>Sipia nigricauda</i> |
| 146 | | Zeledon's (Immaculate) Antbird | | <i>Hafferia zeledoni</i> |
| | | ANTPITTAS | | GRALLARIIDAE |
| 147 | H | Undulated Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria squamigera</i> |
| 148 | | Giant Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria gigantea</i> |
| 149 | H | Scaled Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i> |
| 150 | | Chestnut-crowned Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i> |
| 151 | H | Chestnut-naped Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria nuchalis</i> |
| 152 | | Yellow-breasted Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria flavotincta</i> |
| 153 | | Equatorial (Rufous) Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria saturata</i> |
| 154 | | Tawny Antpitta | | <i>Grallaria quitensis</i> |
| 155 | | Ochre-breasted Antpitta | | <i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i> |
| | | TAPACULOS | | RHINOCRYPTIDAE |
| 156 | | Ocellated Tapaculo | | <i>Acropternis orthonyx</i> |
| 157 | H | Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo | | <i>Scytalopus latrans</i> |
| 158 | | Nariño Tapaculo | | <i>Scytalopus vicinior</i> |
| 159 | H | Spillmann's Tapaculo | | <i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i> |
| | | ANTTHRUSHES | | FORMICARIIDAE |

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| 160 | H | Rufous-breasted Antthrush | <i>Formicarius rufipectus</i> |
| | | OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS | FURNARIIDAE |
| | | South American (Tawny-throated) | |
| 161 | | Leaf-tosser | <i>Sclerurus obscurior</i> |
| 162 | H | Tyrannine Woodcreeper | <i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i> |
| 163 | | Wedge-billed Woodcreeper | <i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i> |
| 164 | | Strong-billed Woodcreeper | <i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i> |
| 165 | H | Black-striped Woodcreeper | <i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i> |
| 166 | | Spotted Woodcreeper | <i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i> |
| 167 | | Streak-headed Woodcreeper | <i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i> |
| 168 | | Montane Woodcreeper | <i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i> |
| 169 | | Plain Xenops | <i>Xenops minutus</i> |
| 170 | | Buffy (Pacific) Tuftedcheek | <i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii johnsoni</i> |
| 171 | | Streaked Tuftedcheek | <i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i> |
| 172 | | Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero | <i>Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus</i> |
| 173 | | Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes | <i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i> |
| 174 | | Stout-billed Cinclodes | <i>Cinclodes excelsior</i> |
| 175 | H | Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner | <i>Dendroma rufa</i> |
| 176 | | Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner | <i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i> |
| 177 | | Lineated Foliage-gleaner | <i>Syndactyla subalaris</i> |
| 178 | | Striped Treehunter | <i>Thripadectes holostictus</i> |
| 179 | | Streak-capped Treehunter | <i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i> |
| 180 | | Spotted Barbtail | <i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i> |
| 181 | | Pearled Treerunner | <i>Margarornis squamiger</i> |
| 182 | | Andean Tit-Spinetail | <i>Leptasthenura andicola</i> |
| 183 | | White-browed Spinetail | <i>Hellmayrea gularis</i> |
| 184 | | Many-striped Canastero | <i>Asthenes flammulata</i> |
| 185 | | White-chinned Thistletail | <i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i> |
| 186 | | Streak-backed Canastero | <i>Asthenes wyatti</i> |
| 187 | | Red-faced Spinetail | <i>Cranioleuca erythroptus</i> |
| 188 | | Azara's Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis azarae</i> |
| 189 | L | Rufous Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis unirufa</i> |
| | | MANAKINS | PIPRIDAE |
| 190 | | Blue-crowned Manakin | <i>Lepidothrix coronata</i> |
| | | COTINGAS | COTINGIDAE |
| 191 | | Green-and-black Fruiteater | <i>Pipreola riefferii</i> |
| 192 | | Orange-breasted Fruiteater | <i>Pipreola jucunda</i> |
| 193 | | Scaled Fruiteater | <i>Ampelioides tschudii</i> |
| 194 | | Red-crested Cotinga | <i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i> |
| 195 | | Andean Cock-of-the-rock | <i>Rupicola peruvianus</i> |
| 196 | | Purple-throated Fruitcrow | <i>Querula purpurata</i> |
| 197 | | Long-wattled Umbrellabird | <i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> |
| | | TITYRAS AND ALLIES | TITYRIDAE |
| 198 | | Barred Becard | <i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i> |
| 199 | | Cinnamon Becard | <i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i> |
| 200 | | One-colored Becard | <i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i> |
| | | TYRANT FLYCATCHERS | TYRANNIDAE |
| 201 | H | Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet | <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> |
| 202 | | White-tailed Tyrannulet | <i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i> |
| 203 | | White-banded Tyrannulet | <i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i> |
| 204 | | White-throated Tyrannulet | <i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i> |

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| 205 | Agile Tit-Tyrant | <i>Uromyias agilis</i> |
| 206 | Gray Elaenia | <i>Myiopagis caniceps</i> |
| 207 | Sierran Elaenia | <i>Elaenia pallatangae</i> |
| 208 | Streak-necked Flycatcher | <i>Mionectes striaticollis</i> |
| 209 | L Slaty-capped Flycatcher | <i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i> |
| 210 | L Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant | <i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i> |
| 211 | Sooty-headed Tyrannulet | <i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i> |
| 212 | L Ashy-headed Tyrannulet | <i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i> |
| 213 | Choco (Golden-faced) Tyrannulet | <i>Zimmerius (chrysops) albigularis</i> |
| 214 | Ornate Flycatcher | <i>Myiobiccus ornatus</i> |
| 215 | Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant | <i>Pseudobiccus ruficeps</i> |
| 216 | H Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant | <i>Lophobiccus pileatus</i> |
| 217 | Common Tody-Flycatcher | <i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> |
| 218 | Yellow-margined Flycatcher (Flatbill) | <i>Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus</i> |
| 219 | Cinnamon Flycatcher | <i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i> |
| 220 | Flavescent Flycatcher | <i>Myiophobus flavicans</i> |
| 221 | Smoke-colored Pewee | <i>Contopus fumigatus</i> |
| 222 | Western Wood-Pewee | <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> |
| 223 | Black Phoebe | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> |
| 224 | Vermilion Flycatcher | <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> |
| 225 | Plain-capped (Páramo) Ground-Tyrant | <i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i> |
| 226 | White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant | <i>Agrionis albicauda</i> |
| 227 | L Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant | <i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i> |
| 228 | Smoky Bush-Tyrant | <i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i> |
| 229 | Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant | <i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i> |
| 230 | Masked Water-Tyrant | <i>Fluvicola nengeta</i> |
| 231 | Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant | <i>Ochthoeca diadema</i> |
| 232 | Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant | <i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i> |
| 233 | H Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant | <i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i> |
| 234 | Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant | <i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i> |
| 235 | Dusky-capped Flycatcher | <i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> |
| 236 | Boat-billed Flycatcher | <i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> |
| 237 | Rusty-margined Flycatcher | <i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> |
| 238 | Golden-crowned Flycatcher | <i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i> |
| 239 | Tropical Kingbird | <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> |
| | VIREOS AND ALLIES | VIREONIDAE |
| 240 | Black-billed Peppershrike | <i>Cyclarhis nigrirrostris</i> |
| 241 | Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo | <i>Vireolanius leucotis</i> |
| 242 | Lesser Greenlet | <i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i> |
| 243 | Brown-capped Vireo | <i>Vireo leucophrys</i> |
| | CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES | CORVIDAE |
| 244 | Turquoise Jay | <i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i> |
| 245 | Green (Inca) Jay | <i>Cyanocorax yncas yncas</i> |
| | SWALLOWS | HIRUNDINIDAE |
| 246 | Blue-and-white Swallow | <i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i> |
| 247 | Brown-bellied Swallow | <i>Orochelidon murina</i> |
| 248 | White-thighed Swallow | <i>Atticora tibialis</i> |
| 249 | Southern Rough-winged Swallow | <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> |
| 250 | Gray-breasted Martin | <i>Progne chalybea</i> |
| | GNATCATCHERS | POLIOPTILIDAE |
| 251 | Slate-throated Gnatcatcher | <i>Polioptila schistaceigula</i> |

WRENS

- 252 Scaly-breasted (Southern Nightingale) Wren
 253 House Wren
 254 Mountain Wren
 255 Grass (Sedge) Wren
 256 H Plain-tailed Wren
 257 H Whiskered Wren
 258 Bay Wren
 259 Rufous Wren
 260 Gray-breasted Wood-Wren

DIPPERS

- 261 White-capped Dipper

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

- 262 Tropical Mockingbird

THRUSHES AND ALLIES

- 263 H Andean Solitaire
 264 Speckled (Spotted) Nightingale-Thrush
 265 Swainson's Thrush
 266 Pale-vented Thrush
 267 Ecuadorian Thrush
 268 Great Thrush

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

- 269 H House Sparrow

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

- 270 Paramo Pipit

FINCHES, EUPHONIAS AND ALLIES

- 271 Thick-billed Euphonia
 272 Golden-rumped Euphonia
 273 Orange-bellied Euphonia
 274 Yellow-collared Chlorophonia
 275 Hooded Siskin

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

- 276 Tanager Finch
 277 Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)
 278 Short-billed Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)
 279 Dusky Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)
 280 Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brushfinch
 281 Orange-billed Sparrow
 282 H Chestnut-capped Brushfinch
 283 Rufous-collared Sparrow
 284 Tricolored Brushfinch
 285 Slaty Brushfinch
 286 Pale-naped Brushfinch
 287 Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brushfinch
 288 White-winged Brushfinch

TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

- 289 Scrub Blackbird
 290 Shiny Cowbird
 291 Scarlet-rumped Cacique
 292 (Northern) Mountain Cacique
 293 Russet-backed Oropendola

TROGLODYTIDAE

- Microcerculus marginatus*
Troglodytes aedon
Troglodytes solstitialis
Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis
Pheugopedius euophrys
Pheugopedius mystacalis
Cantorchilus nigricapillus
Cinnycerthia unirufa
Henicorhina leucophrys

CINCLIDAE

- Cinclus leucocephalus*

MIMIDAE

- Mimus gilvus*

TURDIDAE

- Myadestes ralloides*
Catharus maculatus
Catharus ustulatus
Turdus obsoletus
Turdus maculirostris
Turdus fuscater

PASSERIDAE

- Passer domesticus*

MOTACILLIDAE

- Anthus bogotensis*

FRINGILLIDAE

- Euphonia laniirostris*
Chlorophonia cyanocephala
Euphonia xanthogaster
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Spinus magellanicus

PASSERELLIDAE

- Oreothraupis arremonops*
Chlorospingus flavigularis
Chlorospingus parvirostris
Chlorospingus semifuscus
Arremon assimilis
Arremon aurantirostris
Arremon brunneinucha
Zonotrichia capensis
Atlapetes tricolor
Atlapetes schistaceus
Atlapetes pallidinucha
Atlapetes latinuchus
Atlapetes leucopterus leucopterus

ICTERIDAE

- Dives waczewiczi*
Molothrus bonariensis
Cacicus uropygialis pacificus
Cacicus chrysonotus leucoramphus
Psarocolius angustifrons

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

- 294 H Olive-crowned Yellowthroat
 295 Tropical Parula
 296 Blackburnian Warbler
 297 Three-striped Warbler
 298 Black-crested Warbler
 299 L Buff-rumped Warbler
 300 Golden-bellied (Chocó) Warbler
 301 Russet-crowned Warbler
 302 Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
 303 Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)

CARDINALS AND ALLIES

- 304 Summer Tanager
 305 White-winged Tanager
 306 Golden Grosbeak
TANAGERS AND ALLIES
 307 Black-eared Hemispingus
 308 Gray-hooded Bush Tanager
 309 White-shouldered Tanager
 310 Tawny-crested Tanager
 311 White-lined Tanager
 312 Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager
 313 Silver-beaked Tanager
 314 Moss-backed Tanager
 315 Hooded Mountain Tanager
 316 Black-chested Mountain Tanager
 317 Grass-green Tanager
 318 Lacrimose Mountain Tanager
 319 Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager
 320 Blue-winged Mountain Tanager
 321 Black-chinned Mountain Tanager
 322 Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager
 323 Golden-crowned Tanager
 324 Blue-and-yellow Tanager
 325 Glistening-green Tanager
 326 Blue-gray Tanager
 327 Palm Tanager
 328 Blue-capped Tanager
 329 Golden-naped Tanager
 330 Gray-and-gold Tanager
 331 Black-capped Tanager
 332 Scrub Tanager
 333 Golden-hooded Tanager
 334 Blue-necked Tanager
 335 Rufous-throated Tanager
 336 Blue-and-black Tanager
 337 Beryl-spangled Tanager
 338 Bay-headed Tanager

PARULIDAE

- Geothlypis semiflava*
Setophaga pitiayumi
Setophaga fusca
Basileuterus tristriatus
Myiothlypis nigrocristata
Myiothlypis fulvicauda
Myiothlypis chrysogaster
chlorophrys
Myiothlypis coronata
Myioborus miniatus
Myioborus melanocephalus

CARDINALIDAE

- Piranga rubra*
Piranga leucoptera
Pheucticus chrysogaster
THRAUPIDAE
Hemispingus melanotis melanotis
Cnemoscopus rubrirostris
Loriotus luctuosus
Tachyphonus delatrii
Tachyphonus rufus
Ramphocelus flammigerus
icteronotus
Ramphocelus carbo
Bangsia edwardsi
Buthraupis montana
Cnemathraupis eximia
Chlorornis riefferii
Anisognathus lacrymosus
Anisognathus igniventris
Anisognathus somptuosus
Anisognathus notabilis
Dubusia taeniata
Iridosornis rufivertex
Rauenia bonariensis
Chlorochrysa phoenicotis
Thraupis episcopus
Thraupis palmarum
Thraupis cyanocephala
Chalcothraupis ruficervix
Poecilostreptus palmeri
Stilpnia heinei
Stilpnia vitriolina
Stilpnia larvata
Stilpnia cyanicollis
Ixothraupis rufigula
Tangara vassorii
Tangara nigroviridis
Tangara gyrola

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|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 339 | Flame-faced Tanager (Yellow-faced) | <i>Tangara parzudakii lunigera</i> |
| 340 | Golden Tanager | <i>Tangara arthus</i> |
| 341 | Emerald Tanager | <i>Tangara florida</i> |
| 342 | Silver-throated Tanager | <i>Tangara icterocephala</i> |
| 343 | Swallow Tanager | <i>Tersina viridis</i> |
| 344 | Black-faced (Yellow-tufted) Dacnis | <i>Dacnis lineata aequatorialis</i> |
| 345 | Scarlet-thighed Dacnis | <i>Dacnis venusta</i> |
| 346 | Blue Dacnis | <i>Dacnis cayana</i> |
| 347 | Scarlet-breasted Dacnis | <i>Dacnis berlepschi</i> |
| 348 | Purple Honeycreeper | <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> |
| 349 | Green Honeycreeper | <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> |
| 350 | Golden-collared Honeycreeper | <i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i> |
| 351 | Scarlet-browed Tanager | <i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i> |
| 352 | Guira Tanager | <i>Hemithraupis guira</i> |
| 353 | Cinereous Conebill | <i>Conirostrum cinereum</i> |
| 354 | Blue-backed Conebill | <i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i> |
| 355 | Capped Conebill | <i>Conirostrum albifrons</i> |
| 356 | Glossy Flowerpiercer | <i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i> |
| 357 | Black Flowerpiercer | <i>Diglossa humeralis</i> |
| 358 | White-sided Flowerpiercer | <i>Diglossa albilatera</i> |
| 359 | Indigo Flowerpiercer | <i>Diglossa indigotica</i> |
| 360 | Masked Flowerpiercer | <i>Diglossa cyanea</i> |
| 361 | Black-backed Bush Tanager | <i>Urothraupis stolzmanni</i> |
| 362 | Plumbeous Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus unicolor</i> |
| 363 | Ash-breasted Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus plebejus</i> |
| 364 | Band-tailed Sierra Finch | <i>Rhopospina alaudina</i> |
| 365 | Saffron Finch | <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> |
| 366 | Blue-black Grassquit | <i>Volatinia jacarina</i> |
| 367 | Thick-billed (Lesser) Seed-Finch | <i>Sporophila funerea</i> |
| 368 | Variable Seedeater | <i>Sporophila corvina</i> |
| 369 | Yellow-bellied Seedeater | <i>Sporophila nigricollis</i> |
| 370 | Band-tailed Seedeater | <i>Catamenia analis</i> |
| 371 | Plain-colored Seedeater | <i>Catamenia inornata</i> |
| 372 | Bananaquit | <i>Coereba flaveola</i> |
| 373 | Buff-throated Saltator | <i>Saltator maximus</i> |
| 374 | Black-winged Saltator | <i>Saltator atripennis</i> |
| 375 | H Slate-colored Grosbeak | <i>Saltator grossus</i> |
| | MAMMALS (partial list) | |
| 1 | Red-tailed Squirrel | <i>Sciurus granatensis</i> |
| 2 | Central American Agouti | <i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> |
| 3 | Collared Peccary | <i>Pecari tajacu</i> |
| 4 | Tapeti (Brazilian Rabbit) | <i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i> |
| 5 | Culpeo (Culpeo Fox) | <i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i> |
| 6 | Mountain Coati | <i>Nasuella olivacea</i> |
| 7 | Western Lowland Olingo | <i>Bassaricyon medius</i> |
| 8 | Kinkajou | <i>Potos flavus</i> |
| 9 | White-tailed Deer | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> |