



Costa Rica: The Introtour



February 14 – 24, 2014

Guided by Andrew Spencer
All photos in this report taken by the guide

Ask most birders in North America what they consider the quintessentially tropical country, and chances are they will answer “Costa Rica”. While this is in large part at the very successful job the country has done in branding itself as the ecotourism mecca of the Americas, it is by no means an undeserved reputation. This tiny Central American country really packs a punch on the nature front! Combine that with its close proximity to the US, good infrastructure, and a hugely successful conservation program, and you have a winning mix.

Our Costa Rica Introtour is intended to give birders a good sampling of this ecological cornucopia, while also being fairly relaxed in pace and not overly long in duration. But even given the relatively short duration of the trip we still managed to pack in an amazing number and variety of birds (a TB record for this tour)! Combine that with good luck with the weather, some excellent mammal encounters, and it was a wonderful trip all round!

Day 1: San Jose to Braulio Carillo to La Selva OTS

An unfortunate series of weather incidents had caused Irene and Deb to be delayed, so the four others who were able to arrive on time and I met for an early breakfast at our hotel. After quickly downing some food we piled onto the bus and braved San Jose for the first time. Luckily, being a weekend, we made it through quickly and arrived at the gates to Braulio Carillo right as they opened. The weather was perfect, and the forest beckoned, and it wasn't long before we were looking at our first Caribbean slope specialties!

We had barely walked into the forest when we found our first flock, headlined by a **White-throated Shrike-Tanager**, a few **Tawny-capped Euphonias**, and an unusually stationary **Shining Honecreeper**. A bout of song from the forest floor nearby alerted us to a **Spotted Antbird** that some judicious use of playback soon brought into viewing range. Noisy **Stripe-breasted Wrens** also responded well, while some **White-breasted Wood-Wrens** were a bit more reticent. Just up the trail we found our first



puffbird of the trip, a pair of very cooperative **White-whiskered Puffbirds** that sat in typical puffbird fashion while we oohed and aahed.

Per usual for Braulio, we then went through a bit of a dearth of activity. Luckily it wasn't completely dead, and a nice **Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush** prancing around at our feet kept the walk from getting too boring. Continuing on up the trail, I would stop occasionally and speculatively playback some of our harder target species. And suddenly, after all the times without a thing responding, there was a response! Rushing up the trail, and positioning ourselves strategically, we were able to get some fleeting views of a pair of **Ocellated Antbirds** as they flew in to respond to the playback. Unfortunately, they didn't perform as well as they could have, but something was better than nothing!

As if sensing that the antbirds were going to get all the glory, the other species in Braulio starting showing themselves again. First it was another flock at a fruiting tree, with both **White-ruffed** and **White-crowned Manakins**, **Rufous Mourner**, **Black-and-yellow**

Tanager and **White-vented Euphonia**.

Then it was another flock nearby that had just about the most cooperative **Blue-and-gold Tanager** I'd ever had the pleasure of witnessing. Seeing another bird fly in, I lifted my binoculars, expecting some other species of tanager. I was truly shocked when the bird that appeared in my bins turned out to be a **Sharpbill**, a species very rarely



seen in Costa Rica, and a country tick for me! Soon all of the others with me were able to see it, some in the scope. I certainly hadn't expected to see one of the rarest birds of the trip in the first few hours!

After our Sharpbill excitement we decided it was time to head back to the bus. Our exit from Braulio wasn't without some rewards. A **Dull-mantled Antbird** came in exceptionally well to playback, staring at us with its blazing red-eye at point-blank range, and a nearby **Streak-crowned Antwireo** was nearly as cooperative. One last fruiting tree gave us a nice flock of **Black-faced Grosbeaks** and then we were back at the bus.

Moving downhill, our next stop was only a short distance away at Tapir Gardens. Here a dense stand of porterweed has gained fame as one of the best hummingbird spots on the Caribbean slope. And it didn't take us long to prove it, with a wonderfully close **Black-crested Coquette** mixing with the more common **Green Thorntails**, **Rufous-tailed** and **Violet-headed**

Hummingbirds and **Bronze-tailed Plumeleteers**. Our main quarry, however, was sadly elusive. Only two people got a brief glimpse of a single male **Snowcap** that quickly visited a few flowers.

Our morning's birding done, we stopped for a quick lunch, and then descended into the Caribbean lowlands. Given the heat of the day,



we didn't plan too much birding en-route to La Selva, but I couldn't resist a stop at some grassy fields nearby. There, despite the blazing heat, we soon had some spectacular views at a male **Nicaraguan Seed-Finch**, a bird whose bill could only be described as slightly grotesque in its proportions.

Finally arriving at La Selva, we checked in, dropped our luggage, and went back out to finish the day with a new suite of species. Birding the entrance road we had some excellent luck with mixed species flocks, including one of the most cooperative **Rufous-winged Woodpeckers** I'd ever seen. Also seen were a couple of **Rufous Mourners**, a variety of woodcreepers including **Northern Barred**, and a nice mix of tanagers and honeycreepers that included **Shining** and **Green Honeycreepers**, **Golden-hooded Tanager**, and **Yellow-crowned** and **Yellow-throated Euphonias**.

Our remaining daylight was spent on the swinging bridge near the main La Selva clearing. We didn't add too many new species to the trip here, but we did have some nice views of fly-by **Keel-billed** and **Chestnut-mandibled Toucans**, and a single **Short-tailed Nighthawk** right as darkness fell was the only one of the trip. After our cafeteria-style dinner and trip back to our rooms it was time to call it a night.

Day 2: La Selva OTS

Luckily for us, our full day at La Selva dawned clear and beautiful (La Selva is notorious for being the one place on the tour that can be quite rainy). As breakfast didn't start until 7, we had a bit of time to bird on the way in. We had barely left our rooms when we found one of La Selva's more high-value targets, in the form of a large flock of **Great Green Macaws** flying right across the road. The rest of our pre-breakfast time was spent around the



driveway, where a **Northern Barred Woodcreeper** and several species of euphonias and honeycreepers kept us entertained.

With breakfast in our bellies, we suited up and headed into the deep forest. While this habitat, which La Selva is famous for, may not be the birdiest in terms of pure numbers, it typically has the most sought after species. But before we had even made it into the

forest a fortuitous stop on the bridge gave us our only **Green Ibis** of the trip, as well as one of the most cooperative **Black-throated Trogons** I've ever had the privilege of laying eyes on. Another cooperative **Rufous-winged Woodpecker** kept us in the open for a bit longer, but not for too long – the skulkers awaited!

Finally in the forest, we had to work a bit for our birds. The first score was a quick view of a **Slaty-breasted Tinamou** scurrying across the trail and into the forest. This species is rarely seen, even by tinamou standards, so we'd take whatever view we could get! Not long after we struck tinamou gold yet again, this time with a pair of **Great Tinamous**, which also happened to be more cooperative. From there on it was quiet for a while until we got to a small bridge over a tiny forest stream, where I heard the high-pitched and amazingly insect-like song of **Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant**. A little work and we were all looking at this tiny species, the smallest passerine in Costa Rica.

We had to work even harder for our birds from then on, but our luck was still with us when a pair of the extremely local and uncommon (in Costa Rica) **White-fronted Nunbirds** sang right overhead and gave us some stunning looks. A small group of **Purple-throated Fruitcrows** was next, and then a few noisy **Stripe-breasted Wrens**.

Feeling forested out, we worked our way back to the main buildings and birded the open areas some more. While this didn't provide us with as many "rare" species, we did see more in general! A singing male **Slaty-tailed Trogon** was nice to see in the scope, and buzzing **White-collared Manakins** were enjoyed by all. We had some good "mammaling" as well, with both **Three-toed and Two-toed Sloths** hanging out right behind the cafeteria. A little later on, our lunch was interrupted by the cry of "**King Vulture!**", and we all rushed out to see this handsome carrion-eater.



After our customary mid-day break, we were at it again, this time on the entrance road. Activity was a bit slow, not unexpected for the afternoon, but it was still worth the effort. Perhaps the best received bird were the large, noisy, and

gorgeous **Great Green Macaws** that flew right over our heads! Some other activity kept us in the area, and we also got some nice views of **White-ringed Flycatcher**, a chattering pair of **Bay Wrens**, and our only **Smoky-brown Woodpecker** of the trip.

On to the bridge for the evening and things slowed down to a crawl. The edge of the clearing at the base of the bridge had a difficult to see but easy to hear **Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher**, while a single **Cinnamon Woodpecker** and two **Pale-billed Woodpeckers** worked through the upper levels of the forest. Once it started to get dark we hoped for a repeat on yesterday's nighthawk, but luck was not with us on that front.

Day 3: La Selva OTS to Savegre

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With a planned mid-day departure from La Selva, we had a bit more time to look for some of the lowland species we were still missing. With that in mind, we decided to bird a different trail into the forest, this one visiting younger and slightly more open woodland. What this translated into was a higher diversity of species, even if some of the more uncommon birds weren't present.

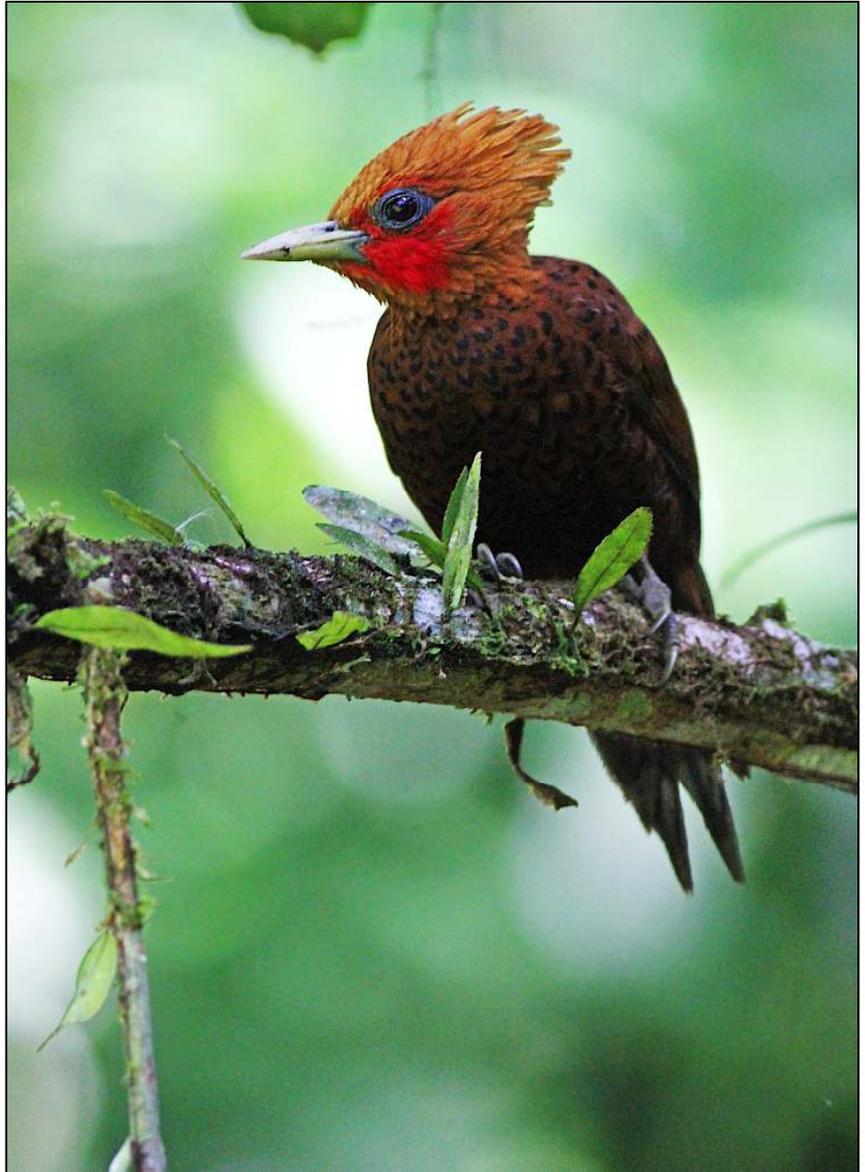
But it was certainly productive! We had a decent number of flocks, which had everything from an uncommon **Plain-brown Woodcreeper** to a subdued **Yellow-margined**

Flycatcher to a glowing **Scarlet-thighed Dacnis** to a migrant **Golden-winged Warbler** (our first of the tour). It was quite productive, to say the least! We also did well on larger species – the charismatic **Chestnut-colored Woodpecker** was one of the highlights of the morning for all involved, and raptors in the form of **Double-toothed Kite** and quick views of an adult **Ornate Hawk-Eagle** were seen over the course of the morning.

We also spent a bit of time on the skulkers of La Selva. The main goal of the morning was to get a look at **Black-throated Wren**, a species that (on this tour) would only be possible here. I know a good stakeout spot for the species, so on we went, played the tape, and almost immediately had a response! It took quite a bit more work after that, though, before we all had good views. But had them we did, and we all walked away satisfied. A pair of noisy **Rufous-tailed Jacamars** in the same area were also quite popular, and a new family tick for some on the trip.

A last bit of birding around the clearing (with **Crested Guan** and **Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift** being our main rewards), and we piled into the cafeteria for lunch. We were hoping to get on the road with enough time to bird on the way to Savegre, padding our list a bit.

Alas, it was not to be. Don't get me wrong, we got on the road quickly enough. The problem was that on the road once we reached the highway into San Jose meant just sitting on the road, not actually moving along it. Turns out there had been a large accident that had completely blocked the highway, and was forecast to not be cleared until late evening at the earliest. This proved to be a bit of a wrench in our plans, so some quick consultation with the driver and we decided to drive the long way around and go through Cartago on the way to Savegre. While this saved us from arriving there around midnight or later, it did put the kibosh on the rest of our day's birding.



Day 4: Savegre Valley and Providencia Road

Luckily our traffic troubles the day before didn't really affect our overall birding for the tour, and our first morning in the highlands went right to plan. We had some time pre-breakfast to bird the wonderful grounds of the Savegre Mountain Lodge, and quickly added new birds to the trip. Hummers abounded, and the tiny **Scintillant** was seen right next to the hulking **Magnificent**, while the shyer **White-throated Mountain-Gem** watched in with disdain. Glowing **Flame-colored Tanagers** were seen in a small fruiting tree right by the lodge buildings, while some chattering **Long-tailed Silky-Flycatchers** kept higher in the trees.



A quick breakfast and we decided to walk down the road to a large fruiting tree that was being staked out. Why was it being staked out you ask? Well there is one very, very good reason to stake out large fruiting trees in the Savegre Valley, a bright green and red and glorious reason. No sooner had we arrived at said tree then said reason flew right into the open for us – a indescribably amazing male **Resplendent Quetzal!** The slightly more subdued female shared the same tree, and we got to spend a good deal of time watching these most magnificent of Costa Rican birds.

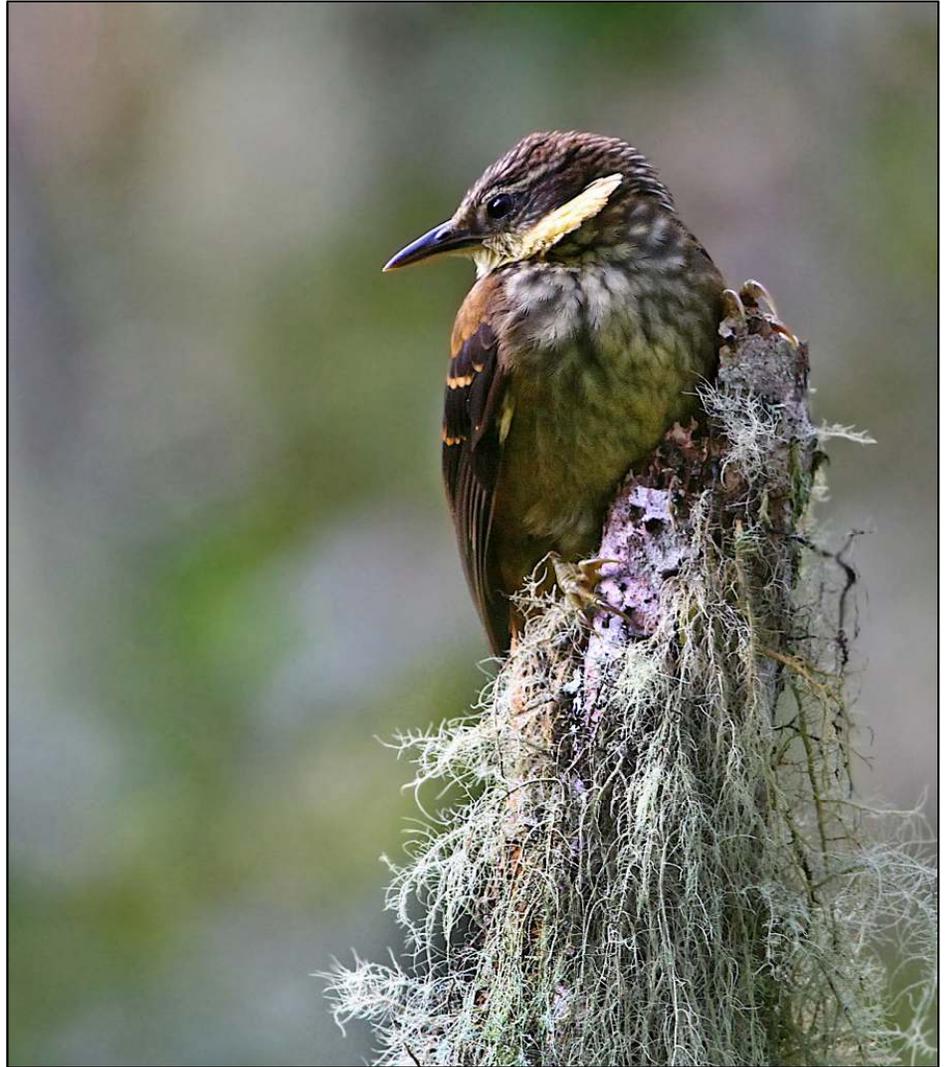
Eventually, once the direct light hit the tree, the quetzals departed and so did we. Further on down the road we walked into lovely, old growth oak forest along a stream, and continued to add new species. Now it was **Ruddy-capped** and **Black-billed Nightingale-Thrushes** that vied for our attention, along with a creeping **Spot-crowned Woodcreeper** and warbling **Collared Whitestarts**. Our only **Collared Trogon** of the trip moved through the same area. A good spot by Irene also produced the only **Black-thighed Grosbeak** of the tour, and a lucky spot as the species had been hard to find in recent days.

Walking back up to the lodge, it was quickly apparent that activity had died off. We still managed to find the first **Stripe-tailed Hummingbird** of the trip, and a single **Louisiana Waterthrush**, but not much else. So we went back to the lodge for lunch and a break.

The afternoon's plan was to head further up and into a different suite of birds. The upper reaches of the Savegre Valley were still quite quiet when we reached them, but we did score an **Ochraceous Pewee**, one of the harder to find species in the Chiriqui highlands. Going back up to the highway and into another

valley, we reached forest that had a different feel to it. Large swathes of bamboo, lots of moss, and more stunted vegetation not only meant we had reached the temperate zone, it also meant we had a whole new group of birds to look for.

And thankfully the activity had started to pick up and we found those new birds quickly. Tons of **Sooty-capped Bush-Tanagers** dominated nearly every flock, but with some careful work we found a single **Black-and-yellow Silky-Flycatcher**, as well as a few **Flame-throated Warblers**. Playback of pygmy-owls produced our first **Volcano Hummingbirds** coming in angrily. Finally, in one flock, I heard the distinctive call of one of our main quarries, and we soon had some amazing looks at **Buffy Tuftedcheek!** This



species can often be hard to find, so I was happy to see it so well. A final bit of birding gave us a **Barred Becard**, a small flock of **Yellow-thighed Finch**, and, finally, an overdue **Black-cheeked Warbler**.

After dinner back at the lodge we went *back* up the valley, this time to look for night birds. Unfortunately we weren't as productive at night as we had been during the afternoon, and we had to settle for a single brief view of **Dusky Nightjar** and a heard-only **Bare-shanked Screech-Owl**.

Day 5: Cerro de la Muerte to Carara

With our previous day having been so successful, we didn't have a lot left to look for in the Savegre area. So we got to have a bit of a relaxed morning, birding the hotel grounds and



making one last attempt at American Dipper (which we dipped). We saw most of the same birds around the hotel, including some more nice **Long-tailed Silky-Flycatchers**.

After eating and packing up, we returned to higher elevations. This time we started at the Paraiso de Quetzales lodge, where some world-class feeders kept us entertained for quite a while. The most common species was the incomparable **Fiery-throated Hummingbird**, but **Volcano** and **Magnificent Hummingbirds**, **Green Violet-ear**, and a couple of **White-throated Mountain-gems** also joined the fray. Somewhat to my surprise a single **Yellow-thighed Finch** also visited the feeders, the first time I've seen that particular species do so. It's sasquatch-esque cousin **Large-footed Finch**, however, didn't leave the ground below.

In addition to the feeder area, we had some good looks into the canopy of the surrounding oak forest. This gave us another **Black-and-yellow Silky-Flycatcher**, a few **Golden-browed Chlorophonias**, flocks of tiny **Barred Parakeets** zipping by, and good looks at the weird brown colored race of **Hairy Woodpecker** that

calls Costa Rica home. A few **Sooty Thrushes** hopping around the parking area rounded out our haul.

Our next port of call was the highest elevation location of the trip, the radio antenna area of Cerro de la Muerte. The habitat here is among the most unique in Central America – the northernmost extent of *paramo* in the world. Stunted bamboo and a few small bushes are the only plants taller than grass, and rocky terrain dominates. Few birds call this stunning area home, but those that do are all unique. It didn't take us long to find them, and in short

order had good looks at **Volcano Junco**, a skulking **Timberline Wren**, and even the rare **Peg-billed Finch**.



Or lunch stop was at the La Georgina restaurant just down the hill, but we arrived early enough to make a foray into their little patch of oak forest. This area is especially choked with bamboo, and was the perfect place to search out our next quarry – the unique **Wrenthrush**. This species is currently placed in the warbler family, although it almost

certainly doesn't belong there. We had to work for a bit to get a view, but in the end we prevailed. A surprise **Yellow-billed Cacique** made the hike down doubly worth it, and we felt we had earned our lunch.

We had a long drive in front of us, and not a lot of leeway, so after lunch we set off down the hill. We did make time to stop at the Mirador de General, where some fruit feeders are often quite productive. They weren't terribly so today, though we did see our first **Cherrie's Tanagers** of the trip, as well as a surprise **Gray-necked Wood-Rail** and some **Swallow-tailed Kites**.

The next birding stop didn't come until we had descended to the coastal plain, where an excellent, bird-choked pool had a number of shorebirds and waders. Included in the cornucopia were both **Lesser** and **Greater Yellowlegs**, **Semipalmated Sandpiper**, **Willet**, **Roseate Spoonbill**, **Wood Stork**, and a **Common Black-Hawk** circling overhead.

For our last bit of daylight we decided to watch the sunset over the ocean. This was good for both oceanic species – such as **Magnificent Frigatebird** and **Brown Booby** – and for

land birds. Foremost among these was being able to watch a spectacular show of **Scarlet Macaws** flying to their roosting trees nearby, and often landing close to us before heading on. It was just about the perfect way to end the day!



Day 6: Carara National Park and Tarcoles River

Carara National Park, a mere 10 minutes drive from our hotel, is among the premier birding spots in Costa Rica. It protects a large area of excellent lowland rainforest, and is one of the birdiest places in Central America. It was also our goal for the morning. But since the park doesn't open until 7AM we had some time to bird the hotel grounds, which were quite productive in their own right.

Among the various species we saw there, the rarest was probably the male **Charming Hummingbird** hanging out around the parking area. Noisy groups of **Scarlet Macaws** and **Chestnut-mandibled Toucans** paraded overhead the whole morning, while a fortuitous **Black-tailed Flycatcher** foraged along the streamside.

Finally making it to the park, we didn't even have to leave the parking area to find some good species. Today it was a garrulous pair of **Yellow-naped Amazons**, and a **Blue-**

throated Goldentail foraging at some flowers. A distant raptor sitting up proved to be a **Harris's Hawk**, the only one of the tour.

Diving into the forest, the birds came fast and furiously. A singing **White-whiskered Puffbird** put on quite a show, and small flocks included goodies such as **Golden-crowned Spadebill**, **Dot-winged Antwren**, oodles of **White-shouldered Tanagers**, and the bizarre **Northern Bentbill**.

Further into the forest we stumbled upon a superb antswarm, with all the benefits thereof – **Northern Barred**, **Ruddy**, **Black-striped**, and the rare **Long-tailed Woodcreepers** all joined in, and **Chestnut-backed Antbirds** moved along around the edges.



A stop along a more open streamside gave us our only **Muscovy Duck** of the trip, and the brush nearby produced a pair of **Riverside Wrens** and our first **Royal Flycatcher**.

A calling **Black-throated Trogon** gave us some good views, but we had to work a lot harder for the calling **Baird's Trogon** that was sharing the same area. Thankfully in the end we prevailed, and good views were had by all.

Away from flocks we also found a few gems. A male **Red-capped Manakin** absolutely glowed in the gloomy understory. More prosaic, but no less welcome, a singing **Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner** was our only on the tour. And a persistently calling **Bright-rumped Attila** took a while to see, but in the end cooperated well.

Leaving the forest area, we had a quick lunch and break, and headed right back out. We had an appointment with a boat for the afternoon, but beforehand we spent a bit of time on land birding a small patch of mangroves I knew about. Despite being the middle of the day, it was fantastically productive. **Mangrove Warblers** were the most common of the specialties, but we also found a single subdued **Panama Flycatcher**, a scolding **Mangrove Vireo**, and a rare **Northern Scrub-Flycatcher**, among the more expected species.

Finally getting onto the boat, we set off on the Tarcoles River. Thus began one of the birdiest parts of the trip, maybe not in terms of species but certainly in terms of numbers and the good views we had! Initially, in the heat of the day, we concentrated on open-country birds such as herons and egrets. In addition to these we got up close and personal

with a pair of sleeping **Double-striped Thick-knees**, and a small group of **Southern Lapwings**. Numerous **Northern Jacanas** strolled along the banks, and a few times we were privileged to have stunning looks at **Turquoise-browed Motmots**.

Once the day had worn on a bit we turned around and worked our way up some high-quality mangroves. We didn't have too much new to look for here, but what we did have took some effort. Finally, after much slow tooling around and some playback, I heard the quiet call of an



American Pygmy-Kingfisher

back in the mangrove. It took a bit of work, but then we had some amazing views of this smallest of kingfishers sitting out for us! But then it was time to head back, the end of a very successful day.

Day 7: Carara National Park to Monteverde

While day 7 was scheduled to be a travel day, that didn't mean we couldn't spend a good deal of it birding! Our morning was spent at a different part of the national park, called the River Trail. In contrast to the area we had been in the day before, the habitat here was patchier, with more openings and younger forest. That translated both into a different mix of birds, and in general easier viewing conditions.

Upon arriving at the trail it was quickly apparent that flock activity was excellent. We spent some time right off the bat scanning the flocks, looking through species such as **Dot-winged Antwren**, **Plain Xenops**, and oodles of **White-shouldered Tanagers** for anything that might be new. The first species that fit the bill was a cryptic female **Rose-throated Becard**, but then we struck pay dirt when the rare **Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet** started singing! It took some doing, but eventually we spotted this diminutive (and rather short-tailed!) flycatcher up in the canopy.

Continuing down the trail (and pushing aside a few *agoutis*), we stopped for a bit around an active **Royal Flycatcher** nest before working our way through patches of better forest mixed with scrub. Soon the popping and crackling sounds of **Orange-collared Manakins** became apparent, and we enjoyed several prolonged views of this flame-colored, wind up

toy-like bird. Several **Dusky Antbirds** calling in the understory were new for the trip as well, as was the single **Scaly-breasted Hummingbird** we stumbled across.

At this point we picked up the pace a bit, since we wanted to make it to the wetland at the end of the trail and didn't have a lot of time to play with. There wasn't a whole lot going on during the remainder of the walk out, and some calling *Fiery-billed Aracaris* remained defiantly out of sight. A good view of a singing **Spot-crowned Euphonia** was welcome,



though, as this species is quite difficult to find on this tour.

Finally making it to the wetlands, we had barely arrived when the tiny form of an **American Pygmy-Kingfisher** flew right past us. Despite having had beautiful views the day before, we all spent some time ogling the pixie-sized bird some more. A **Gray-necked Wood-**

Rail that darted across an open area was also a delight to those who saw it. The real reason to come to the small oxbow, though, soon became apparent when a noisy group of **Boat-billed Herons** flushed out from the trees overhead and perched obligingly in the open for us! We enjoyed some amazing views of this standout bird before heading back towards the bus.

Most of the rest of our afternoon was consumed with the drive to Monteverde. But we did make the time to stop at a small patch of dry scrub in the lowlands before heading back into the mountains. The reasons for this quickly became apparent when playback of a pygmy-owl immediately produced a **Streak-backed Oriole** and a very, very angry **Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet**, both new for the trip and not possible anywhere else on the tour.

And it didn't stop there. Next up was a **Nutting's Flycatcher**, then an **Orchard** and the rare (in Costa Rica) **Bullock's Orioles**. A bright **Blue Grosbeak** soon followed, but a calling Lesser Ground-Cuckoo remained stubbornly out of sight. The new birds drew to a close with a rather perturbed **White-lored Gnatcatcher**. A stop at a small mangrove nearby,

while it didn't give us anything new, did have us admiring the most cooperative **Mangrove Warbler** I've ever seen!



By this point we were out of time, so we started up the long, winding road to Monteverde. We did have a bit of car birding to keep us entertained during the drive, with the best bird being our first **White-throated Magpie-Jays**.

Day 8: Monteverde area

Monteverde practically defines cloudforest. Nowhere else on earth has the association with that habitat in the minds of birders like this small mountain town. And there's good reason for that – the oak dominated cloudforests of Monteverde are among the best in Central America. And the scenery of tree-covered hillsides rolling into the distance is not one to soon be forgotten!

As one would expect with this abundance of high-quality habitat, the birding is quite good! We lucked out on our morning in the Monteverde Reserve in that it wasn't all that windy, and the crowds weren't as high as usual. The fun began right out the bus door, where a fruit-laden tree right in the parking area played host to a pair of **Resplendent Quetzals**,

giving us another chance to enjoy this best of Costa Rican birds. Mixed into the fray were good numbers of the more subdued **Mountain Thrush**.

Working our way into the forest, we had good luck with flocks. One of the first gave us one of the best birds of the day when a **Brown-billed Scythebill** flew in to a nearby tree! Noisy **Three-striped Warblers** moved around lower down in the same flock, while our first **Spotted Barbtail** of the trip also joined in, just more surreptitiously. The songs of **Black-faced Solitaire** echoed around every corner, and some concerted effort gave us a good visual of this wonderful songster.

In the large bird department, our best of the haul was a handsome **Black Guan** that we flushed into a large tree. A single **Orange-bellied Trogon** was the only one we saw the entire tour, while several **Emerald Toucanets** gave us varying views. The new birds continued to come in left, right, and center, with an overdue **Tufted Flycatcher** leading the way, followed by the vanguard of **Red-faced Spintetails** and the uncommon **Eye-ringed Flatbill**.

In the rarity department, we continued to produce with a ridiculously cooperative **Gray-throated Leaf-tosser**, right in the same place I'd seen it a couple of weeks before! A calling **Golden-bellied**

Flycatcher, while not as rare, was still an uncommon species on this itinerary, as was the **Streak-breasted Treehunter** we found soon after. One small flock had a small group of the incomparable **Spangle-cheeked Tanager**, another species that can be surprisingly hard to come to grips with at times. The last of the new birds for the forest came



right as we were about to leave, when a fortuitously timed flock of **Azure-hooded Jays** crossed the path right in front of us.

We still had a bit of time before lunch, so we walked over to the hummingbird gallery right next door, bought some of their unbelievably good brownies, and settled in to see what hummers we could find. While the majority were made up of species we had already seen (**Stripe-tailed Hummingbird**, **Green Violet-ear**, **Violet Sabrewing**, and **Green-crowned**

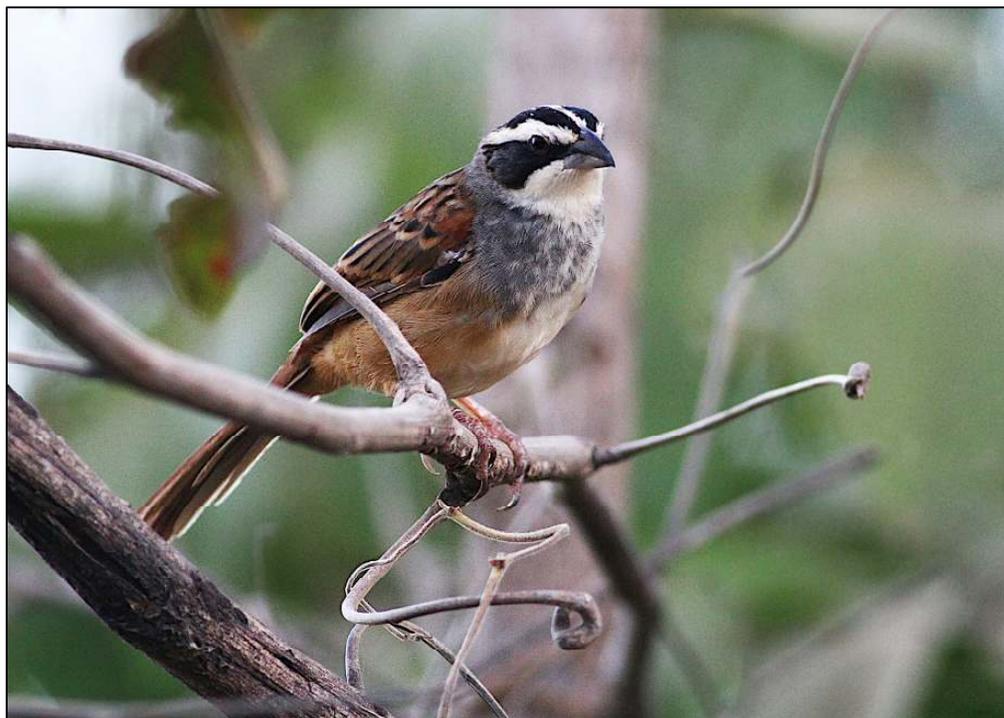
Brilliant), the looks they gave us were much better than before! And some new ones were sprinkled in the mix, in the form of **Purple-throated Mountain-gem**, **Coppery-headed Emerald**, and the tiny, bee-like, **Magenta-throated Woodstar**.

For the afternoon we reversed direction, and went back downslope into drier forest. Per usual for the afternoon hours, the activity was a bit slow. But that didn't stop us from adding to the trip list! This time it was species like **Plain-capped Starthroat**, a couple of noisy **Rufous-capped Warblers**, and even noisier (but shier) **Plain Wren**. One of the luckiest sightings of the entire trip happened next, when standing above a small, nearly dry stream a large bird flew by and landed on a rock. I was absolutely stunned when I lifted my bins and saw that it was a **Sunbittern!** Not only I had completely given up hope on seeing this species on the trip, it was the first time I had ever found one on the pacific slope of Costa Rica. A perfect way to end the day, if I may say so myself.

Day 9: Monteverde area to San Jose

Our last day of birding started out like the one before, fairly calm (for Monteverde) and with beautiful weather! The location on tap this morning was the Children's Eternal Forest not far from our hotel, which holds an intermediate woodland between the humid cloudforests of the morning before and the drier scrub of the afternoon before.

While activity was a bit slow to start, we soon found a good flock. It was surprisingly northern in feel, with good views of **Golden-winged Warbler** in addition to our first **Worm-eating Warbler** and **Ovenbird** of the trip. The tropical part of the flock was provided by some chattering **Lesser Greenlets**, and a pair of **White-eared Ground-Sparrows** moving on the ground below it all.



Further down the trail we soon found one of our main goals of the morning – an immaculate male **Long-tailed Manakin** crying *toledo* into the forest! Less colorful (or as well shaped!), but still new were the skulking **Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush** and **Rufous-and-white Wren** that shared the same patch of scrub with the manakin. Our search farther down the trail for a hoped-for *bellbird* didn't pan out,

so we ascended again and returned to the hotel.

Then, unfortunately, it was time to pack up and head back to San Jose. But we left our birding kicking and screaming! Which is to say we made the most of the drive down, and stopped at several promising looking spots. This produced beautifully when we finally found a group of **Stripe-headed Sparrows**, and then the last new bird of the tour, a **Cinnamon Hummingbird** coming in to check out the tape of pygmy-owl.

Back in San Jose, we had one last count of the checklist and were delighted to find that we had amassed a total of **445** species, easily breaking the previous TB record for this tour! And not only had we seen a huge number of species, we got to see many of the best birds the wonderful country had to offer, go to a bewildering variety of pristine and beautiful habitats, and truly experience one of the tropic's best destinations!

Checklist

Bird taxonomy follows Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, B.L. Sullivan, C. L. Wood, and D. Roberson. 2012. The eBird/Clements checklist of birds of the world: Version 6.8 (2013).

A total of 445 species were encountered. Of those, 16 were heard only (marked with an "H"). Chiriqui endemics are marked with an "E".

TINAMOUS: TINAMIDAE

Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>
Slaty-breasted Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>

DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL: ANATIDAE

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>

GUANS, CHACHALACAS, AND CURASSOWS: CRACIDAE

Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>
Black Guan (E)	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>
H Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>

NEW WORLD QUAIL: ODONTOPHORIDAE

Black-breasted Wood-Quail (E)	<i>Odontophorus leucolaemus</i>
H Spotted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>

STORKS: CICONIIDAE

Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
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FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
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BOOBIES AND GANNETS: SULIDAE

Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
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CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
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ANHINGAS: ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

PELICANS: PELECANIDAE

Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*

HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS: ARDEIDAE

Bare-throated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma mexicanum*

Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Tricolored Heron *Egretta tricolor*

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Green Heron *Butorides virescens*

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*

Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*

IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: THRESKIORNITHIDAE

White Ibis *Eudocimus albus*

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja*

NEW WORLD VULTURES: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

OSPREY: PANDIONIDAE

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES: ACCIPITRIDAE

White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*

Gray-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis*

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus*

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens*

Common Black-Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris*

Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus*

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*

Gray Hawk *Buteo plagiatus*

Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*

SUNBITTERN: EURYPYGIDAE

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*

RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS: RALLIDAE

Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajaneus*

THICK-KNEES: BURHINIDAE

Double-striped Thick-knee *Burhinus bistriatus*

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*

STILTS AND AVOCETS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*

JACANAS: JACANIDAE

Northern Jacana *Jacana spinosa*

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*

Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*

GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS: LARIDAE

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus*

Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*

Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans*

PIGEONS AND DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Red-billed Pigeon *Patagioenas flavirostris*

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Short-billed Pigeon *Patagioenas nigrirostris*

White-winged Dove *Zenaida asiatica*

Inca Dove *Columbina inca*

Common Ground-Dove *Columbina passerina*

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti*

Blue Ground-Dove *Claravis pretiosa*

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

Gray-chested Dove *Leptotila cassini*

Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

H	Lesser Ground-Cuckoo	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>
	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
	OWLS: STRIGIDAE	
H	Vermiculated Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>
H	Bare-shanked Screech-Owl (E)	<i>Megascops clarkii</i>
	NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES: CAPRIMULGIDAE	
	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>
	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
	Dusky Nightjar (E)	<i>Antrostomus saturatus</i>
	SWIFTS: APODIDAE	
	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>
	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
	Costa Rican Swift (E)	<i>Chaetura fumosa</i>
	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>
	HUMMINGBIRDS: TROCHILIDAE	
	Bronzy Hermit	<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>
	Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>
	Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
	Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>
	Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
	Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>
	Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>
	Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
	Black-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis helenae</i>
	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>
	Magnificent Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>
	Plain-capped Starthroat	<i>Helioaster constantii</i>
	Fiery-throated Hummingbird (E)	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>
	Purple-throated Mountain-gem (E)	<i>Lampornis calolaemus</i>
	White-throated Mountain-gem	<i>Lampornis castaneiventris</i>
	Magenta-throated Woodstar (E)	<i>Calliphlox bryantae</i>
	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
	Volcano Hummingbird (E)	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>
	Scintillant Hummingbird (E)	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>
	Canivet's Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>
	Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>
	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>
	Violet Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>
	Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura urochrysis</i>
	Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>
	Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>

Coppery-headed Emerald (E)	<i>Elvira cupreiceps</i>
Snowcap (E)	<i>Microchera albocoronata</i>
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>
Charming Hummingbird (E)	<i>Amazilia decora</i>
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>
Blue-throated Goldentail	<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>
TROGONS: TROGONIDAE	
Resplendent Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>
Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>
Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>
Baird's Trogon (E)	<i>Trogon bairdii</i>
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>
Orange-bellied Trogon (E)	<i>Trogon aurantiiventris</i>
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
MOTMOTS: MOMOTIDAE	
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus coeruleiceps</i>
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
Turquoise-browed Motmot	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>
KINGFISHERS: ALCEDINIDAE	
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>
PUFFBIRDS: BUCCONIDAE	
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>
JACAMARS: GALBULIDAE	
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
TOUCANS-BARBETS: SEMNORNITHIDAE	
H Prong-billed Barbet (E)	<i>Semnornis frantzii</i>
TOUCANS: RAMPHASTIDAE	
Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus maxillaris</i>
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus</i>
H Fiery-billed Aracari (E)	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>
Black-mandibled (Chestnut-mandibled)	
Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i>
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>

WOODPECKERS: PICIDAE

Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
Red-crowned x Hoffman's Woodpecker hybrid	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus x hoffmannii</i>
Hoffmann's Woodpecker (E)	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Rufous-winged Woodpecker (E)	<i>Piculus simplex</i>
H Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>
Chestnut-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: FALCONIDAE

H Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
H Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>

PARROTS: PSITTACIDAE

Sulphur-winged Parakeet (E)	<i>Pyrrhura hoffmanni</i>
Crimson-fronted Parakeet (E)	<i>Aratinga finschi</i>
Olive-throated Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nana</i>
Orange-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga canicularis</i>
Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>
Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>
Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>
Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>
White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>
White-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>
Red-lore Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>
Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
Yellow-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>

TYPICAL ANTIBIRDS: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>
H Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>
Black-hooded Antshrike (E)	<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>
Streak-crowned Antwreio (E)	<i>Dysithamnus striaticeps</i>

Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>
Dull-mantled Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza laemosticta</i>
Spotted Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>
Ocellated Antbird	<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i>
ANTPITTAS: GRALLARIIDAE	
H Streak-chested Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus perspicillatus</i>
TAPACULOS: RHINOCRYPTIDAE	
H Silvery-fronted Tapaculo (E)	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>
ANTTHRUSHES: FORMICARIIDAE	
H Black-faced Anthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS: FURNARIIDAE	
Gray-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>
Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Ruddy Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>
Black-striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i>
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>
Brown-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>
Buffy Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii lawrencii</i>
Striped Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>
Ruddy Treerunner (E)	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE	
Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion semiflavum</i>
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
Paltry Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus parvus</i>

Northern Scrub-Flycatcher
Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant
Northern Bentbill
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher
Common Tody-Flycatcher
Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher
Eye-ringed Flatbill
Yellow-olive Flycatcher
Yellow-margined Flycatcher
Royal Flycatcher
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher
Black-tailed Flycatcher
Tufted Flycatcher
Ochraceous Pewee (E)
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Yellowish Flycatcher
Black-capped Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Long-tailed Tyrant
Bright-rumped Attila
Rufous Mourner
Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Panama Flycatcher
Nutting's Flycatcher
Great Crested Flycatcher
Brown-crested Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Gray-capped Flycatcher
White-ringed Flycatcher
Golden-bellied Flycatcher (E)
Streaked Flycatcher
Piratic Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Western Kingbird

SHARPBILL: OXYRUNCIDAE

Sharpbill

COTINGAS: COTINGIDAE

Purple-throated Fruitcrow
Rufous Piha

Sublegatus arenarum
Myiornis atricapillus
Lophotriccus pileatus
Oncostoma cinereigulare
Poecilatriccus sylvia
Todirostrum cinereum
Todirostrum nigriceps
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris
Tolmomyias sulphurescens cinereiceps
Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus
Onychorhynchus coronatus
Myiobius sulphureipygius
Myiobius atricaudus
Mitrephanes phaeocercus
Contopus ochraceus
Empidonax flaviventris
Empidonax flavescens
Empidonax atriceps
Sayornis nigricans
Colonia colonus
Attila spadiceus
Rhytipterna holerythra
Myiarchus tuberculifer
Myiarchus panamensis
Myiarchus nuttingi
Myiarchus crinitus
Myiarchus tyrannulus
Pitangus sulphuratus
Megarynchus pitangua
Myiozetetes similis
Myiozetetes granadensis
Conopias albobittatus
Myiodynastes hemichrysus
Myiodynastes maculatus
Legatus leucophaeus
Tyrannus melancholicus
Tyrannus verticalis

Oxyruncus cristatus

Querula purpurata

Lipaugus unirufus

MANAKINS: PIPRIDAE

White-ruffed Manakin
 White-collared Manakin
 Orange-collared Manakin (E)
 Long-tailed Manakin
 White-crowned Manakin
 Red-capped Manakin

Corapipo altera
Manacus candei
Manacus aurantiacus
Chiroxiphia linearis
Pipra pipra
Pipra mentalis

TITYRAS AND ALLIES: TITYRIDAE

Black-crowned Tityra
 Masked Tityra
 Speckled Mourner
 Barred Becard
 Cinnamon Becard
 White-winged Becard
 Rose-throated Becard

Tityra inquisitor
Tityra semifasciata
Laniocera rufescens
Pachyramphus versicolor
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus
Pachyramphus polychopterus
Pachyramphus aglaiae

VIREOS: VIREONIDAE

Mangrove Vireo
 Yellow-throated Vireo
 Yellow-winged Vireo (E)
 Brown-capped Vireo
 Philadelphia Vireo
 Scrub Greenlet
 H Tawny-crowned Greenlet
 Lesser Greenlet
 H Green Shrike-Vireo
 Rufous-browed Peppershrike

Vireo pallens
Vireo flavifrons
Vireo carmioli
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo philadelphicus
Hylophilus flavipes
Hylophilus ochraceiceps
Hylophilus decurtatus
Vireolanius pulchellus
Cyclarhis gujanensis

CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES: CORVIDAE

Silvery-throated Jay (E)
 White-throated Magpie-Jay
 Brown Jay

Cyanolyca argentigula
Calocitta formosa
Psilorhinus morio

SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Blue-and-white Swallow
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow
 Southern Rough-winged Swallow
 Gray-breasted Martin
 Tree Swallow
 Mangrove Swallow
 Bank Swallow
 Barn Swallow

Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Progne chalybea
Tachycineta bicolor
Tachycineta albilinea
Riparia riparia
Hirundo rustica

WRENS: TROGLODYTIDAE

House Wren
 Ochraceous Wren (E)
 Timberline Wren (E)

Troglodytes aedon
Troglodytes ochraceus
Thryorchilus browni

Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>
Rufous-naped Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus rufinucha</i>
Black-bellied Wren (E)	<i>Pheugopedius fasciatoventris</i>
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>
Black-throated Wren (E)	<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis</i>
Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>
Stripe-breasted Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>
Plain Wren	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>
Riverside Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus semibadius</i>
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
GNATCATCHERS: POLIOPTILIDAE	
Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>
THRUSHES AND ALLIES: TURDIDAE	
Black-faced Solitaire (E)	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>
Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush (E)	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Sooty Thrush (Robin) E	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>
Mountain Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>
Pale-vented Thrush	<i>Turdus obsoletus</i>
Clay-colored Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus grayi</i>
SILKY-FLYCATCHERS: PTILOGONATIDAE	
Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher (E)	<i>Phainoptila melanoxantha</i>
Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher (E)	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>
NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Flame-throated Warbler (E)	<i>Oreothlypis gutturalis</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>

Hooded Warbler
American Redstart
Tropical Parula
Yellow Warbler
Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Rufous-capped Warbler
Black-cheeked Warbler (E)
Golden-crowned Warbler
Three-striped Warbler
Buff-rumped Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
Collared Redstart (Whitestart) E
Wrenthrush (Zeledonia) E

TANAGERS AND ALLIES: THRAUPIDAE

Gray-headed Tanager
White-shouldered Tanager
Tawny-crested Tanager
White-lined Tanager
White-throated Shrike-Tanager (E)
Crimson-collared Tanager
Passerini's Tanager
Cherrie's Tanager (E)
Blue-gray Tanager
Palm Tanager
Blue-and-gold Tanager (E)
Golden-hooded Tanager
Speckled Tanager
Spangle-cheeked Tanager (E)
Plain-colored Tanager (E)
Silver-throated Tanager
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis
Blue Dacnis
Shining Honeycreeper
Red-legged Honeycreeper
Green Honeycreeper
Black-and-yellow Tanager (E)
Slaty Flowerpiercer (E)
Peg-billed Finch (E)
Variable Seedeater (Caribbean)

Setophaga citrina
Setophaga ruticilla
Setophaga pitiayumi
Setophaga petechia
Setophaga petechia bryanti
Setophaga pensylvanica
Setophaga townsendi
Setophaga virens
Basileuterus rufifrons
Basileuterus melanogenys
Basileuterus culicivorus
Basileuterus tristriatus
Myiothlypis fulvicauda
Cardellina pusilla
Myioborus miniatus
Myioborus torquatus
Zeledonia coronata

Eucometis penicillata
Tachyphonus luctuosus
Tachyphonus delatrii
Tachyphonus rufus
Lanio leucothorax
Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Ramphocelus passerinii
Ramphocelus costaricensis
Thraupis episcopus
Thraupis palmarum
Bangsia arcae
Tangara larvata
Tangara guttata
Tangara dowii
Tangara inornata
Tangara icterocephala
Dacnis venusta
Dacnis cayana
Cyanerpes lucidus
Cyanerpes cyaneus
Chlorophanes spiza
Chrysothlypis chrysomelas
Diglossa plumbea
Acanthidops bairdi
Sporophila corvina corvina

White-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Nicaraguan (Pink-billed) Seed-Finch (E)	<i>Oryzoborus nuttingi</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Black-headed Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>

BUNTINGS AND SPARROWS: EMBERIZIDAE

Yellow-thighed Finch (E)	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>
Large-footed Finch (E)	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>
Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>
Olive Sparrow	<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>
White-eared Ground-Sparrow	<i>Melozona leucotis</i>
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Volcano Junco (E)	<i>Junco vulcani</i>
Common Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>
Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager (E)	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>

CARDINALS AND ALLIES: CARDINALIDAE

Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Flame-colored Tanager	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>
Red-throated Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>
Carmioli's (Olive) Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>
Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>
Black-thighed Grosbeak (E)	<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>

TROUPIALS AND ALLIES: ICTERIDAE

Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Black-cowled Oriole	<i>Icterus prothemelas</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>

Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>
Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>

SISKINS, CROSSBILLS, AND ALLIES: FRINGILLIDAE

Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>
Yellow-crowned Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>
Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>
Elegant Euphonia	<i>Euphonia elegantissima</i>
Spot-crowned Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia imitans</i>
Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>
White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
Tawny-capped Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia anae</i>
Golden-browed Chlorophonia (E)	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: PASSERIDAE

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
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Mammal Checklist

Mantled Howler	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>
Geoffroy's Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>
Northern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i>
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>
Variiegated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>
Collared Peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>