This tour produced over 40 species of hummingbirds, including this glistening Velvet-purple Coronet, a regional endemic of the Choco bioregion.

(Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).

Guided by Sam Woods

Birds in the photos within this report are denoted in RED, and individual photographers are also indicated. Many thanks to tour participant Stuart Campbell for providing some of his photos for this report.
INTRODUCTION:

This Ecuador tour is one of the most popular tours for Tropical Birding and looking back at our 8 days of birding it was easy to understand why. We spent the whole time in the Andes (at varied sites ranging in elevations from 500m/1640ft up to 4100m/13,450ft during the main tour and high Andes extension). The main tour was spent on the western slope of the Andes Mountains, in the Choco bioregion of Northwest Ecuador, which brought some specialty birds, like Toucan Barbet, Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan, Dark-backed Wood-Quail, Rose-faced Parrot, Choco Toucan, Blue-tailed Trogon, Orange-breasted Fruiteater, Indigo Flowerpiercer, and a gaudy selection of endemic hummingbirds and tanagers, like Glistening-green, Scarlet-browed, Black-chinned Mountain, and Moss-backed Tanagers, Violet-tailed Sylph, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Empress Brilliant, and the shockingly beautiful Velvet-purple Coronet (photo page before). These were among the specialties of the region seen, but some of the other birds seen may have been more widespread, but no less spectacular, like Sword-billed Hummingbird, Booted Racket-tail, a daytime male Lyre-tailed Nightjar, Ocellated Tapaculo, displaying Andean Cock-of-the-rock (one of the most spectacular of all Andean birds), Guayaquil Woodpecker, Golden-headed and Crested Quetzals, Broad-billed and Rufous Motmots, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Laughing Falcon, Grass-green Tanager, and Blue-winged and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers.
A special mention should also go to antpittas. We enjoyed a good run on these, thanks in no small part to getting 5 species in one morning at the legendary Paz de las Aves reserve, due in no small part due to the herculean efforts of the Paz brothers there. In all, we got 7 species, including Giant, Yellow-breasted, and Undulated Antpittas. These birds were all only seen on the 6-day main tour. On the extension we moved up to high elevations, where over 40 new birds were added, including Ecuador’s national bird, the massive Andean Condor, the world’s largest hummingbird, with a superb Giant Hummingbird, a beautiful Blue-mantled Thornbill, a pair of Giant Conebills, and some very confiding Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers, and a Golden-crowned Tanager. In all, we recorded more than 360 species during the main tour and extension, with more than 300 were seen by the group, which included the usual more than 40 hummingbird species and dozens of multicolored Andean tanagers.

**DAILY SUMMARY:**


The two folks joining the tour arrived in Quito, the night before, but met with their guide early in the morning, and were soon heading west out of the capital. Our destination was higher still than the capital, to the highest point of the main tour (c.3500m/11,485ft), an area of temperate cloudforest at Yanacocha Reserve, just 90 minutes from the capital.
Our first stop was just before the reserve though, where a **Red-crested Cotinga** stood sentry on top of a lone tree. Once inside the reserve, we checked in on the feeders, where the most conspicuous birds at that hour were a handful of **Shining Sunbeams**, a burnt orange hummingbird that was coming and going regularly. The bananas initially seemed to have little “attractees”, but eventually a pair of lumbering **Andean Guans (photo page 3)** paid a visit, as did several **Yellow-breasted Brushfinches**. The hummingbirds also included a **Buff-winged Starfrontlet** or two, and better still the flying cartoon that is **Sword-billed Hummingbird** also made a dramatic appearance. The sugar water was also taken advantage of by **Masked and Glossy Flowerpiercers** too. Then we took a morning walk along the “Inca Trail”, a flat trail which makes the reserve very accessible even at this altitude. One of the first birds to show itself along there was one of the best woodpeckers of the entire tour, with a fine pair of **Crimson-mantled Woodpeckers**. The rest of the birds that morning mainly came by way of passing flocks, which frustrated with what we could not see within them but pleased us greatly with what we did see. That is the essence of Andean flock birding, some wins, some losses, and a lot of excitement! Out of these we found **Streaked Tuftedcheek**, **Bar-bellied Woodpecker**, **White-banded and White-throated Tyrannulets**, **Smoky Bush-Tyrants**, **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Superciliaried Hemispingus**, **Spectacled Redstart**, **Rufous Wren**, and arguably the stars, **Grass-green Tanager**, and **Hooded and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers**. At another, later set of feeders, we added a new hummingbird, with a single **Sapphire-vented Puffleg**, and a photographer frantically shooting a perched **Rainbow-bearded Thornbill** aided us in finding that scarce species. We also noted a couple of passing raptors overhead, with the Plain-breasted form of **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, and a **Carunculated Caracara** too. After a decent hot lunch on site, we finally clad eyes on a calling Tawny Antpitta, before we began our journey downhill to **Tandayapa Bird Lodge**. Along the way, we added birds here and there, including **Black-crested Warbler**, a wonderful couple of the riparian **Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrants**, and a **White-winged Brushfinch**. The day closed with our first look at the hummingbird “spread” at **Tandayapa Bird Lodge**, which at that hour included at least nine species, among them **Booted Racket-tail** and **Empress Brilliant**.

The day began with a dawn walk to the forest blind at the lodge, where Zeledon’s Antbird, Streak-capped Treehunter, Russet-crowned Warbler, and Spotted Woodcreeper came in close to us, as they plucked insects attracted to a moth sheet overnight. After a hot breakfast at the lodge, and Crimson-rumped Toucanets found rummaging around in a fruiting tree behind the lodge, we proceeded to the Upper Tandayapa Valley, a short drive to higher elevations above the lodge. Our main focus here was to find one of the region’s most wanted birds, the Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan (photo below).

It took its time to turn up, but when it did, it sat frozen on a low perch for some time, giving is “frame-filling” views! The Upper Tandayapa Valley was also where we came across our first black-yellow-and-blue, Blue-winged Mountain-Tanagers, along with a male Green-and-black Fruiteater, Golden-headed Quetzal, Masked Trogon, the endemic Gorgeted Sunangel, the strikingly handsome Pearled Treerunner, Cinnamon and Flavescent Flycatchers, Beryl-spangled and Blue-and-black Tanagers, Capped Conebill, the different-looking western form of Black-eared Hemispinges, and a Black-and-white Becard. By lunchtime, we had driven the short distance back to our base, Tandayapa Bird Lodge.
We not only took lunch there, but added some stellar birds, starting with a Scaled Fruiteater that Dean picked up, which delayed our lunch. Then, after lunch, scanning from the backyard of the lodge brought us prolonged views of another stunning endemic of this Choco bioregion (which covers NW Ecuador and SW Colombia), Toucan Barbet, as well as our first Golden-crowned Flycatchers. This was also our time to trawl through the hummingbirds visiting the feeders, which led us to a total of 15 hummingbird species being noted. Some of the highlight hummers at the lodge were specialties like Violet-tailed Sylph, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Brown Inca and Empress Brilliant, in addition to White-necked Jacobin, the tiny Purple-throated Woodstar and the white-booted, Booted Racket-tail, the lodge’s ever-popular, logo bird. The rest of the afternoon was significantly quieter, although did hold another landmark bird, with a known roost site of the dramatic Lyre-tailed Nightjar (photo page 2) coming up trumps, with prolonged looks at a male with its impressively long tail achieved with minimum fuss!

Our time on the canopy tower at Silanche was extremely productive, with this Scarlet-browed Tanager, plus Blue-tailed and White-tailed Trogons, Cinnamon Woodpecker, Orange-fronted Barbet, Scarlet-thighed and Black-faced Dacnis and Black Hawk-Eagle all seen from there! [Stuart Campbell].

This day was a real bumper day, with over 100 species recorded, many of them new, as we ventured to much lower elevations in the lowlands (around 500m/1640ft). Although our ultimate target destination was Rio Silanche Bird Sanctuary, we took our time along the entrance road in, which has lost significant habitat, but holds plentiful birds still, as proved by us through the first part of the morning. Our start was hampered by mist, but we did rack up White-thighed Swallow, Ecuadorian Thrush, Black-cheeked Woodpecker, Purple-chested Hummingbird, a pair of Pacific Antwrens, and decent views of the scarce Gray-and-gold Tanager too. As we moved gently along the dirt entrance road, we made regular stops, once for some Bronze-winged Parrots, then for Red-rumped Woodpecker, Snowy-throated Kingbird and a pair of treetop Yellow-throated Toucans, for a Purple-crowned Fairy watched gently sipping nectar from flower to flower, then later for some Choco Toucans, during a stop that also yielded Bay-headed, Swallow and Guira Tanagers and Black-sided (Yellow-tufted) Dacnis in a fruiting tree, as well as an excited Rufous-tailed Jacamar (photo next page), a female Red-headed Barbet, a male Black-crowned Antshrike, a typically reclusive Striped (Western) Woodhaunter, and several Dot-winged Antwrens. Poking our way further along the road, we finally got a perched Blue-headed Parrot, and not long after a single miniscule Pacific Parrotlet that looked down at us looking up at it!

Our day trip to Silanche was full of highlights, including this popular Laughing Falcon on the way back along the main highway!

(Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours)
Finally, we arrived at the reserve itself late in the morning and opted to take an early lunch (having taken an early breakfast), up on the small canopy tower on site. This proved to be a tidy decision, as several parties of birds came by that brought us some special sightings. It started with a **White-tailed Trogon** that appeared suddenly, as did a Scarlet-thighed Dacnis several times, and then continued with **Northern Barred Woodcreeper**, **Blue-necked Tanager**, **Orange-fronted Barbet**, **Blue Dacnis**, **Green Honeycreeper**, **Scarlet-rumped Cacique**, nesting **Choco Tyrannulets**, a **Blue-tailed (Choco) Trogon**, and a smashing **Cinnamon Woodpecker**! To add to that were swifts and parrots passing overhead, and raptors too with **Short-tailed Hawk**, **Hook-billed Kite** and **Black Hawk-Eagle** also seen from there. However, for the guide at least the sudden appearance of a striking **Scarlet-browed Tanager** (*photo page 6*) at eye level, which was savoured for several treasured minutes was the standout sighting from up on high. After lunch and this rather impressive procession of birds, we took some final time in the area to patrol the nearby road and easy forest trails. Things were much slower than up on the tower, but it did see us add yet more significant birds, with a single **Broad-billed Motmot**, a pair of **Rufous Motmots**, a nesting **Masked Tityra**, crippling scarlet-headed male **Guayaquil Woodpecker**, the endemic **Dusky Pigeon**, a brief **Black-striped Woodcreeper**, a **White-whiskered Puffbird** (our first from this family on the tour), and a pair of vociferous **Purple-throated Fruitcrows**. As we drove back out along the entrance road, we also spotted a **Buff-rumped Warbler** foraging along a creekline. On our way back towards **Tandayapa** in the afternoon, we came to a halt for a raptor staring down from the roadside, a rather impressive and much photographed **Laughing Falcon** (*photo page 7*).

On this morning, we again drove downhill from the lodge, but this time only into the nearby foothills, in and around Milpe Bird Sanctuary (at around 1100m/3610ft). Our hope was to try for the range restricted Club-winged Manakin, which has a good display site (lek) within the reserve. However, we knew that being the dry season, it may not be active during our visit. That turned out to be the case, but we did manage to find a female Golden-winged Manakin during one of our trail walks there all the same. In spite of that Milpe was worth the visit, we had some good activity, with quite a few flocks seen during the morning, which held a variety of bird species, including Slaty Antwren, Golden-bellied (Choco) Warbler, Tropical Parula, Buff-fronted, Lineated and Scaly-throated Foliage-Gleaners, Spotted Woodcreeper, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Chivi Vireo, three species of becard, the range restricted Ochre-breasted Tanager, and some beautiful Bay-headed Tanagers that were caught in the sunlight revealing the vibrancy of their true colors to great effect. Aside from these passing flock species, we also located our second Blue-tailed (Choco) Trogon of the trip, along a stretch of roadside forest that also held a Collared Trogon too. We were also pleased to upgrade our poor looks from the previous day of Choco Toucan, with repeated looks at them in the sanctuary. Other notable birds during the morning, included a perched view of a Pallid Dove, Squirrel Cuckoo, and cracking looks at a Bicolored Antbird in Milpe Gardens, where the hummingbird feeders were frantically busy, with Crowned (Green-crowned) Woodnymphs, Green Thorntails, White-whiskered Hermits, White-necked Jacobins, Rufous-tailed Hummingbirds, and Green-crowned Brilliantsthe dominant species present. A soaring Barred Hawk was also noted during one of the quieter walks that morning. The fruit feeders at Milpe were very quiet, but then suddenly had a short lively spell just before lunch, when Dusky-faced Tanager, Silver-throated Tanager and Orange-billed Sparrow appeared there!
The biggest surprise of the trip was bumping into this Undulated Antpitta feeding on the road in the Tandayapa Valley! It stayed there until we walked away 25 mins later, vigorously dissecting a giant earthworm! (Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).

We took lunch at Mirador Rio Blanco restaurant in nearby San Miguel de Los Bancos, where the mango chicken was enjoyed, along with birds at the feeders, like Blue-necked and Blue-gray Tanagers, Thick-billed and Orange-bellied Euphonias, and a Black-cheeked Woodpecker. The weather was wonderfully clear, giving us good looks out on the Blanco River in the scenic valley below. The clear weather also allowed some raptors to be seen from there, which were mostly vultures, until Stuart revealed a photo of a mystery raptor, which was later confirmed as a Swainsons’ Hawk, a vagrant in Ecuador, and the rarest sighting of the tour! After lunch, our group of two participants plus guide and driver headed back towards Tandayapa. Stuart requested to take the rest of the afternoon off to photograph the hummingbirds at the lodge, while Dean and Sam visited the Upper Tandayapa Valley again, hoping to plug some species gaps in our list.

In reality, it was extremely quiet with few birds seen, but then a plump bird hopped on to the road in front of the car, which had us out of the vehicle in a flash. It had been an antpitta, of that there was no doubt, but we had not seen enough to know which one, before it jumped back into the forest. After a quick search, we got brief enough looks to know that it was the very scarce Undulated Antpitta (photo page before), but we wished we could have had better looks. We prepared to leave, thinking the bird was “long gone”, when suddenly it reappeared on the road, and remained there, feeding in pieces of a giant earthworm, for some 25 minutes or more! We also added a Rufous Spinetail while there. Our late afternoon had been fairly birdless and was more than saved by these prolonged and fortunate views of one of the trickiest antpittas in the area!

On this day we made another foray downslope from Tandayapa, although only marginally so into some other cloudforest in the Mashpi area, focusing around the Amagusa Reserve. We quickly heard one of our main target birds, the very local Indigo Flowerpiercer, although our first attempts at seeing one failed miserably! We did however do better with another specialty, with our first Moss-backed Tanager (photo above), a species, which also later too appeared at the fruit feeders. After meeting with local reserve owner Sergio, we checked some trees down the road, where we found a pair of Black-chinned Mountain-Tanagers, some flock attending Flame-faced Tanagers, and our first gleaming Glistening-green Tanagers (photo page 10), a species we were later to enjoy at extreme close up at the Amagusa feeders. Another standout bird in this area was a spectacular male White-throated (Choco) Daggerbill, as well as a Zeledon’s Antbird uncharacteristically sitting in the open. Walking the road back and forth and combing the cloudforest, and we finally located several Buffy (Pacific) Tuftedcheeks, Red-faced Spinetail, Barred Becard, Black-billed Peppershrike, a gorgeous male Orange-breasted Fruiteater, a pair of Broad-billed Motmots, and several Bronze-olive Pymgy-Tyrants. We checked some in forest feeders, which finally attracted a pair of Rufous-throated Tanagers, another new one for us. As we came out of the forest a pair of Rose-faced Parrots perched quietly overhead were arguably the birds of the day!
Over lunch we viewed Moss-backed and Glistening-green Tanagers, Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, and then checked the hummingbird feeders for activity, where we watched on as White-whiskered Hermit, Velvet-purple Coronet, Violet-tailed Sylph, Green Thorntail, Empress Brilliant, Booted Racket-tail and Purple-bibbed Whitetip all vied for a place at them.

In the afternoon we travelled along the forested road below there, finding a Barred Puffbird, Russet Antshrike, and Dusky-faced Tanagers. Our final stop came back where we started, where we finally had repeated looks at a pair of foraging Indigo Flowerpiercers. On the way home, Smooth-billed Ani also rather belatedly joined our bird list, before we returned to Tandayapa once more.

**Day 6 (of birding): 14th August – Paz de las Aves and Calacali.**

The prolonged visit to Paz de las Aves Reserve, between Tandayapa and Mindo was one of the undoubted highlights of the trip. More than any one particular bird, this was the place that left the biggest mark on the participants memories. This was not only because we saw some incredible birds, but also the phenomenal service and guiding taken to find many of these rare species, as usual provided by the legendary Paz brothers, Angel and Rodrigo, who worked tirelessly to get us some very special species indeed. We arrived, as usual, just as dawn was breaking, and once there was a little light, we made our way along a forest trail to a blind, where already the noisy displays of Andean Cock-of-the-rocks were heard. It ended up like a game of peek-a-boo, as the birds made noisy displays, but only occasionally popped out into an open window, whereupon we all a shifted into the best viewing position each time.

In the end, we all got great looks at this classic, scarlet, black and silver, Andean bird. Within the same blind a Masked Trogon was also located by Angel one of the guides for the morning. Once the frenzied excitement at the cock-of-the-rock lek site died down, Angel quickly moved us back to the road, where, following some pinpoint searching, he located a roosting Rufous-bellied Nighthawk with some skill! Dawn was barely an hour old, and we were keenly aware of the talent on view and the optimum start we had enjoyed. However, it was only to get better as every hour passed. Angel led us onto a small, steep forest trail, where he whistled and encouraged a bird to come into view.

*After a late morning hike, we got fantastic views of the elusive Ocellated Tapaculo during our epic morning at Paz de las Aves (Stuart Campbell)*
The day at Paz de las Aves was a talked off as a tour highlight, where we saw 5 different antpittas in one morning, including this Giant Antpitta (Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).

The bird in question, a Dark-backed Wood-Quail seemed reluctant to do so, with Angel seeing it buried deep in the forest for some time, before, eventually, and to much relief a single quail hopped out on to the path in front of us! This being a rare and little seen endemic of the Choco bioregion was quite a coup, although the Paz brothers were not done yet, far from it. We then took a short drive, where we failed to located a distantly calling Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl, which was immediately forgotten, when a short time later, we admired a remarkably confiding Giant Antpitta (photo above) hope on to a perch at a roadside feeding station, one of the best birds of the entire tour!

Next we broke the morning up with a wonderful traditional breakfast on site with plantain and chicken Bolones and cheese empanadas being popular among all. Antpittas were indeed the focus at this site, and we enjoyed rare success, all possible 5 species in a single morning! Next up was the turn of a Yellow-breasted Antpitta to entertain us, this one being easier still, visible from a road, and waiting us on arrival! From there, we walked down a steep forest trail, where first an Ochre-breasted Antpitta (photo next page) appeared, and the at the same spot a much sneaker Moustached Antpitta crept in. Nearby, we were to observe a Toucan Barbet poking out of its nesting cavity.
Moving into some higher cloudforest, a mossy trunk was the perch for a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, our fifth species from that elite group of the morning. In the late morning, from there, we decided to go on a mission to see the elusive Ocellated Tapaculo, at a feeding area some 30 minutes’ walk each way, into the forest. We set off and were distracted on the way by some Dusky Chlorospingus, and a male Crested Quetzal no less! Then, with some patience, we watched on as an Ocellated Tapaculo (photo page 12) peaked in and out of the vegetation, every now and then hopping out to reveal its polka-dotted, plumage and burnt red face! As if that was not enough, a pair of Powerful Woodpeckers were also found nearby! Our final time at this wonderful site involved taking lunch beside the feeders, where Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, Golden Tanager, Mountain Wren, and Velvet-Purple Coronet were among the attendees, while a pair of Red-billed Parrots quietly sat in a tree alongside.

Finally, the end of the main tour beckoned, with a drive back east to the capital, Quito, for the night. However, on the way, we stopped in at some dry country near the town of Calacali, which sits on the equator. This is not an especially diverse area, but always produces some new species, as it is a habitat we spend very little time in. Our first Golden Grosbeaks came there, as did Variable Hawk, Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch, Band-tailed Seedeater, and a pair of smashing Golden-rumped Euphonias. A number of American Kestrels were also noted there, as was a male Black-tailed Trainbearer.
Day 7 (of birding): 15th August – **Antisana to Guango Lodge.**

The start of the high Andes extension was exciting, (as always), as we moved into an area that offered plentiful new birds, in an open country, easier birding situation, and also set within beautiful mountain scenery. Soon after we arrived at Antisana, the new birds started to stream in, with some **Plain-colored Seedeaters** on the roadside, and our first **Grass Wrens** from a condor viewpoint, which did not yield the *condor*! The **Grass Wren** has only very recently been split from the North American *Sedge Wren* (in 2021). Soon after, raptors began to appear, with the first of many **Carunculated Caracas**, a well spotted **Cinereous Harrier** from Stuart, then more **Variable Hawks**, and then the biggest of them all, a party of four to five **Andean Condors** drifting in circles overhead. Having put to rest the biggest target of the day, we birded some scrub where **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** was seen well. Just up the road in another scrubby area, we managed to see first **Streak-backed Canastero** on one fence post, and **Many-striped Canastero** on the next post along, and an **Andean Tit-Spinetail**. The same area yielded our first **Black-winged Ground-Doves**, yet another new species for the tour, additions which were fast moving into double digits for the day. Moving higher up the road still we stopped by an abandoned house, where the grassy meadow along side was alive with songbirds, including **Plumbeous Sierra-Finch**, **Chestnut-winged and Stout-billed Cinclodes**, and **Plain-capped (Paramo) Ground-Tyrant**. Our first **Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle** also appeared in the skies above. However, prize find was a **Paramo Pipit** *(photo below)* that made regular display flights around us...

*This Paramo Pipit was observed doing display flights around us and in full song at Antisana in the high Andes* (Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).
Andean Lapwing was seen in the paramo grasslands of the high Andes at Antisana (Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).

Moving up onto an open plateau of paramo grassland, we saw the snow-topped peak of Antisana Volcano peeking through the clouds, and picked up a number of Andean Lapwings, (photo above), Carunculated Caracaras, and Andean Gulls resting there. Sadly, we could not find any Andean Ibis, which come and go in this season there. Our final major stop inside the park of Antisana was beside Mica Lagoon, where we walked to the edge of the lake to spot birds like Silvery Grebes, Andean Ruddy Duck, Andean Teal and Slate-colored (Andean) Coot, all high Andean waterbirds. On the way back we got a long look at several female Ecuadorian Hillstars. Our time at Antisana came to a close with lunch at a local café just outside the park, Tambo Condor, where we watched over an extremely territorial Giant Hummingbird (photo next page), which would not let any of the industrious Sparkling Violetears get anywhere near his prized feeder! A handful of Shining Sunbeams and Black Flowerpiercers were also seen in the same area.

Our next stop was our lodging for the night, Guango Lodge, significantly downslope from where we’d been in the morning (at 2600m/ft). Here we hoped to locate a Torrent Duck on the nearby river but came up empty-handed on that front. However, we continued to add new birds, now we were over on the eastern side of the Andes, with its different bird set, to the rest of the main tour. Hummingbird feeders held Tourmaline Sunangel, White-bellied Woodstar, the incredible Long-tailed Syph, and Chestnut-breasted Coronet, all of which were new trip birds, but also Speckled Hummingbird, Collared Inca and the amazing Sword-billed Hummingbird, which were much appreciated repeats. In the neighbouring forest we found some tame Turquoise Jays, in addition to Mountain Caciques, Strong-billed Woodcreeper, and Spectacled Redstarts. By the end of the day we had managed to find thirty new species for the trip. The evening ended with heavy rain falling that continued through the night.

All too soon the final birding day of the tour came around. To illustrate how diverse Ecuador is, even on this final day, new species went into double digits. Although the day opened with rain still falling with some weight to it, Dean and Sam opted to check out the new blind on site all the same. This proved fruitful, as we watched a procession of birds come to feed on moths attracted to the light through the night, and others came to feed on grain. Three species of brushfinch, all new for the trip came in at one time or another through our hour long vigil: Gray-browed Brushfinch and Chestnut-capped Brushfinch appeared first and were followed by a long showing from a pair of Pale-naped Brushfinches afterwards. Other birds seen from our shelter were Strong-billed and Tyrannine Woodcreepers, Rufous Wren, Russet-crowned Warbler, Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Turquoise Jay, and Mountain Cacique. A final walk around Guango was made after breakfast, by which time the rain had abated. This produced Blue-backed Conebill, Pearled Treerunner, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager, and Black-eared Hemispingus. We then made our way towards Papallacta Pass, stopping near the town of Papallacta, where we added Tufted Tit-Tyrant and Viridian Metaltail in doing so.
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager took a while to find around Papallacta in the high Andes, but the views were spectacular in the end! (Sam Woods/Tropical Birding Tours).

Once we reached the higher pass, we were greeted with rain and cloud, often an impediment to birding at such high altitudes. However, the weather is nothing of not changeable in the high Andes, and once the rain had eased and the cloud parted, we jumped out of the car, and quickly added a spectacular bearded male Blue-mantled Thornbill (photo page 18) and a White-chinned Thistletail. With the weather even higher looking distinctly threatening, we went a little lower down, and visited a large stand of mature *polylepis* trees, where our main hope was to find a species limited to this type of high altitude woodland. Soon after reach the edge of the wood, we heard the jumbled notes of our target species, Giant Conebill, but it remained out of view. Then, it started to rain again, but being so close to our target we held steadfast, and after picking up a White-throated Tyrannulet and several Black-backed Bush-Tanagers, some flock species the conebill often travels with, we finally found a pair of conebills, which fed in the rain in front of us for some time. Our final time was spent around Papallacta, where roadside walks brought us a pair of Bar-bellied Woodpeckers, a solitary White-browed Spinetail, the first of some very confiding Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers (photo above), and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers, and a gorgeous Golden-crowned Tanager (photo page 20) was one of the last birds of the tour. By the evening we had returned to a Quito airport hotel, where we did our final checklist and looked back on some stellar sightings over the course of this 8-day bird extravaganza!
TOP: Bar-bellied Woodpecker (Sam Woods); BOTTOM: Golden-crowned Tanager (Stuart Campbell) in the high Andes.
## CHECKLISTS:

### BIRDS

The taxonomy of the bird list follows **Clements, James F., White, Anthony W., and Fitzpatrick, John W.** *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World* Cornell, 2007. *This list is up to date with the major changes published by Cornell up until August 2019.* (There were no updates in 2020).

**H** - INCIDATES A SPECIES THAT WAS HEARD ONLY.

**GO** - INDICATES A SPECIES RECORDED BY THE GUIDE ONLY.

**CHOC** – INDICATES A SPECIES THAT IS ENDEMIC TO THE CHOCO BIOREGION.

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<th><strong>CRACIDS</strong></th>
<th><strong>CRACIDAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andean Guan</td>
<td>Penelope montagnii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Wattled Guan</td>
<td>Aburria aburri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Sickle-winged Guan</td>
<td>Chamaepetes goudotii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NEW WORLD QUAIL</strong></th>
<th><strong>ODONTOPHORIDAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark-backed Wood-Quail (E)</td>
<td>Odontophorus melanotus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GREBES</strong></th>
<th><strong>PODICIPEDIDAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silvery Grebe</td>
<td>Podiceps occipitalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PIGEONS AND DOVES</strong></th>
<th><strong>COLUMBIDAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock Pigeon</td>
<td>Columba livia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale-vented Pigeon</td>
<td>Patagioenas cayennensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band-tailed Pigeon</td>
<td>Patagioenas fasciata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbeous Pigeon</td>
<td>Patagioenas plumbea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruddy Pigeon</td>
<td>Patagioenas subvinacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky Pigeon (E)</td>
<td>Patagioenas goodsoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GO Common Ground-Dove</td>
<td>Columbina passerina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Black-winged Ground-Dove</td>
<td>Metriopelia melanoptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-tipped Dove</td>
<td>Leptotila verreauxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallid Dove (E)</td>
<td>Leptotilia pallida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H White-throated Quail-Dove</td>
<td>Zentrygon frenata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eared Dove</td>
<td>Zenaida auriculata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CUCKOOS</strong></th>
<th><strong>CUCULIDAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smooth-billed Ani</td>
<td>Crotophaga ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Striped Cuckoo</td>
<td>Tapera naevia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel Cuckoo</td>
<td>Piaya cayana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tropical Birding Trip Report

Ecuador: The Andes Introtour August 2021 (including High Andes Extension)

NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES
Rufous-bellied Nighthawk
Lyre-tailed Nightjar

CAPRIMULGIDAE
Lurocalis rufiventris
Uropsalis lyra

SWIFTS
Chestnut-collared Swift
White-collared Swift
Gray-rumped Swift
White-tipped Swift

APODIDAE
Streptoprocne rutila
Streptoprocne zonaris
Chaetura cinereiventris
Aeronautes montivagus

HUMMINGBIRDS
White-necked Jacobin
White-whiskered Hermit (E)
Tawny-bellied Hermit
Stripe-throated Hermit
White-throated (Choco) Daggerbill (E)
Brown Violetear
Lesser (Green) Violetear
Sparkling Violetear
Purple-crowned Fairy
Gorgeted Sunangel (E)

TROCHILIDAE
Florisuga mellivora
Phaethornis yaruqui
Phaethornis syrmatophorus
Phaethornis striularis
Schistes albogularis
Colibri delphinae
Colibri cyanotus
Colibri coruscans
Heliothryx baroti
Heliangelus strophianus

EXT
Tourmaline Sunangel
Green Thorntail
Speckled Hummingbird
Long-tailed Sylph
Violet-tailed Sylph (E)
Ecuadorian Hillstar
Black-tailed Trainbearer
Purple-backed Thorntail
Blue-mantled Thornbill
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill
Tyrian Metaltail
Viridian Metaltail
Sapphire-vented Puffleg
Shining Sunbeam
Brown Inca
Collared Inca
Buff-winged Starfrontlet
Sword-billed Hummingbird
Buff-tailed Coronet

EXT
Chestnut-breasted Coronet
Velvet-purple Coronet (E)
Booted Racket-tail
Purple-bibbed Whitetip (E)
Fawn-breasted Brilliant
Green-crowned Brilliant
Empress Brilliant (E)
Giant Hummingbird
White-bellied Woodstar

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Tourmaline Sunangel
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Speckled Hummingbird
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Giant Hummingbird
White-bellied Woodstar

www.tropicalbirding.com  +1-409-515-9110  info@tropicalbirding.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Purple-throated Woodstar</strong></th>
<th><em>Philodice mitchellii</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crowned (Green-crowned) Woodnymph</strong></td>
<td><em>Thalurania colombica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andean Emerald</strong></td>
<td><em>Uranomitra franciae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purple-chested Hummingbird (E)</strong></td>
<td><em>Amazilia rosenbergi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rufous-tailed Hummingbird</strong></td>
<td><em>Amazilia tzacatl</em></td>
</tr>
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**RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Slate-colored (Andean) Coot</strong></th>
<th><em>Fulica ardesiaca</em></th>
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</thead>
</table>

**PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Andean Lapwing</strong></th>
<th><em>Vanellus resplendens</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Andean Gull</strong></th>
<th><em>Chroicocephalus serranus</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**CORMORANTS AND SHAGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Neotropic Cormorant</strong></th>
<th><em>Phalacrocorax brasilius</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Great Egret</strong></th>
<th><em>Ardea alba</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle Egret</strong></td>
<td><em>Bubulcus ibis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW WORLD VULTURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Black Vulture</strong></th>
<th><em>Coragyps atratus</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey Vulture</strong></td>
<td><em>Cathartes aura jota</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andean Condor</strong></td>
<td><em>Vultur gryphus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hook-billed Kite</strong></th>
<th><em>Chondrohierax uncinatus</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Hawk-Eagle</strong></td>
<td><em>Spizaetus tyrannus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cinereous Harrier</strong></td>
<td><em>Circus cinereus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sharp-shinned (Plain-breasted) Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Accipiter striatus ventralis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barred Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Morphnarchus princeps</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roadside Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Rupornis magnirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Geranoaetus poliosoma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle</strong></td>
<td><em>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-tailed Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Buteo brachyurus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swainson’s Hawk</strong></td>
<td><em>Buteo swainsoni</em></td>
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**OWLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rufescent Screech-Owl</strong></th>
<th><em>Megascops ingens</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl (E)</strong></td>
<td><em>Glaucidium nubicola</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andean Pygmy-Owl</strong></td>
<td><em>Glaucidium jardinii</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TROGONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Golden-headed Quetzal</strong></th>
<th><em>Pharomachrus auriceps</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crested Quetzal</strong></td>
<td><em>Pharomachrus antisianus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue-tailed (Chocó) Trogon (E)</strong></td>
<td><em>Trogon comptus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Western) White-tailed Trogon</strong></td>
<td><em>Trogon chionurus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collared Trogon
Masked Trogon

**MOTMOTS**
Rufous Motmot
Broad-billed Motmot

**MOMOTIDAE**
Baryphthengus martii
Electron platyrhynchum

**PUFFBIRDS**
Barred Puffbird
White-whiskered Puffbird

**BUCCONIDAE**
Nystalus radiatus
Malacoptila panamensis

**JACAMARS**
Rufous-tailed Jacamar

**GALBULIDAE**
Galbula ruficauda

**NEW WORLD BARBETS**
Orange-fronted Barbet (E)
Red-headed Barbet

**CAPITONIDAE**
Capito squamatus
Eubucco bourcierii

**TOUCAN-BARBETS**
Toucan Barbet (E)

**SEMNORNITHIDAE**
Semnornis ramphastinus

**TOUCANS**
Crimson-rumped Toucanet
Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan (E)
Collared (Pale-mandibled) Aracari
Yellow-throated (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan
Choco Toucan (E)

**RAMPHASTIDAE**
Aulacorhynchus haematopygus
Andigena laminirostris
Pteroglossus torquatus
erythropygus
Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii
Ramphastos brevis

**WOODPECKERS**
Black-cheeked Woodpecker
Red-rumped Woodpecker
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker
Bar-bellied Woodpecker
Golden-olive Woodpecker
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker
Cinnamon Woodpecker
Lineated Woodpecker
Powerful Woodpecker
Guayaquil Woodpecker

**PICIDAE**
Melanerpes pucherani
Dryobates kirki
Dryobates callonotus
Dryobates nigriceps
Colaptes rubiginosus
Colaptes rivolii
Celeus loricatus
Dryocopus lineatus
Campephilus pollens
Campephilus gayaquilensis

**FALCONS AND CARACARAS**
Carunculated Caracara
Laughing Falcon
American Kestrel

**FALCONIDAE**
Phalcoboenus carunculatus
Herpetotheres cachinnans
Falco sparverius

**NEW WORLD AND AFRICAN PARROTS**
Rose-faced Parrot (E)
Red-billed Parrot

**PSITTICIDAE**
Pyrilia pulchra
Pionus sordidus
Blue-headed Parrot
Bronze-winged Parrot
Red-lored Parrot (Amazon)
Scaly-naped Parrot (Amazon)
Pacific Parrotlet

**TYPICAL ANTBIRDS**

**H** Great Antshrike
Black-crowned (Western Slaty-) Antshrike
Russet Antshrike (Tawny)
Checker-throated (Antwren) Stipplethroat
Pacific Antwren
Slaty Antwren
Dot-winged Antwren

**H** Streak-headed (Long-tailed) Antbird
Dusky Antbird

**H** Chestnut-backed Antbird
**H** Esmeraldas Antbird (E)
Zeledon's (Immaculate) Antbird
Bicolored Antbird

**THAMNOPHILIDAE**

**H** Taraba major
Thamnophilus atrinucha
Thamnistes anabatinus
Epinecrophylla fulviventris
Myrmotherula pacifica
Myrmotherula schisticolor
Microhlophus quixensis

**TYPICAL ANTPITAS**

Undulated Antpitta
Giant Antpitta (E)
Moustached Antpitta (E)

**H** Plain-backed Antpitta
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta
Yellow-breasted Antpitta (E)

**H** Equatorial (Rufous) Antpitta
Tawny Antpitta
Ochre-breasted Antpitta

**GRALLARIIDAE**

Gralaria squamigera
Gralaria gigantea
Gralaria allenii
Gralaria haplonota
Gralaria ruficapilla
Gralaria flavotincta
Gralaria saturata
Gralaria quitensis
Gralaricula flavirostris

**TAPACULOS**

Ocellated Tapaculo
**H** Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo
**H** Nariño Tapaculo (E)
**H** Spillmann's Tapaculo

**RHINOCRYPTIDAE**

Acropternis orthonyx
Scytalopus latrans
Scytalopus vicinior
Scytalopus spillmanni

**ANTTHRUSHES**

**H** Rufous-breasted Anthrash

**FORMICARIIDAE**

Formicarius rufipectus

**OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS**

EXT Tyrannine Woodcreeper
Plain-brown Woodcreeper
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper

EXT Strong-billed Woodcreeper
Black-striped Woodcreeper
Spotted Woodcreeper
Streak-headed Woodcreeper
Montane Wood creeper
Plain Xenops
**Buffy (Pacific) Tufted cheek (E)**
Streaked Tufted cheek

**GO**
Rusty-winged Barb tail
Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero

**EXT**
Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes

**EXT**
Stout-billed Cinclodes
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner
Lineated Foliage-gleaner
Streak-capped Treehunter
Striped (Western) Woodhaunter
Spotted Barb tail
Pearled Treerunner

**EXT**
Andean Tit-Spinetail

**EXT**
White-browed Spinetail

**EXT**
Many-striped Canastero

**EXT**
White-chinned Thistletail

**EXT**
Streak-backed Canastero
Red-faced Spinetail
Azara's Spinetail
Rufous Spinetail

**H**
Slaty Spinetail

**MANAKINS**
White-bearded Manakin
Golden-winged Manakin

**PIPRIDAE**
Manacus manacus
Masius chrysopterus

**COTINGAS**
Green-and-black Fruiteater
**Orange-breasted Fruiteater (E)**
Scaled Fruiteater
Red-crested Cotinga
Andean Cock-of-the-rock
Purple-throated Fruitcrow

**COTINGIDAE**
Pipreola riefferii
Pipreola jucunda
Ampelioioides tschudii
Ampelion rubrocristatus
Rupicola peruviana
Querula purpurata

**TITYRAS AND ALLIES**
Masked Tityra

**H**
Northern (Thrush-like) Schiffornis
Barred Becard
Cinnamon Becard
Black-and-white Becard
One-colored Becard

**TITYRIDEA**
Tityra semifasciata
Schiffornis veraepacis rosenbergii
Pachyramphus versicolor
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus
Pachyramphus albogriseus
Pachyramphus homochrous

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet
White-tailed Tyrannulet
White-banded Tyrannulet
White-throated Tyrannulet

**TYRANNIDAE**
Camptostoma obsoletum
Mecocerculus poecilocercus
Mecocerculus stictopterus
Mecocerculus leucophrys
EXT Tufted Tit-Tyrant
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet
Greenish Elaenia
White-crested Elaenia
Streak-necked Flycatcher
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher
Slaty-capped Flycatcher
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet
Choco (Golden-faced) Tyrannulet (E)

GO Ornate Flycatcher
Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant
Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant
Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant
Common Tody-Flycatcher
Cinnamon Flycatcher
Flavescent Flycatcher
Smoke-colored Pewee
Black Phoebe
Vermilion Flycatcher
Smoky Bush-Tyrant
Smoky-bellied Chat-Tyrant
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Rusty-margined Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Golden-crowned Flycatcher
Snowy-throated Kingbird
Tropical Kingbird

VIREOS AND ALLIES
Black-billed Peppershrike
Brown-capped Shrike-Vireo
Lesser Greenlet
Brown-capped Vireo

GO Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo
Chivi Vireo

CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES
Turquoise Jay
Brown (Inca) Jay

SWallows
Blue-and-white Swallow
Brown-bellied Swallow
White-thighed Swallow
Southern Rough-winged Swallow
Gray-breasted Martin

VIREONIDAE
Cyclarhis nigrirostris
Vireolanius leucotis
Pachysylvia decurtata
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo chivi

CORVIDAE
Cyanolyca turcosa
Cyanocorax yncas yncas

HIRUNDINIDAE
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
Orochelidon murina
Atticora tibialis
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Progne chalybea
WRENS

House Wren
Mountain Wren

EXT Grass (Sedge) Wren

H Whiskered Wren
Bay Wren
Rufous Wren
Sharpe's (Sepia-brown) Wren
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren

TROGLODYTIDAE

Troglodytes aedon
Troglodytes solstitialis

Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis
Pheugopedius mystacalis
Cantorchilus nigricapillus
Cinnycerthia unirufa
Cinnycerthia olivascens
Henicorhina leucophrys

THRUSHES AND ALLIES

Andean Solitaire

H Speckled (Spotted) Nightingale-Thrush
Ecuadorian Thrush
Great Thrush
Glossy-black Thrush

TURDIDAE

Myadestes ralloides
Catharus maculatus
Turdus maculirostris
Turdus fuscater
Turdus serranus

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow

PASSE RIDAE

Passer domesticus

FINCHES, EUPHONIAS AND ALLIES

Thick-billed Euphonia
Golden-rumped Euphonia
Orange-bellied Euphonia

H Yellow-collared Chlorophonia (E)
Hooded Siskin

FRINGILLIDAE

Euphonia laniirostris
Chlorophonia cyanocephala
Euphonia xanthogaster
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Spinus magellanicus

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)
Dusky Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)

H Black-striped Sparrow

EXT Gray-browed ( Stripe-headed ) Brushfinch
Orange-billed Sparrow
EXT Chestnut-capped Brushfinch
Rufous-collared Sparrow
EXT Silty Brushfinch
EXT Pale-naped Brushfinch
Yellow-breasted ( Rufous-naped ) Brushfinch
White-winged Brushfinch

PASSE RELLIDAE

Chlorospingus flavicularis
Chlorospingus semifuscus
Arremonops conirostris
Arremon assimilis
Arremon aurantirostris
Arremon brunneinucha
Zonotrichia capensis
Atlapetes schistaceus
Atlapetes pallidinucha
Atlapetes latinuchus
Atlapetes leucopterus leucopterus

TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

Scrub Blackbird
Shiny Cowbird
Scarlet-rumped Cacique

EXT ( Northern ) Mountain Cacique

ICTERIDAE

Dives warczewiczi
Molothrus bonariensis
Cacicus uropygialis pacificus
Cacicus chrysonotus leucorodamus
NEW WORLD WARBLERS

---

PARULIDAE

H

Olive-crowned Yellowthroat
Tropical Parula
Three-striped Warbler
Black-crested Warbler
Buff-rumped Warbler

Golden-bellied (Chocó) Warbler
Russet-crowned Warbler
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)

 MITROSPINGID TANAGERS

---

MITROSPINGIDAE

Dusky-faced Tanager

 MITROSPINGID TANAGERS

---

CARDINALS AND ALLIES

---

CARDINALIDAE

Ochre-breasted Tanager (E)
Golden Grosbeak

 TANAGERS AND ALLIES

---

THRAUPIDAE

Superciliaried Hemispingus
Black-eared Hemispingus
Black-eared (Western) Hemispingus (E)
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager
White-shouldered Tanager

Tawny-crested Tanager
White-lined Tanager
Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager
Moss-backed Tanager (E)
Hooded Mountain Tanager
Grass-green Tanager

EXT

Lacrimose Mountain Tanager
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager
Black-chinned Mountain Tanager (E)

H

Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager

EXT

Golden-crowned Tanager
Fawn-breasted Tanager

GO

Golden-naped Tanager
Gray-and-gold Tanager
Black-capped Tanager
Blue-necked Tanager
Rufous-throated Tanager (E)
Blue-and-black Tanager
Beryl-spangled Tanager
Bay-headed Tanager
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flame-faced Tanager (Yellow-faced)</td>
<td>Tangara parzudakii lunigera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara arthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-throated Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara icterocephala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow Tanager</td>
<td>Tersina viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-faced (Yellow-tufted) Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis lineata aequatorialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet-thighed Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis venusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis cayana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Chlorophanes spiza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet-browed Tanager (E)</td>
<td>Heterospingus xanthopygius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guira Tanager</td>
<td>Hemithraupis guira</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXT Cinereous Conebill</td>
<td>Conirostrum cinereum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Blue-backed Conebill</td>
<td>Conirostrum sitticolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Capped Conebill</td>
<td>Conirostrum albifrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Giant Conebill</td>
<td>Oreomanes fraseri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossy Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa lafresnayii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa humeralis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigo Flowerpiercer (E)</td>
<td>Diglossa indigotica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masked Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa cyanea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Black-backed Bush Tanager</td>
<td>Urothraupis stolzmanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Plumbeous Sierra Finch</td>
<td>Phrygilus unicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Ash-breasted Sierra Finch</td>
<td>Phrygilus plebejus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td>Volatinia jacarina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT Thick-billed (Lesser) Seed-Finch</td>
<td>Sporophila funerea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Seedeater</td>
<td>Sporophila corvina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Seedeater</td>
<td>Sporophila luctuosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied Seedeater</td>
<td>Sporophila nigricollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Band-tailed Seedeater</td>
<td>Catamenia analis</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXT Plain-colored Seedeater</td>
<td>Catamenia inornata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananaquit</td>
<td>Coereba flaveola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buff-throated Saltator</td>
<td>Saltator maximus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-winged Saltator</td>
<td>Saltator atripennis</td>
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