

# TROPICAL BIRDING

A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

## Costa Rica: The Introtour

**July 15 - 25, 2017**

**Tour Leader: Scott Olmstead**

### INTRODUCTION

This year's July departure of the Costa Rica Introtour had great luck with many of the most spectacular, emblematic birds of Central America like **Resplendent Quetzal** (photo right), Three-wattled Bellbird, Great Green and Scarlet Macaws, and Keel-billed Toucan, as well as some excellent rarities like Black Hawk-Eagle, Ochraceous Pewee and Azure-hooded Jay. We enjoyed great weather for birding, with almost no morning rain throughout the trip, and just a few delightful afternoon and evening showers. Comfortable accommodations, iconic landscapes, abundant, delicious meals, and our charismatic driver Luís enhanced our time in the field.

Our group, made up of a mix of first-timers to the tropics and more seasoned tropical birders, got along wonderfully, with some spying their first-ever toucans, motmots, puffbirds, etc. on this trip, and others ticking off regional endemics and hard-to-get species. We were fortunate to have several high-quality mammal sightings, including three monkey species, Derby's Woolly Opossum, Northern Tamandua, and Tayra. Then there were many



superb reptiles and amphibians, among them Emerald Basilisk, Helmeted Iguana, Green-and-black and Strawberry Poison Frogs, and Red-eyed Leaf Frog. And on a daily basis we saw many other fantastic and odd tropical treasures like glorious Blue Morpho butterflies, enormous tree ferns, and giant stick insects!

### TOP FIVE BIRDS OF THE TOUR

(as voted by the group)

1. **Resplendent Quetzal – Savegre AND Monteverde**
2. **Three-wattled Bellbird – Monteverde**
3. **Keel-billed Toucan – La Selva AND Monteverde**
4. **Red-headed Barbet – Savegre**
5. **Spotted Wood-Quail – Savegre**



We shared an incredible observation of the normally shy and reclusive **Spotted Wood-Quail** at Savegre.

All photos in the report were taken on the tour.

**ITINERARY**

July 15	Arrival / Optional birding around Hotel Robledal
July 16	Braulio Carrillo National Park, Reserva El Tapir, La Selva Biological Station
July 17	La Selva Biological Station
July 18	La Selva Biological Station, travel to San Gerardo de Dota
July 19	Savegre
July 20	Cerro de la Muerte, San Isidro, travel to Tárcoles
July 21	Carara National Park, Tárcoles River
July 22	Carara National Park, Punta Morales, travel to Monteverde
July 23	Monteverde Cloudforest Reserve
July 24	Refugio Curi-Cancha, return to San José
July 25	Departure



Capturing the complex, breathtaking beauty of the cloudforest is exceedingly difficult, but that didn't stop us from trying! This shot is from the Monteverde Cloudforest Reserve .

## BIRDING SUMMARY

### Day 1

A few members of the group arrived early enough to arrange a short birding excursion near the hotel in the afternoon. The group formally met for dinner and took an initial stroll around the grounds of the Hotel Robledal looking for owls or other critters. No owls were to be found, but we did see our first two amphibian species.

### Day 2

Our first real birding together as a group was on the grounds of the Robledal. This is a nice start to the day and the tour because the diversity here is very manageable! The day broke cloudy, and we weathered a brief rainshower, but the resident Rufous-naped Wrens, Melodious Blackbirds, and Great Kiskadees appeared as always. Cinnamon Hummingbird was an important pick-up here, a species that we would not see again on the trip. A pair of Yellow-naped Parrots, perched in a tall snag at the edge of the property was a beautiful sight; this species is uncommon, especially in the Central Valley. Perhaps the highlight of our birding at the Robledal was a vocal Lineated Woodpecker that appeared outside the dining area and caused us to jump up from breakfast, a welcome interruption! Before long it was time to depart and drive across the city toward Braulio Carrillo National Park.



The handsome **Tawny-crested Tanager** was one of the most common species at Braulio Carrillo.

Birding at Braulio Carrillo on the first morning is always a trial-by-fire type of experience; the birding is challenging due to the steep terrain, tall and dense forest, noisy cicadas, and fast-moving mixed flocks. But the possibilities of species that can show up here are endless. The bird of the morning was the understated but handsome Tawny-crested Tanager, which we saw in numbers noisily moving through the understory. Many of the other species were harder to see and everyone's bird list was probably a little different, but Speckled, Emerald, and Black-and-yellow Tanagers all made an appearance, along with Spotted Woodcreeper, Tawny-capped Euphonia, and Checker-throated Antwren. A distant White Hawk cause a stir when it soared across a gap in the forest, but alas it didn't stay in view long enough for everyone to see it. After we emerged from our walk at Braulio Carrillo we spent some time at a

hummingbird and butterfly garden down the slope. Here we enjoyed close-up views of Violet-headed Hummingbird, Crowned Woodnymph, and the tiny Snowcap, although only the female of the latter species was seen.



**Violet-headed Hummingbird** was seen at several sites, including El Tapir butterfly garden.

After that it was time for a well-earned lunch waiting for us at a roadside restaurant at the bottom of the hill! Even a highway rest stop can turn into a birding stop in Costa Rica and as we prepared to load the bus after lunch, John spotted a King Vulture, soaring at the top of a kettle of Black Vultures. From lunch we continued on to La Selva, getting our first taste of birding in the tropical lowlands. Along the entrance road we saw the beautiful **Rufous Motmot (photo below)**, the slender and long-billed Rufous-tailed Jacamar, and an impressive pair of Northern Barred-Woodcreepers. After checking into our cabins we walked to dinner, spotting a Common Pauraque on the path and enjoying the sounds of forest animals at dusk, like the ferocious-sounding Mantled Howler Monkey, the arresting and flute-like tones of Great Tinamou, the haunting call of Broad-billed Motmot, the mysterious, rollicking trill of Green Ibis, and the persistent cry of the Laughing Falcon. Fortunately the Laughing Falcon was sitting up in a treetop by the river, and we could just barely train our binoculars on it in the fading light.

### Day 3

We spent our whole day at the biological station, starting with a productive walk from the cabins to the dining hall. Right away we began to see tons of new birds, with an undisputed highlight being our first Collared Araçaris and Yellow-throated (Chesnut-mandibled) Toucans. For some in our group these were their first-ever toucans, a milestone that would be



commemorated at breakfast with a celebratory bowl of Fruit Loops! A group of Mealy Parrots sat in another treetop near the toucans, and a Semiplumbeous Hawk, specialty raptor of La Selva, was also perched nearby. Around the next bend we found a flock of Crested Guans foraging over the trail. All of this was before we even had breakfast. One of the greatest challenges at La Selva can be making it to breakfast on time, considering the fast and furious bird activity in the early morning!

After breakfast we crossed the suspension bridge over the Puerto Viejo River for the first time and took a walk into the old growth forest with Joel, a local guide. With Joel's help we were able to spot yet more new birds, including a small flock of Purple-throated Fruitcrows, quite scarce in Costa Rica, and the unbelievably tiny Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant. We heard the low, deep booming of a Great Curassow and we attempted to locate the source, but unfortunately it was too far from the trail to see. Moments after finding an obliging Double-toothed Kite perched right above the trail, an exhilarating moment in our walk came when we heard the clear and distinctive whistle of a Black Hawk-Eagle, high overhead. We stopped to look up and fortunately for us it soared into view

through a gap in the canopy! We also found our first monkeys of the trip this morning, in the form of some Mantled Howlers.

After lunch we took a siesta and then birded more of the secondary forest between the cabins and the main station. A huge flock of over 100 oropendolas, both Montezuma and Chestnut-headed, slowly passed right by our cabins, providing impressive sights and sounds. On the walk to dinner we added the brilliant Pale-billed Woodpecker, which we watched scaling huge sections of bark off a tree trunk, and a cooperative Stripe-breasted Wren, which stayed still just long enough for everyone to get a view. Another birding high point of the afternoon was when a stunning male White-collared Manakin suddenly and unexpectedly flew in and

perched motionless right beside us for a satisfying eyeful. As we approached dinner, a dark, slinky, weasel-shaped mammal ran out onto the path in front of us: a tayra! At first it was unaware of our presence and everyone was able to get a quick view of this unique tropical mustelid before it startled and rushed off into the underbrush.



This **Double-toothed Kite** gave everyone great views as it perched below the canopy at La Selva.

After dinner we took a night walk in the forest, and although it was not very birdy our success with mammals continued. First we encountered a Northern Tamandua on the suspension bridge across the river, and later in the lab clearing we spotlighted two Central American Woolly Opossums foraging in a tree, hanging upside down as they collected fruit. We managed a couple more frog too, but the only birds we detected were the melodious Great Tinamou singing in the dark and an unidentified distant wail, probably belonging to a juvenile owl.

#### Day 4

We started again with a walk from the cabins to breakfast, and were able to add some new species. A bunch of Gray-headed Chachalacas along with the iconic Keel-billed Toucan were foraging in the trees right over the cabins, a great start to the day. As we birded our way to the dining hall, we continued to add new species like Dusky Antbird, Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher, and Rufous Mourner. And by breakfast everyone had *finally* gotten a view of the common but secretive Orange-billed Sparrow, which seemed to accompany us on every walk

but was rarely visible. Next we tried our luck in the old-growth forest again, choosing a different trail. It was sweaty business, and the birding was slow. We managed to add a pair of Black-crowned Antshrikes and the handsome Bay Wren, but soon retreated to the open areas of the clearing for easier birding. The forest edges delivered good results. We found White-necked Puffbird sitting up in the trees at the edge of the clearing, and a Snowy Cotinga perched high in a treetop as we crossed the bridge. A pair of Band-backed Wrens showed well as we returned for an early lunch and it started to rain. And finally, at the eleventh hour, a pair of Great Green Macaws appeared. After having heard but not seen these emblematic parrots multiple times, the tour leader was beginning to fear we might miss them! But as we finished the morning, they did a majestic, low flyover of the dining hall, giving their incredibly raucous calls as if to bid us farewell.

After lunch there was just enough time to get cleaned up and then we set off for Savegre. An early stop produced a pair of Fasciated Tiger-Herons, and the only other birding came in the highlands. In need of a stretch break and itching for some new birds, we turned off the Panamerican Highway onto the Providencia Road for our first taste of cloud forest birding. Here we found our first Long-tailed Silky-Flycatchers and Ruddy Treerunners, but the real star was the rare Ochraceous Pewee, which amazingly perched right above our heads beside the road. We arrived at Savegre at dusk, checked in, and dug into the buffet!



**Ochraceous Pewee** is always hard to find and we were very happy to see this one up close!

### Day 5

There's a lot to see and do around Savegre. But the top priority is to get a view of the local celebrity, the Resplendent Quetzal. So we started our day with a visit to a patch of fruiting wild avocado trees up the road for the hotel. At first we found an immature male, certainly a handsome bird, and then a female for comparison. There were multiple birding groups hanging around this stakeout, hoping to catch a glimpse of the regal adult male quetzal, and this is a case where more eyes definitely benefit everyone. With patience a long-tailed adult male turned up just beside the road, and this bird was every bit as breathtaking as we had hoped. We studied it for a good long while, and then returned for the kind of triumphant breakfast you can only have after seeing your lifer Resplendent Quetzal. At breakfast Cynthia confessed that she had been unable to sleep the night before due to anticipation and excitement over the quetzal, so it was a good thing we had taken care of business early!

After breakfast we took a jeep ride up the hill behind the hotel for a hike in the primary forest reserve. The cloud forest at Savegre is tall, dominated by stately oaks, and dripping with epiphytes of all types. It's the kind of forest that stops you in your tracks because it is so arrestingly beautiful. We walked on a couple of the trails, and encountered a few mixed flocks that delivered highlands specialties like Buffy Tuftedcheek, Flame-throated and Black-cheeked Warblers, Collared Redstart, Sooty-capped Chlorospingus, Spangled-cheeked Tanager, and many more Ruddy Treerunners. When the flock birding was tough, delightful Tufted Flycatchers provided relief. Our hike concluded with another jeep ride down the rugged 4x4 track, this time in the rain, and we felt like we had earned our lunch.



The tiny and cute **Torrent Tyrannulet** was a crowd favorite during our afternoon walk at Savegre.

For the afternoon we took it easy, birding around the hotel grounds and walking down the road a short way from the hotel. Around the hotel were the ever-present Flame-colored

Tanagers, Long-tailed Silky-flycatchers, and Acorn Woodpeckers, as well as Talamanca (Magnificent) Hummingbirds, Lesser Violetears, and Stripe-tailed Hummingbirds. A Spot-crowned Woodcreeper came low in the garden for a great study. We checked the river unsuccessfully for dippers, but did turn up the extremely cute Torrent Tyrannulet. Nearby we enjoyed face-melting views of a stunning male Elegant Euphonia foraging at eye level beside the road! For the tour leader, the highlight of the afternoon was a mind-boggling procession of tiny Barred Parakeets flying up the valley, probably commuting to a roosting site. We watched group after group (many over 100 birds) fly high overhead, showcasing their characteristic flocking reflexes: twisting, turning, expanding, and contracting in an instant, much like shorebirds or starlings. It was truly a sight to behold, with probably over 2000 parakeets seen.

As dark approached, we drove up the valley from the hotel to a stakeout for Dusky Nightjar. It was one of those satisfying experiences when you go to the place the bird is supposed to be and it is there! We watched the nightjar flycatching from utility wires, hunting insects in the light of a street lamp. It was a nice end to a great day in the cloud forest.



This **Dusky Nightjar** showed up right on time at the appointed place.

#### Day 6

Before departing Savegre, we had time for a little more birding around the grounds. A party of three gaudy Emerald Toucanets made an appearance in the trees next to our cabins, a superb male Red-headed Barbet, scarce at this location, popped into the garden, and a pair of

Chestnut-capped Brushfinches danced through the understory of the forest adjacent to the hotel. The bird of the day was found just as we were loading the bus: a covey of Spotted Wood-Quail! Anyone can (and should) ooh and aaah over toucans and trogons, but a wood-quail is a birder's bird. There are about 15 species spread throughout the New World tropics, and these reclusive inhabitants of dark forest floor are heard 10 times for every time seen. You can easily walk right past them if they stay still. In fact we may have done just that before breakfast! But in the end we were treated to a close observation of these birds as they scratched in the leaf litter of the forest, quite a privilege.

Later in the morning we explored the tropical alpine habitat atop Cerro de la Muerte. Costa Rica is the northernmost extension of the páramo, an Andean biome characterized by low shrubs and grasses near the treeline. Here with a little work we found our target birds, Volcano Junco and Timberline, both endemic to the Talamanca-Chiriquí highlands of western Panama and southern Costa Rica. We also were blessed with a rare half-hour of sunshine and expansive vistas over the clouds from our location at over 11,000 ft altitude! Before we left we saw the Cerro in its typical state, cloaked in low, misty clouds moving across the continental divide. It was time for a quick visit to a local restaurant/rest stop, where we came face-to-face with dozens of Fiery-throated Hummingbirds and Talamanca (Magnificent) Hummingbirds. Large-footed Finches romped in the gardens below.



Endemic to just the highest regions of the mountains of Costa Rica and Panama. **Volcano Junco** is always one of the target species at Cerro de la Muerte.

Next we said goodbye to the highlands and traveled down the Panamerican Highway to the urban center of San Isidro. On the outskirts of the city we spent an hour-and-a-half at a stakeout for Turquoise Cotinga, hoping to see the electric blue beacon in the treetops. Alas, luck was not with us but we added some new birds, such as Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Cherrie's

Tanager, and Red-legged Honeycreeper. In the afternoon we traveled on down to the coast and to our destination of Tárcoles. A few roadside stops along the way turned up Laughing Falcon, Crested Caracara, Smooth-billed Ani, and Tropical Mockingbird. We arrived to our hotel in time for dinner.

### Day 7

We started with birding around the hotel grounds before breakfast, where the highlight was a Scaly-breasted Hummingbird working on constructing a nest. The main birding outing of the morning was a walk in the forest at Carara National Park. The forest here is tall and old and hosts a great variety of species, mostly consistent with the avifauna of the southern Pacific rainforests. Almost as soon as we headed into the forest we came across an army antswarm right beside, and spilling across, the trail. Attending the antswarm were Chestnut-backed Antbirds, Gray-headed Tanagers, a Black-faced Antthrush, and a few Bicolored Antbirds, the latter species an obligate ant-follower that is very hard to find away from an antswarm. However, it was the antthrush, strutting around the ants like a little rail, that was probably the crowd favorite.

Throughout the morning the birding remained a bit slow but steady: A close study of Long-billed Gnatwren was a reward after hearing the species several times. We found a confiding Riverside Wren, babbling to himself in a thicket, and were able to appreciate the fine barring on the underparts. We spotted a pair of **White-whiskered Puffbirds** perched inconspicuously near the trail, one holding a tremendous spider in its bill. **(Photo above.)** We watched both Stripe-throated and Long-billed Hermits singing from their perches in the understory.



Other than the antswarm early on, a couple of our best sightings came later in the morning. First we got onto a group of Central American Spider Monkeys moving through the treetops. At first they were only visible as reddish-brown shapes moving between distant treetops, but we patiently kept watching them. Eventually they made their way closer to us and we got to

see these very active and wary primates well. According to IUCN this monkey is the most endangered of Costa Rica's four species and it needs large intact sections of forest in order to survive. A short while afterward we stopped to try to see an Eye-ringed Flatbill that flew into view, but soon forgot about that drab flycatcher as two Great Tinamous were spotted right beside the trail. One quickly fled the scene but the other stayed close and we watched it for what seemed like 10 minutes as it slowly worked along the forest floor, picking at things here and there, keeping an eye on us, and giving a barely-audible, soft whistle. It was a great way to cap off our morning!



Was the blur in this shot of the **Great Tinamou** produced by the low light conditions of the forest understory at Carara, the excitement of the encounter, or perhaps a combination both?

After lunch we headed for the Tárcoles River, for our high-anticipated boat trip. The river certainly did not disappoint. We were spoiled with a bonanza of shorebirds and wading birds at the river mouth, including Roseate Spoonbills, Wood Storks, and Wilson's Plovers. In the mangroves we found roosting Boat-billed Herons and White Ibis, Green and Ringed Kingfishers, and we enjoyed several encounters with the handsome "Mangrove" Yellow Warbler. Some in the group even had a brief view of the endemic Mangrove Hummingbird. Mangrove Vireo and Rufous-browed Peppershrike called from within the mangroves but remained "heard-only". We also found a couple of large and healthy-looking American Crocodiles at the edge of the river – no boat trip on the Tárcoles would be complete without crocodiles! The **Scarlet Macaws (photo below)** stole the show though. Throughout the trip we had an almost constant overhead transit of pairs of these spectacular large parrots, and as we ventured deeper into the mangroves we found many macaws coming in to roost in the treetops. In one leafless treetop around 20 of these iconic and extremely noisy birds were congregating. We finished our excursion with Lesser Nighthawks cruising around our boat over the river mouth at dusk. Good stuff!

Our stay in Tárcoles was also the hotspot for amphibian sightings on our tour, with our hotel providing world-class “frogging” opportunities right on the grounds. For the intrepid who chose to go for a stroll after dinner, the rewards were great: multiple Red-eyed Leaf Frogs, dozens of Yellow Treefrogs (with lesser numbers of Harlequin Treefrogs mixed in), and several Masked Treefrogs putting the hotel swimming pool to their own use!

### Day 8

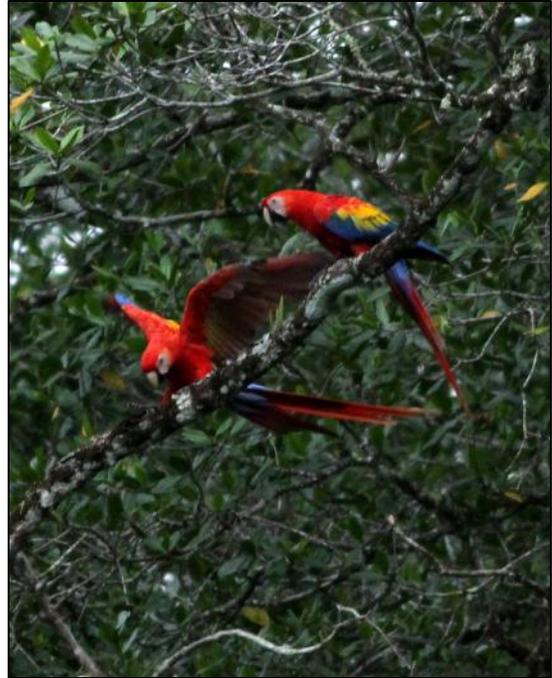
Our second morning in the Tárcoles area took us to another part of Carara National Park. Here, closer to the Tárcoles River and more prone to flooding, the forest takes on a different structure, with patches of denser understory and lots of palms and viney thickets. Without a doubt the top bird of the morning was a Royal Flycatcher,

seemingly unalarmed by our presence, which sat on an open perch in the understory for minutes and preened, all the while flopping its bright orange crest feathers around like a bound bouquet. Other new flycatchers included Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher, and Northern Bentbill, the latter quite hard to get a good view of. We upgraded our views of the Pacific rainforest endemic Black-hooded Antshrike and spotted both dark and light morph Short-tailed Hawks soaring overhead. Though some might argue the **Royal**



**Flycatcher (photo, left)** was the best sighting of the morning, the top honors could also go to a group of White-throated Capichin Monkeys, which we saw well at close range as they foraged, played, and leapt from tree to tree. This was our third monkey species seen very well on this trip – what a thrill! We retired to the hotel for lunch and freshening up but even before we had boarded the bus to set out for Monteverde I think everyone was sweaty again... Birding in the tropical lowlands is hard work but somebody has to do it!

We broke up our trip to Monteverde with a coastal stop at the Punta Morales salt ponds. Here scrubby garden habitat, mangroves and wetlands come together to produce a nice bit of diversity and many birds we hadn't seen yet on our trip. Observing North American migrants on their tropical wintering or stopover grounds is a



treat for any birder from the US or Canada, a sort of full-circle experience in which you get to witness to another phase of the life cycles of these birds and get to know them more completely. At this time of year, in the absence of the passerine migrants, shorebirds help to scratch that itch! Given that the tide was high, reducing exposed mudflats elsewhere, we found a nice assortment of shorebirds in the salt ponds, including dozens of Whimbrels and Willets, hundreds of Western Sandpipers, and lesser numbers of Short-billed Dowitchers, Ruddy Turnstones, Semipalmated Plovers, among others. A Streak-backed Oriole was attending a nest over the road, and we got onto a good-sized group of Orange-fronted Parakeets perched up in a treetop, as well as a long-overdue quality view of a pair of Orange-chinned Parakeets. A group of Stripe-headed Sparrows showed well at the edge of a brushy patch.

After Punta Morales we continued on to Monteverde, but the birding wasn't quite done; on the way up the road to this world-famous eco-destination (which impressed the group with its fairly primitive state) we skidded to a halt when a group of White-throated Magpie-Jays flew into the low trees beside the road. This was a highly-anticipated sighting for many in the group, and we rode the high the rest of the way to our hotel. The evening held a special bonus. During the first of our two outstanding dinners at a local restaurant, the ambience was enhanced by the excitement of the US and Costa Rica facing off in a televised Gold Cup match. What would a trip to Latin America be without a little soccer?



**Purple-throated Mountain-Gem** was among the many stunning hummingbirds we saw at Monteverde.

Day 9

The optional daily pre-breakfast walk gave us a few new birds right around the hotel. We wasted no time in adding our fourth motmot of the trip: the recently split Lesson's Motmot, (formerly known as Blue-crowned Motmot). The motmots, with their unquestionable tropical charm, are always a crowd favorite and no fewer than three species were named among the top birds of the trip at our final dinner. A handsome White-eared Ground-Sparrow foraged in plain view right beside the driveway. We spotted the skulky Cabanis's Wren in a hedgerow by the hotel. And during breakfast a pair of Emerald Toucanets popped into view in the trees right outside the dining room; this gaudy little toucan had only been seen by part of our group at Savegre, and it was satisfying for everyone to get a good look.

The main event of our first morning in Monteverde was a walk in the famous Monteverde Cloudforest Reserve. The cloudforest here is situated right on the Continental Divide and as a result it is frequently blasted with wet winds blowing over the mountains. We certainly got to experience this effect during our time at Monteverde, and this first morning was no exception. Thick mist and light rain gave us a taste of the quintessential challenges of cloudforest birding; watching birds moving through mossy, epiphyte-covered treetops against a white sky while trying to keep rain off your binoculars takes practice! However we were rewarded for our efforts with several new species, including some really good birds. A pair of Azure-hooded Jays amazed us with their ability to stay hidden from sight as they



**Brown Violetear** sports a more subtle plumage than many hummingbirds, but that purple is just outrageous!

worked their way nearly silently through the lower levels of the forest. Normally secretive, a Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush gave us good looks as it foraged on the trail. In mixed flocks we found Costa Rican Warblers, Ochraceous Wrens, and the abundant Common Chlorospingus. Some of these species we were even able to appreciate from the impressive suspension bridge through the treetops! And as we returned for lunch, a small group of Prong-billed Barbets appeared right by the trail. This species, one of only two members of the toucan-barbet family and endemic to the highlands of Costa Rica and Panama, is always a top target.

After lunch we took the easy road for a while and watched the hordes of hummingbirds visiting the feeders near the entrance to the reserve. Here we were transfixed by the activity and variety of hummingbirds. Violet Sabrewing was likely the star of the show, but the Coppery-headed Emerald, Green-crowned Brilliant, Purple-throated Mountain-Gem were contenders as well. In addition to the hummingbirds, a dainty Side-striped Palm Pitviper was spotted dangling near the feeders, appearing just like a vine and perhaps looking for a feathery meal. It was very cool to watch the hummingbirds and Bananaquits taking turns signaling the presence of the snake by mobbing it. For the end of the afternoon we hit another reserve near our hotel. Our main target, the Long-tailed Manakin did not cooperate well, but we still managed to add a few new species like Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush

and White-throated Thrush, all while working up an appetite for dinner walking up and down the trails.



#### Day 10

For the last morning we hit the Curi-Cancha Reserve in Monteverde, hoping to end the trip with a few more highlights, or at least add to our trip list! Early on we caught sight of a group of Black-breasted Wood-Quail running across the trail in front of us and were able to watch them foraging for a few moments before they slowly melted away into the darkness of the forest floor. Black-headed Nightingale-Thrushes were singing their flute-like song from the understory and with some effort everyone was able to get a view of this reclusive bird. An active mixed flock foraging by the trail included new species like Slaty Antwren, Plain Antvireo, Golden-crowned Warbler, and Tawny-crowned Greenlet (easier to hear than see!). In open areas at the edge of the forest, a Yellow-faced Grassquit sat up for a good study, a

Bicolored Hawk surprised everyone by stealthily gliding across the clearing and making a strike at an unsuspecting bird at the forest edge. Several Scarlet-thighed Dacnises were foraging in the treetops and with patience we were all able to get good views through the scope of this gem. We also enjoyed one more satisfying view of a gorgeous male **Resplendent Quetzal (photo below)**, who sat for a long while to be admired in the scope, and more **Lesson's Motmots (photo above)**, with their dazzling blue crowns. However, our main target at Curi-Cancha, the Three-wattled Bellbird, was sadly nowhere to be found.

After lunch in town, we took a short detour on a side road and were lucky to hear the unmistakable, loud, resonant “bonk” of the bellbird! We all piled out of the bus as quickly as we could and found three bellbirds foraging in the top of a wild avocado tree. To the tour leader’s horror, we watched as they one-by-one flew out of the tree and out of view almost as soon as we spotted them! But with some diligence we were able to find where a male had perched and begun to call. It was set back a little from the road but in the end it turned out to be a very nice study in the scope, wattles and all. It really seemed like we had dipped on the bellbird – what a dramatic save! And as if that wasn’t enough, a Keel-billed Toucan appeared in the same fruiting tree for one more view. It was a fairly uneventful trip back to San José, with a wet and unsuccessful stop to try for Lesser Ground-Cuckoo and a few more birds seen from the bus, such as Gray Hawk and Southern Lapwing. Over dinner we all shared our Top 5 Birds of the Trip, and then added one more species when we heard the distinctive raspy screech of a Barn Owl flying over the open-air restaurant. Thanks for great company and a great trip everyone!



### Day 11

Departure



Birding the cloud forest at Savegre.

## BIRD LIST

The taxonomy and nomenclature of this list follow: Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, D. Roberson, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood. 2016. The eBird/Clements checklist of birds of the world: v2016, updated with the major relevant changes published by Cornell in August 2017.

**Key to Locations:** **HR** = Hotel Robledal & nearby finca, **QG** = Quebrada Gonzalez (Braulio Carrillo National Park), **ET** = Reserva El Tapir, **LS** = La Selva, **Sav** = Savegre Valley, **CdM** = Cerro de la Muerte (including La Georgina rest stop), **SI** = San Isidro, **VL** = Hotel Villa Lapas, **Car** = Carara National Park, **RT** = Río Tárcoles, **PM** = Punta Morales, **Mon** = Monteverde, **Hwy** = birds seen while traveling

**Other Codes:** **(E)** = Regional endemic, **H** = Heard only, **L** = Seen by leader only

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Site(s)</u>
<b>TINAMOUS</b>	<b>TINAMIDAE</b>	
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	LS, Car
Little Tinamou <b>H</b>	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	LS, Car
Slaty-breasted Tinamou <b>H</b>	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	LS
<b>DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL</b>	<b>ANATIDAE</b>	
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	SI, RT
<b>GUANS, CHACHALACAS, CURASSOWS</b>	<b>CRACIDAE</b>	
Gray-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	LS, Mon
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	LS, Mon
Black Guan	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	Sav, Mon
Great Curassow <b>H</b>	<i>Crax rubra</i>	LS
<b>NEW WORLD QUAIL</b>	<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>	
Black-breasted Wood-Quail	<i>Odotophous leucolaemus</i>	Mon

Spotted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>	Sav
<b>STORKS</b>	<b>CICONIIDAE</b>	
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	RT, PM
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>	<b>FREGATIDAE</b>	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	PM, Hwy
<b>CORMORANTS AND SHAGS</b>	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	RT
<b>ANHINGAS</b>	<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	LS
<b>PELICANS</b>	<b>PELECANIDAE</b>	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Hwy, RT
<b>HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs</b>	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	Hwy
Bare-throated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	RT
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	RT, PM
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	RT, PM
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	RT, PM
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	RT, PM
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Various
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Various
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	RT
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	RT
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	RT
<b>IBISES AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>	
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	RT, PM
Green Ibis H	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	LS
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	RT, PM
<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Various
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Various
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Hwy, LS
<b>OSPREY</b>	<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	RT
<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Mon
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	LS
Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	LS
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Car, RT
Bicolored Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Mon
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Hwy
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	QG
Semiplumbeous Hawk	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>	LS
Gray Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	Car, Hwy
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Car
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jaimacensis</i>	Sav
<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS</b>	<b>RALLIDAE</b>	
Uniform Crake H	<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>	LS
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	RT
<b>PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS</b>	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Hwy

Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	RT
Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	RT
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	RT, PM
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	PM
<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>	
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus m. mexicanus</i>	PM
<b>JACANAS</b>	<b>JACANIDAE</b>	
Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	SI, Hwy
<b>SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	RT, PM
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	RT, PM
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	RT, PM
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	PM
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	PM
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	PM
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	PM
<b>GULLS AND TERNS</b>	<b>LARIDAE</b>	
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	PM
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	PM
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sanvicensis</i>	PM
<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	
Rock Pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>	SI, Hwy
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Hwy
Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	PM, Mon
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Prov, Sav
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Sav, Mon
Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>	LS, Car
Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>	Various
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Various
Blue Ground-Dove <b>H</b>	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	LS, Car
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	LS, PM
Gray-chested Dove	<i>Leptotila cassini</i>	LS, Car
Buff-fronted Quail-Dove (E)	<i>Zentrygon costaricensis</i>	Mon
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	Various
<b>CUCKOOS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>	
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	LS, Car, Mon
Lesser Ground-Cuckoo <b>H</b>	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>	Mon
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Hwy
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Rt, PM, Hwy
<b>BARN-OWLS</b>	<b>TYTONIDAE</b>	
Barn Owl <b>H</b>	<i>Tyto alba</i>	HR
<b>NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>	
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	RT
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	LS, RT
Dusky Nightjar (E)	<i>Androstomus saturatus</i>	Sav
<b>SWIFTS</b>	<b>APODIDAE</b>	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	LS, PM
Vaux's Swift <b>L</b>	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Mon
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cineiventris</i>	LS

**HUMMINGBIRDS**

Green Hermit  
 Long-billed Hermit  
 Stripe-throated Hermit  
 Brown Violetear  
 Lesser Violetear  
 Purple-crowned Fairy  
 Green-crowned Brilliant  
 Talamanca (Magnificent) Hummingbird (E)  
 Fiery-throated Hummingbird (E)  
 Purple-throated Mountain-gem (E)  
 White-throated Mountain-gem  
 Volcano Hummingbird (E)  
 Scintillant Hummingbird (E)  
 Canivet's Emerald  
 Scaly-breasted Hummingbird  
 Violet-headed Hummingbird  
 Violet Sabrewing  
 Crowned Woodnymph  
 Stripe-tailed Hummingbird  
 Coppery-headed Emerald (E)  
 Snowcap  
 Blue-chested Hummingbird  
 Mangrove Hummingbird (E)  
 Steely-vented Hummingbird  
 Rufous-tailed Hummingbird  
 Cinnamon Hummingbird

**TROGONS**

Black-headed Trogon  
 Gartered Trogon  
 Collared Trogon  
 Orange-bellied Trogon (E)  
 Black-throated Trogon  
 Slaty-tailed Trogon  
 Resplendent Quetzal

**MOTMOTS**

Lesson's Motmot  
 Rufous Motmot  
 Broad-billed Motmot  
 Turquoise-browed Motmot

**KINGFISHERS**

Ringed Kingfisher  
 Amazon Kingfisher  
 Green Kingfisher

**PUFFBIRDS**

White-necked Puffbird  
 White-whiskered Puffbird

**JACAMARS**

Rufous-tailed Jacamar

**TROCHILIDAE**

*Phaethornis guy* QG, Mon  
*Phaethornis longirostris cephalus* LS, Car  
*Phaethornis striigularis* Car  
*Colibri delphinae* Mon  
*Colibri cyanotus* Sav, Mon  
*Heliiothryx barroti* LS  
*Heliodoxa jacula* Mon  
*Eugenes spectabilis* Sav, CdM  
*Panterpe insignis* Sav, CdM  
*Lampornis calolaemus* Mon  
*Lampornis castaneoventris cinereicauda* Sav  
*Selasphorus flammula* CdM  
*Selasphorus scintilla* Sav  
*Chlorostilbon canivetii* PM, Mon  
*Phaeochroa cuvierii* VL, RT  
*Klais guimeti* QG, ET, LS  
*Campylopterus hemileucurus* Mon  
*Thalurania colombica* ET, LS  
*Eupherusa eximia* Sav, Mon  
*Elvira cupreiceps* Mon  
*Microchera albocoronata* ET  
*Amazilia amabilis* LS  
*Amazilia boucardi* RT  
*Amazilia saucerrottei* Car, Mon  
*Amazilia tzacatl* Various  
*Amazilia rutila* HR

**TROGONIDAE**

*Trogon melanocephalus* Car  
*Trogon caligatus* LS, Car  
*Trogon collaris* Sav  
*Trogon aurantiiventris* Mon  
*Trogon rufus* Car  
*Trogon massena* LS  
*Pharomachrus mocinno* Sav, Mon

**MOMOTIDAE**

*Momotus lessonii* Mon  
*Baryphthengus martii* LS  
*Electron platyrhynchum* LS  
*Eumomota superciliosa* Car, RT, PM

**ALCEDINIDAE**

*Megaceryle torquata* Various  
*Chloroceryle amazona* LS, Hwy  
*Chloroceryle americana* RT

**BUCCONIDAE**

*Notharcus hyperrhynchus* LS  
*Malacoptila panamensis* LS, Car

**GALBULIDAE**

*Galbula ruficauda* LS

**NEW WORLD BARBETS**

Red-headed Barbet

**TOUCAN-BARBETS**

Prong-billed Barbet (E)

**TOUCANS**

Emerald Toucanet

Collared Aracari

Yellow-throated (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan

Keel-billed Toucan

**WOODPECKERS**

Acorn Woodpecker

Black-cheeked Woodpecker

Red-crowned Woodpecker H

Hoffmann's Woodpecker (E)

Hairy Woodpecker

Rufous-winged Woodpecker

Chestnut-colored Woodpecker

Cinnamon Woodpecker H

Lineated Woodpecker

Pale-billed Woodpecker

**FALCONS AND CARACARAS**

Crested Caracara

Yellow-headed Caracara

Laughing Falcon

Bat Falcon

**PARROTS**

Barred Parakeet

Orange-chinned Parakeet

Brown-hooded Parrot

White-fronted Parrot

Red-lored Parrot

Mealy Parrot

Yellow-naped Parrot

Sulphur-winged Parakeet (E)

Olive-throated Parakeet

Orange-fronted Parakeet

Great Green Macaw

Scarlet Macaw

Crimson-fronted Parakeet (E)

**TYPICAL ANTIBIRDS**

Fasciated Antshrike

Black-crowned Antshrike

Black-hooded Antshrike (E)

Plain Antwren

Checker-throated Antwren

Slaty Antwren

Dot-winged Antwren

Dusky Antbird

Chestnut-backed Antbird

Bicolored Antbird

**CAPITONIDAE***Eubucco bourcierii*

QG, Sav

**SEMNORNITHIDAE***Semnornis frantzii*

Mon

**RAMPHASTIDAE***Aulacorhynchus prasinus maxillaris*

Sav, Mon

*Pteroglossus t. torquatus**Ramphastos swainsonii*

LS, Car

*Ramphastos sulfuratus*

LS, Mon

**PICIDAE***Melanerpes formicivorus*

Sav

*Melanerpes pucherani*

LS

*Melanerpes rubricapillus*

SI

*Melanerpes hoffmannii*

HR, PM, Mon

*Picoides villosus*

Sav

*Piculus simplex*

LS

*Celeus castaneus*

LS

*Celeus loricatus*

LS

*Dryocopus lineatus*

HR

*Campephilus guatemalensis*

LS, Car

**FALCONIDAE***Caracara cheriway*

Hwy

*Milvago chimachima*

RT, Hwy

*Herpetotheres cachinnans*

LS, Hwy

*Falco ruficularis*

Hwy

**PSITTACIDAE***Bolborhynchus lineola*

Sav, Prov, CdM

*Brotogeris jugularis*

LS, SI, PM

*Pyrrhura haematotis*

LS, Mon

*Amazona albifrons*

HR, Mon

*Amazona autumnalis*

RT

*Amazona farinosa*

LS

*Amazona auropalliata*

HR, RT

*Pyrrhura hoffmanni*

Sav

*Eupsittula nana*

LS

*Eupsittula canicularis*

PM

*Ara ambiguus*

LS

*Ara macao*

VL, Car, RT

*Psittacara finschi*

SI, Mon, Hwy

**THAMNOPHILIDAE***Cymbilaimus lineatus*

LS

*Thamnophilus atrinucha*

LS

*Thamnophilus bridgesi*

Car

*Dysithamnus mentalis*

Mon

*Epinecrophylia fulviventris*

QG

*Myrmotherula schisticolor*

Mon

*Microrhophias quixensis*

Car

*Cercomacra tyrannina*

LS, VL, Car

*Myrmeciza exsul*

Car

*Gymnopoithys bicolor*

QG, Car

**ANTPITTAS**Streak-chested Antpitta **H****TAPACULOS**

Silvery-fronted Tapaculo (E)

**ANTTHRUSHES**

Black-faced Antthrush

**OVENBIRDS**

Red-faced Spinetail

Spotted Barbtail **L**

Ruddy Treerunner (E)

Buffy Tuftedcheek

Lineated Foliage-gleaner **H**

Plain Xenops

**WOODCREEPERS**Tawny-winged Woodcreeper **H**

Olivaceous Woodcreeper

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper

Northern Barred-Woodcreeper

Cocoa Woodcreeper

Black-striped Woodcreeper

Spotted Woodcreeper

Streak-headed Woodcreeper

Spot-crowned Woodcreeper

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet **H**

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet

Yellow-bellied Elaenia

Mountain Elaenia

Torrent Tyrannulet

Olive-striped Flycatcher

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher

Paltry Tyrannulet

Northern Scrub-Flycatcher

Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant

Northern Bentbill

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher

Common Tody-Flycatcher

Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher

Eye-ringed Flatbill

Yellow-olive Flycatcher

Royal Flycatcher

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher

Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher

Tufted Flycatcher

Ochraceous Pewee

Tropical Pewee

Yellowish Flycatcher

Black-capped Flycatcher

Black Phoebe

Long-tailed Tyrant

**GRALLARIIDAE***Hylopezus perspicillatus*

Car

**RHINOCRYPTIDAE***Scytalopus argentifrons*

Sav

**FORMICARIIDAE***Formicarius analis*

Car

**FURNARIIDAE: FURNARIINAE***Cranioleuca erythrops*

Mon

*Premnoplex brunnescens*

Mon

*Margarornis rubiginosus*

Prov, Sav, Mon

*Pseudocolaptes l. lawrencii*

Prov, Sav

*Syndactyla subalaris*

Sav, Mon

*Xenops minutus*

LS, Car

**FURNARIIDAE: DENDROCOLAPTINAE***Dendrocincla anabatina*

Car

*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylvioides*

Mon

*Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

QG, LS

*Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae*

LS, Car

*Xiphorhynchus susurrans*

LS, Car

*Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus*

Car

*Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*

QG, Mon

*Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*

Various

*Lepidocolaptes affinis*

Sav

**TYRANNIDAE***Camptostoma obsoletum*

VL

*Tyrannulus elatus*

Car

*Elaenia flavogaster*

SI

*Elaenia frantzii*

Sav, Mon

*Serpophaga cinerea*

Sav

*Mionectes olivaceus*

Mon

*Mionectes oleagineus*

LS

*Zimmerius vilissimus parvus*

Various

*Sublegatus arenarum*

PM

*Myiornis atricapillus*

LS

*Oncostoma cinereigulare*

Car

*Poecilotriccus sylvia*

Car

*Todirostrum cinereum*

Various

*Todirostrum nigriceps*

LS

*Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*

Car, Mon

*Tolmomyias sulphurescens cinereiceps*

Various

*Onychorhynchus coronatus mexicanus*

Car

*Terenotriccus erythrus*

Car

*Myiobius sulphureipygius aureatus*

Car

*Mitrephanes phaeocercus aurantiiventris*

Sav

*Contopus ochraceus*

Prov

*Contopus cinereus brachytarsus/rhizophorus*

RT

*Empidonax flavescens*

Sav, Mon

*Empidonax atriceps*

CdM

*Sayornis nigricans*

Sav, Hwy

*Colonia colonus*

LS

Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	LS, Car, Mon
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Various
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	LS, SI, RT
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Various
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	LS, VL
White-ringed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias albobittatus</i>	LS
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Car
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	LS, VL
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Various
<b>COTINGAS</b>	<b>COTINGIDAE</b>	
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	LS
Three-wattled Bellbird (E)	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	Mon
Snowy Cotinga	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	LS
<b>MANAKINS</b>	<b>PIPRIDAE</b>	
Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Car
White-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus candei</i>	LS
Long-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia linearis</i>	Mon
Red-capped Manakin <b>H</b>	<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	Car
<b>TITYRAS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TITYRIDAE</b>	
Black-crowned Tityra <b>L</b>	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	LS
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	LS, Mon
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Sav
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	LS
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus similis</i>	VL, Car
Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	Car
<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>	
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	RT
Tawny-crowned Greenlet <b>H</b>	<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>	Mon
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i>	Various
Yellow-green Vireo	<i>Vireo flavipes</i>	VL
Mangrove Vireo <b>H</b>	<i>Vireo pallens</i>	RT
Yellow-winged Vireo (E)	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	Sav
<b>CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>	
Azure-hooded Jay	<i>Cyanolyca cucullata</i>	Mon
White-throated Magpie-Jay	<i>Calocitta formosa</i>	Hwy
Brown Jay	<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>	VL, Mon
<b>SWALLOWS</b>	<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	HR, Sav, Mon
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	RT, PM
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	SI
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Various
Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	RT, Hwy
<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon intermedius</i>	Various
Ochraceous Wren (E)	<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	Sav, Mon
Timberline Wren	<i>Thryorchilus browni</i>	CdM
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	LS
Rufous-naped Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus rufinucha capistratus</i>	Various
Black-throated Wren (E) <b>H</b>	<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis</i>	LS
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	SI, Car, Mon

Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>	VL, Car, Mon
Cabanis's Wren	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>	Mon
Riverside Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus semibadius</i>	Car
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	LS
Stripe-breasted Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>	QG, LS
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	QG, LS, Mon
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys collina</i>	Sav, Mon
<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>	
Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	QG
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	LS, Car
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>	PM
<b>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>	
Black-faced Solitaire (E)	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>	Sav, Mon
Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush (E)	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	Sav, CdM
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	SI, Mon
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	Mon
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	Sav
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	Mon
Sooty Thrush (Robin) (E)	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	CdM
Mountain Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	Mon
Pale-vented Thrush	<i>Turdus obsoletus</i>	QG
Clay-colored Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Various
White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>	Mon
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Hwy
<b>SILKY-FLYCATCHERS</b>	<b>PTILOGONATIDAE</b>	
Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher (E)	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>	Prov, Sav
<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>	
Flame-throated Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis gutturalis</i>	Sav
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	RT, Car
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Mon
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	Car
Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia bryanti</i>	RT
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Mon
Black-cheeked Warbler (E)	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>	Prov, Sav, CdM
Costa Rican Warbler (E)	<i>Basileuterus melanotis</i>	Mon
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Various
Slate-throated Redstart	<i>Myioborus miniatus comptus/aurantiacus</i>	Mon
Collared Redstart	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	Sav
Wrenthrush (E) H	<i>Zeledonia coronata</i>	CdM
<b>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>	
Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Car, VL
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Car
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	QG
Passerini's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	ET, LS
Cherrie's Tanager (E)	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>	SI, VL
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus cana</i>	Various
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Various
Emerald Tanager	<i>Tangara florida</i>	QG
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Mon

Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>	QG
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Various
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	QG
Spangle-cheeked Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	Sav
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>	Mon
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	LS, SI
Shining Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>	LS
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	SI, Mon
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	QG
Black-and-yellow Tanager (E)	<i>Chrysothlypis chrysomelas</i>	QG
Slaty Flowerpiercer (E)	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	Sav, CdM
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	SI, RT
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina corvina</i>	Various
White-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	RT, PM
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola mexicana</i>	QG, LS, Mon
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Sav, Mon
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	LS
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	LS, SI, VL
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	HR, RT
<b>BUNTINGS, SPARROWS, SEEDEATERS</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus regionalis/novicius</i>	Sav, Mon
Sooty-capped Chlorospingus (E)	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	Sav, CdM
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>	PM
Black-striped Sparrow <b>H</b>	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	LS
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiostris</i>	Various
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Sav, Mon
Volcano Junco (E)	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	CdM
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Sav, CdM
Large-footed Finch (E)	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	CdM
White-eared Ground-Sparrow	<i>Melospiza leucotis</i>	Mon
Yellow-thighed Finch (E)	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	Prov, Sav
<b>CARDINALS, AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>	
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava testacea</i>	Mon
Flame-colored Tanager	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	Sav
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>	Mon
Red-throated Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	LS
Carmioli's Tanager	<i>Chlorothaupis carmioli</i>	QG
Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>	LS
Blue-black Grosbeak <b>H</b>	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>	LS, VL
<b>TROUPIALS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	RT
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	Various
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Various
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	PM
Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	LS
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	LS
<b>SISKINS, CROSSBILLS, AND ALLIES</b>	<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	
Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>	PM
Yellow-crowned Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	LS
Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	VL, Mon

Elegant Euphonia L	<i>Euphonia elegantissima</i>	Sav, Mon
Spot-crowned Euphonia (E) H	<i>Euphonia imitans</i>	Car
Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	LS
Tawny-capped Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia anneau</i>	QG
Golden-browed Chlorophonia (E)	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	Sav, Mon
<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Hwy



**Mantled Howler** was one of three monkey species seen well on our trip. This photo is from La Selva.

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## Mammals

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Site(s)</u>
Derby's (Central American) Woolly Opposum	<i>Caluromys derbianus</i>	LS
Northern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i>	LS
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	LS
Nine-banded Long-nosed Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	LS
White-throated Capuchin Monkey	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	Car
Mantled Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta palliate</i>	LS
Central American Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	LS, Car
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	Sav, Mon
Variiegated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>	Various
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctate</i>	Various
Northern (Common) Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	VL

White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>	Mon
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Mon
Tayra	<i>Eira barbata</i>	LS
Collared Peccary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>	LS



**Harlequin Treefrog** was among the frog bonanza we found at Hotel Villa Lapas in Tárcoles.

## Amphibians

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Site(s)</u>
Marine (Cane) Toad	<i>Rhinella (Bufo) marina</i>	Various
Litter Toad	<i>Rhaebo (Bufo) haematiticus</i>	LS
Savage's Thin-toed Frog (Savage's Bull Frog)	<i>Leptodactylus savageii</i>	LS, VL
Jumping Leaf Frog?*	<i>Agalychnis sp. (possibly saltator)</i>	LS
Red-eyed Leaf Frog	<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>	VL
Masked Treefrog	<i>Smilisca phaeota</i>	VL
Harlequin Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus ebraccatus</i>	VL
Yellow Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus microcephalus</i>	VL
Green-and-black Poison Frog	<i>Dendrobates auratus</i>	Car, VL
Strawberry Poison Frog	<i>Oophaga (Dendrobates) pumilio</i>	LS
Forrer's Grass (Leopard) Frog	<i>Lithobates (Rana) forreri</i>	HR

\* A couple of frogs that were photographed are still unidentified.



**Common Basilisk** was one of many spectacular lizards seen.

## Reptiles

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Site(s)</u>
White-lipped Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosterton leucostomum</i>	LS
Common Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>	VL
Emerald Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus plumifrons</i>	LS
Helmeted Iguana	<i>Corytophanes cristatus</i>	Car
Spinytail Iguana	<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>	VL, Car
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	LS, RT
Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Various
Yellow-headed Gecko	<i>Gonatodes albogularis</i>	LS
Tropical Night Lizard	<i>Lepidophyma flavimaculatum</i>	LS
Central American Ameiva	<i>Ameiva festiva</i>	LS
Reticulated Ameiva	<i>Ameiva leptophrys</i>	
Northern Green Rat Snake	<i>Senticolis triaspis</i>	Mon
Green (Side-striped) Palm Pitviper	<i>Bothriechis lateralis</i>	Mon
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	VL
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	RT