Southern ECUADOR:
Highland Rarities and Tumbesian Endemics

5th – 22nd January 2019 (Main tour)
22nd – 25th January 2019 (Woodstar Extension)
25th – 27th January 2019 (Custom Hillstar Extension)

Red-masked Parakeet was on a long list of regional “Tumbesian” endemics that featured on this tour

Tour leader: Jose Illanes (all the photos in this report were taken by Jose on this tour)
TOUR SUMMARY:

This was a curious Southern Ecuador tour; in spite of being dogged by bad weather frequently, it still came up with the usual selection of rare and local species all the same, and jointly tallied an exceptional number of more than 700 species recorded, with 59 of these only heard or were guide only (i.e. 640+ seen by the group). This is the highest species total by far that Tropical Birding had ever recorded, was helped on by some unusual sightings like Caqueta Seedeater and White-browed Purpletuft, (both unexpected firsts for this tour); and is highly unlikely to be repeated anytime soon! This tour also included the (Esmeraldas) Woodstar Extension, and a custom add-on, (requested by some of the participants) to go and see the newly described Blue-throated Hillstar, the write up for which is also included here. The tour, as usual, covered a vast variety of habitats, from sweltering humid areas of forest and wetlands on the coastal plain, plus high Andean grasslands (paramos) and cloudforests, and lower forests on both sides of the Andes to aid in amassing this substantial bird list.

Peruvian Thick-knee is a very local species in Ecuador, confined to the dry southwest

Among the highlights mentioned by the group were: Long-wattled Umbrellabird, Lanceolated Monklet, Crescent-faced and Jocotoco Antpittas, Peruvian Thick-knee (above), Esmeraldas Woodstar, Giant Conebill, Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan, Guayaquil Woodpecker, Laughing Falcon, Green-and-gold Tanager, Green Honeycreeper, Blue-headed Parrot, Ochraceous Attila, Whooping Motmot, and Pale (legged) Pacific Hornero...
However, this tour is so jam-packed with headline birds, I feel the need to highlight plenty of others too that were sprinkled through the tour, and could have easily made it into this selection of “best birds”, like a good selection of owls, with Black-and-white, Band-bellied, and West Peruvian Screech-Owls by night, and Spectacled and Pacific Pygmy-Owls by day. Additionally, all of the following could rightly be considered decent enough birds to be considered in any list, whether it be for sheer looks or that fact some are specialties, or genuine rarity: Excellent views of both Pale-browed and Gray Tinamous at forest feeding stations, Torrent Duck, Andean Condor (a rarity in the south) El Oro and Golden-plumed Parakeets, the rare Red-faced Parrot, Watkins’s Antpitta, Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner, Elegant Crescentchest, Velvet-purple Coronet, Booted Racket-tail, Violet-throated and Neblina Metaltails, Violet-tailed Sylph, White-vented (Ecuadorian) Plumeleteer, Bluish-fronted and Coppery-chested Jacamars, White-capped Dipper, White-tailed Jay, Andean Cock-of-the-rock, Pale-headed and White-headed Brushfinches, Tit-like Dacnis, and as steady stream of stunning tanagers, like Golden-eared, Orange-eared, Paradise, Rufous-throated and Orange-throated Tanagers. Some other totals were staggering on this tour – 71 hummingbirds, 96 species from the tanager family, 17 woodpeckers, 12 toucans, 8 owls seen, 8 antpittas seen, plus 97 species from the flycatcher family recorded, the latter the largest bird family on Earth. There is good reason why most Ecuadorian guides rank this as their favorite Ecuador tour, there is simply so much on offer…

As usual the south of Ecuador was superb for hummingbirds with some amazing species seen, like this Little (Flame-throated) Sunangel, among a total of 71 hummingbird species recorded (including both extensions), over half of the country’s total number!
Guayaquil to Manglares Churute and Buenaventura (6th Jan.)

Following a welcome dinner the evening before in Ecuador’s financial capital, Guayaquil, we left before dawn had broken, after a very early (sit down) breakfast at our business hotel in the city. Our first stop was in the marshes, mangroves and forest in the area around Manglares Churute, an hour from the hotel. The wetland side of things featured the area’s star species, Horned Screamer, as well as Comb Duck, Anhinga, Roseate Spoonbill and Ringed Kingfisher. Other birds seen in and around the reserve included Savanna Hawk, Pearl Kite, Croaking and Plain-breasted Ground-Doves, and Chestnut-throated Seedeater. Following this bumper early spell, we took a seafood lunch at a restaurant near the highway, before continuing our journey south, stopping at some shrimp ponds near Santa Rosa, where Cocoi Heron, Fulvous Whistling-Duck, White-cheeked Pintail, Franklin’s Gull, and Superciliated Wren were all totaled, before we continued on south once more. We arrived at Umbrellabird Lodge, set within the reserve of Buenaventura in the Andean foothills, late in the afternoon, shortly after finding a nesting Guayaquil Woodpecker on the final section of the road in, as well as our first Rufous-headed Chachacalas too.

This nesting Guayaquil Woodpecker was a good opener within Buenaventura reserve, home of the Long-wattled Umbrellabird, El Oro Parakeet and popular Ochraceous Attila.
Buenaventura (7th Jan.)

An entire day was spent in this wonderful reserve of the Fundacion Jocotoco, which covers a range of elevations within the Andean foothills. Our morning activities were curtailed somewhat due to heavy rain preventing us from leaving the immediate surrounds of Umbrellabird Lodge. However, with a steady stream of hummingbirds utilizing their well-stocked feeders, and nearby fruiting trees attracting the regional endemic, Red-masked Parakeet, as well as Blue-necked and Bay-headed Tanagers, this was no great burden. The hummingbird fare included White-necked Jacobin, Green Thorntail, Violet-bellied Hummingbird, Crowned Woodnymph, and Andean Emerald. Collared (Pale-mandibled) Aracari was also seen around there too. Once the rain had eased a little, we went straight after Buenaventura’s most famous bird, the Long-wattled Umbrellabird (below). Visiting its usual hang out, a little later than would be ideal, made it tougher work than usual, but in the end our patience was rewarded with close ups of this extraordinary, large, crow-colored cotinga…

Long-wattled Umbrellabird initially gave us some difficulty at a wet Buenaventura, but finally we tracked it down and it gave more than acceptable views once we did! One of the most popular birds-(as usual)-of this marvelous south tour.
We also spent time later in the day birding the forested road that runs through the spine of the reserve, finding Choco and Yellow-throated (Chestnut-madibled) Toucans, Rufous Motmot, Swallow Tanager, and Song Wren, while some in the group also managed views of both Esmeraldas and Zeledon’s Antbirds too. With the rain having eased by this time, hawks were on the wing, and particularly Gray-backed Hawk soaring low overhead, one of the key target species in the area. Three-toed sloth was also noted there too.

After lunch back at the lodge, we drove up to the higher reaches of Buenaventura, where a dozen El Oro Parakeets were found in the immediate surrounds of the nesting boxes that had been erected especially for them. Another, very different set of forest hummingbird feeders also featured during our time in this upper part of the reserve; these attracted a totally different suite of species to that found around the lodge. Choco bioregion specialties, like Violet-tailed Sylph, Brown Inca, and the gorgeous Velvet-purple Coronet all turned up, in addition to the distinct Ecuadorian form of White-vented Plumeleteer, and Booted Racket-tail. In spite of the rain also returning at times, we still managed to track down Fawn-breasted and Golden Tanagers, while a nearby river held both Fasciated Tiger-Heron and White-capped Dipper. Returning to the lodge for dinner, that was the time when we also added our final bird of the day, with the usual pair of Black-and-white Owls in regular attendance around the main building, feasting on the assortment of moths and other insects attracted to the lights after dark.

### Buenaventura to Jorupe via El Empalme (8th Jan.)

Following yesterday’s productive birding, there was now a neat and tidy list of birds that we had not yet seen at Buenaventura. So, for the final time there, we started out below the lodge where we were able to see and photograph the main one of our target birds, the rare and local Ochraceous Attila (left); Brownish Twistwing was also seen in the same general area too. We then retreated the short distance back to Umbrellabird Lodge, picked up our luggage and packed lunches, and headed up the main dirt road through the reserve, birding our way into higher elevations, where we found some nice mixed flocks in spite of the intermittent rain that threatened to ruin the birding; we found Rufous-throated and Ochre-breasted Tanagers, Russet Antshrike, Streaked Xenops, Uniform Antshrike, Line-cheeked Spinetail, Collared Trogon, and three species of Chlorospingus. Whiskered Wren was also found beside this quiet deserted, dirt road too. After finishing much of the morning within the reserve we set off towards the border with Peru, and Jorupe reserve, near this frontier.

However, we broke up this journey, once we arrived at El Empalme some three and half hours later…
Here, we tracked down the main target species with minimum fuss, **White-headed Brushfinch**, which posed out in the open on top of the cactus as it did so; **Plumbeous-backed Thrush**, **Peruvian Pygmy-Owl**, **Gray-cheeked Parakeet**, **Red-masked Parakeet**, **Golden-bellied Grosbeak**, and **Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant** were also noted there in an hour on site; with a further hour to go to get to **Jorupe**, we limited it to just that long. We finally arrived at **Jorupe** as dark was descending, and settled in for the next three nights there.

**Jorupe** (9th Jan.)

What a contrast this place provided to the Andean foothills of **Buenaventura**. Whereas those forests were wet and humid and evergreen, **Jorupe** protects no less important deciduous, drier forests peppered with impressive kapok trees, with a very different bird set held within. Many of these are endemic to the **Tumbesian** region that is shared with northern Peru only. Starting at the lodge feeders, we focused there and noted **White-tailed Jay**, **Plumbeous-backed and Ecuadorian Thrushes**, **White-edged Oriole**, while **Black-capped Sparrow** scrounged for corn, as did some **Blue Ground-Doves**; Whooping Motmot also came in as usual.

From there, we took off on foot, exploring the roads and trails right around the **Jorupe** property, finding **Collared Antshrike**, **Yellow-tailed Oriole**, **Ecuadorian Piculet**, **Olivaceous Woodcreeper**, and **Gray-cheeked Parakeets** feasting on local mango trees. **Gray-and-gold Warbler**, and three Tumbesian specialties also fell by the sword; **Rufous-necked and Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaners**, and **Watkin’s Antpitta**. Others seen included, **Plain Antvireo**, **Rufous-browed Peppershrike**, **Tropical Parula**, **One-colored and Black-and-white Becards**, and **Speckle-breasted Wren**.

After lunch at the lodge, we took off for a site near the Peruvian border, **Zapotillo**, where we hoped to pick up some more Tumbesian specialties, not found/absent around the reserve itself. This is always a tough sell in the sweltering heat of the afternoon, but somehow we managed to eke out most of what we were hoping for, and more: On the way, we located **Croaking Ground-Dove**, **(West) Peruvian Dove**, **Baird’s Flycatcher**, **Comb Duck**, and even a **Pearl Kite**. On arriving at the site itself, we located **Tumbes Sparrow** and **Tumbes Hummingbird** near the unattractive local dump, where the rare **Saffron Siskin** also featured, as did another **Pacific Pygmy-Owl**. On the return journey to the lodge, darkness descended, and so we made a quick try for **West Peruvian Screech-Owl**, and managed some short, but good looks in doing so.

**Jorupe and Sozoranga** (10th Jan.)

A short drive from the lodge after breakfast, took us to the small Andean town of **Sozoranga**, where the local church hosted a number of nesting **Chestnut-collared Swallows**. Nearby, playing of pygmy-owl calls brought out **Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch**, **Peruvian “Loja” Tyrannulet**, as well as both **Bay-crowned and White-winged Brushfinches**, **Yellow-tailed Oriole** and **Highland Hepatic Tanager**. Moving further from the town, we got into more extensive habitat, where we heard and saw some **Elegant Crescentchests**, **Rufous-headed Chachalaca**, **Three-banded Warbler**, **Chapman’s Antshrike**, and a skylined **Black-cowled Saltator**. Rain forced us to curtail our birding there earlier than we would have liked, and so we drove up higher into the **Sozoranga Valley**, hoping for less rain and more birds, and did indeed add some species like **Silvery Tanager**, **Line-cheeked Spinetail**, and **Piura (Black-eared) Hemispingus**. Following this spell around **Sozoranga**, we decided to return to **Jorupe**, and take lunch at the lodge and a short rest, before heading out for further species near there later. After lunch, near the feeders and dining room, we located a **Pale-browed Tinamou** that had come in rather late to mop up the corn left by the previous spell of feeding birds earlier that day. Birding later in the afternoon along the nearby **Coral Road**, mostly led to more of the same endemic species we had already seen, but we did add **Slaty Becard**, **Tumbes (Tropical) Pewee**, and **Gray-breasted Flycatcher**, as we well as repeats of **Saffron Siskin**, **Gray-and-gold Warbler** and **Whooping Motmot**. **Short-tailed Hawk** also soared overhead. A wonderful sunset closed out the day, as it dropped behind the giant kapok trees.
We did try some owling pre-dinner, finding another West Peruvian Screech-Owl, hearing a Spectacled Owl, but (predictably) not the rare Buff-fronted Owl we had really been hoping for! After dinner on site, we retired after a long, extremely fruitful, day.

Utuana, Catamayo to Vilcabamba (11th Jan.)

On the journey to Utuana, an hour’s drive away, we found Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant; once at Utuana, we found Black-crested Warbler, Jelski’s Chat-Tyrant, Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Green-tailed Trainbearer, and Red-crested Cotinga. Making our way to the hummingbird feeders, (located deep within the forest), we found their usual attendees in residence, the spectacular Rainbow Starfrontlet (above), Purple-throated Sunangel (next page), and Speckled Hummingbird too. A long journey beckoned, and so we made our way towards Vilcabamba after taking our packed lunch at the reserve entrance; stopping off at Catamayo, where the Loja airport is located. Although the habitat has been largely destroyed in recent years, (with airport expansion), we did still locate a few specialties, namely Peruvian Meadowlark and Drab Seedeater, along with Chestnut-throated Seedeater, Croaking Ground-Dove, Groove-billed Ani, and a surprise Grassland Yellow-Finch, a scarce and unexpected species in the region. Continuing on to the tourist town of Vilcabamba, before checking into the hotel on the outskirts of town, we tried for (and got), a pair of Plumbeous Rails that walked boldly into the open for us, before we headed to the hotel for dinner, the checklist and a rest before another early morning departure the following day...
Cerro Toledo to Tapichalaca (12th Jan.)

Following a very early and simple breakfast, we drove up to Cerro Toledo, accessed by way of a one hour drive up a quiet bumpy dirt track. Our first, unplanned, stop was for a feeding flock beside the road, which held among its throng, Lacrimose and Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanagers, Golden-crowned Tanager, Pearled Treerunner, Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager, and the local Orange-banded Flycatcher. Just as we were fixing to leave, a small group of Red-faced Parrots, a real rarity, dropped in and perched at close range in front of us; totally unexpected to the point that no one had a camera available to capture this totally unexpected moment. Following that early morning flurry, we drove higher up the road, into the elevational zone where our main reason for being there occurred, the rare Neblina Metaltail, which was located after an initial struggle. Also seen there were, Mouse-colored Thistletail, Citrine Warbler and Pale-naped Brushfinch. We continued to work the forest at the edge of this deserted road, adding Black-headed Hemispingus, Masked Trogon, and a series of sightings of the dashing Glowing Puffleg were also made. By then, it was time to crack open our boxed lunches, which we took on site. Our next move was to drive down out of the fog and onwards towards our final destination, Tapichalaca. There were no major stops made on the road to there, and so we had time for some final birding along the dirt road, just below the lodge after our arrival (following a short coffee break). Feeding flocks were encountered and held a mixture of the old and new, familiar and unfamiliar, like Bearded Guan, Hooded, Lacrimose, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers, Black-capped Tyrannulet, Barred Becard and Beryl-spangled Tanager. As the late afternoon arrived, we had made our way to a set of nest boxes erected for the gorgeous Golden-plumed Parakeet, a handful of which came in, in readiness to roost within them later.

Tapichalaca (13th Jan.)

The Tapichalaca reserve can rightly lay claim to being home of one of the most sought-after species not only in the south of the country, but for the whole of Ecuador or even South America: Jocotoco Antpitta. Thus, our morning centered around ensuring this would happen, at their local forest feeding station for it. Breakfast was taken at the lodge (“Casa Simpson”), before we moved over to the Quebrada Honda trail and started walking towards our main quarry. As usual, the decent temperate forest habitat, well before reaching the antpitta feeding station, was productive, with the erratic Slaty Finch, Smoky Bush-Tyrant, Black-throated Tody-Tyrant, and more Golden-plumed Parakeets (next page) racked up as we slowly made our way into the forest and upwards towards the antpitta feeding location.
As we made our way up this infamous trail, we also notched up Slate-crowned Antpitta; and a purposefully-erected forest blind allowed views of a couple of the regular White-throated Quail-Doves that frequent this feeding spot. On arriving at the location for the Jocotoco Antpitta by the designated time of 8:30am, their regular feeding person/ranger, Franco was present, as were four individual Jocotoco Antpittas (next page), with one being a fresh juvenile, regularly begging for food in the open. After considerable time admiring these birds and taking innumerable photos at extremely close range; we finally let them be and set off birding along the trails nearby, running into several feeding flocks, where species like Turquoise Jay, (Northern) Mountain Cacique, Green-and-black Fruiteater, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Pearled Treerunner, Capped Conebill, Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet, Hooded Mountain-Tanager, and Masked Trogon were all found. Making our way down the trail steadily, we also found a Barred Fruiteater perched above the trail and the very scarce Black-billed Mountain-Toucan too. Finally, we arrived back at Casa Simpson in the late morning, ready to take in something far less strenuous; observing the hummingbirds feeders from the lodge itself, where species Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Fawn-breasted Brilliant, Little (Flame-throated) and Amethyst-throated Sunangels, Long-tailed Sylph and Speckled Hummingbird all showed up.

After lunch, some of us set off to bird the lower elevations below Tapichalaca, on the road to and beyond Valladolid. The rapid change in altitude aided us into getting in range for, and seeing, the local Maranon Thrush, “Paynter’s” Brushfinch (a rare, local race of White-winged that may yet become a full species), Pale-edged Flycatcher, Bluish Flowerpiercer, Yellow-whiskered Chlorospingus, Mottle-backed Elaenia, and Black-faced Tanager. A typically rainy and misty evening prevented us from trying for more owls as we had originally planned.
Tapichalaca to Yankuam (14th Jan.)

Birding by the lodge after breakfast, little new was seen due to heavy rains curtailing this somewhat. However, we knew that a Chestnut-naped Antpitta was being fed closeby, and in spite of the rain, three different ones happily came in to be fed worms. The continuing rain led some of the group back to the lodge pretty quickly, while the rest of us took a trail uphill, where we found Mountain and Plain-tailed Wrens, Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, Russet-crowned Warbler, and got views of both Blackish and Chusquea Tapaculos. As we came down from there we hit a feeding flock again, although nothing major was found with it, aside from Barred Fruiteater, Citrine Warbler, and Grass-green Tanager.

With the rain not abating, and a long road journey to go, we soon set off for Yankuam, taking a packed lunch en route. Cliff Flycatcher sitting on a power line near Zamora added that species, and then open areas nearer Yankuam held Crested Oropendola, Swallow Tanager, Long-tailed Tyrant, and Chestnut-eared Aracari. However, our real hope was to find one of the few Bluish-fronted Jacamars that had been discovered there in recent years (and were new for Ecuador). Our first attempts were frustrated by only distant calling individuals, before one came in closer for a nice look at this target bird, before we continued on towards Yankuam, seeing birds like Silver-beaked Tanagers and Yellow-rumped Caciques along the way. In the late afternoon, we reached Yankuam, where rainy conditions again prevented any chance of owling that night, as it had done on many nights of this tour this year.

Yankuam area (15th Jan.)

We awoke to rainy conditions again, but with so much to look for here, we went out anyway, which resulted in a more than decent morning’s birding. A Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo was heard early on, indicating a mixed flock could be in the vicinity. This proved the case, with an assortment of birds found within this, including Paradise, Green-and-gold, and Flame-faced Tanagers, as well as Blue and Black-faced Dacnis, Gilded Barbet and Green-backed Trogon. Peruvian Warbling-Antbird, Rufous-winged Antwren, and a very popular Lanceolated Monklet were also found. Continuing to work various sections of this same, forest-flanked, road in the eastern foothills of the Andes, resulted in us finding Wing-barred Piprytes, Olivaceous Greenlet, Lined Antshrike, Dark-breasted Spinetail, Blue-headed Parrot, White-thighed Swallow, White-breasted Wood-Wren, Ornate Antwren, and a key local specialty, Zimmer’s Antbird. We continued to walk down the road, and once again came upon a different feeding flock, this one holding the very scarce Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak, Duida and Strong-billed Woodcreepers, and Turquoise, Yellow-backed and Masked Tanagers too. The tiny former Peruvian endemic, which was recently found to have a small population here, White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant, was also located and sat straight above us. Black-eared Fairy was also seen working some canopy flowers while there too.
However, with the clock moving steadily towards noon, nervousness had set in about our main target for which the area is famous for, Orange-throated Tanager. Finally, one responded, and a pair came in, bringing much relief just before lunch; Blue-crowned Trogan was also found before we upped and left to return to the lodge for a welcome break and food after a busy morning of birds.

After lunch at the lodge we once again set off by bus, and bired some other areas in the vicinity of where we’d been that morning, where we turned up a surprise White-browed Purpletuft, Jose’s first record in the south of Ecuador. In open grassy areas we found Blackish Caracara, Grayish Saltator, Little Cuckoo, Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner, and another surprise find, Caqueta Seedeater, a scarce bird in general in Ecuador, let alone at this location. Yet more rain came in late in the day, putting paid to any owling, but we really could not complain after the day we’d had!

Yankuam area to Copalinga Lodge (16th Jan.)

A final session of birding was had near Yankuam; (following breakfast there), we bired near the Shaime community, which yielded many species we were already familiar with from the day before, but also Common Scale-backed Antbird, Golden-collared Toucanet, Ivory-billed Aracari, Yellow-throated and Red-stained Woodpeckers, Golden-winged and Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatchers, and Gray-capped, Olive-sided and Olive-chested Flycatchers. A set of roadside heliconias hosted a Buff-tailed Sicklebill that some saw before it typically flitted away and was quickly lost from view. After this productive start, we moved to another area, this time of open country, near Nuevo Paraiso. Here, we added some widespread Amazonian birds, like Yellow-tufted and Spot-breasted Woodpeckers, Black-and-white Seedeater, Russet-backed Oropendola, Violaceous Jay, and a Black-capped Donacobius in a damp pasture.

It was then time to reluctantly return to the lodge, pack up and head towards Copalinga Lodge near the town of Zamora, our next destination. On the journey there, Laughing Falcon and Black-billed Seedfinch punctured an otherwise quiet time for birds. We arrived at the wonderful Copalinga Lodge by midafternoon, (as planned), before the afternoon feeding time of Gray Tinamous at a local forest feeding station. We were led uphill the short distance to this unremarkable spot, where the ranger walked us right up to a family of FOUR Gray Tinamous (above) feeding on grain strewn across the trail. The group consisted of one adult and three chicks, and a Gray-fronted Dove also took advantage of this glut of food. After the tinamou had proved so straightforward, with no waiting time required, we still had some light left to bird around the immediate grounds of Copalinga, where hummingbirds were seen either at the feeders, or on the nearby flowers in the yard…
Golden-tailed Sapphire, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Many-spotted Hummingbird, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, and Glittering-throated Emerald all showed up. At the fruit feeders Orange-bellied Euphonia, Red-Pileated Finch, and Green-and-gold Tanager (below) all came in.

Just before dinner at the stroke of dusk, some of the group drove a short distance along the road, to check in on one of the local Blackish Nightjars, which become active at this time. This day was no different, with one bird seen a very short distance from us, before we retreated back to the lodge for dinner and to rest for the night after another busy day.

Rio Bombuscaro (Podocarpus National Park) and Copalinga Lodge (17th Jan.)

This day featured a combination of birding the nearby Podocarpus National Park, and also birding around the lodge at Copalinga again. After breakfast at Copalinga, we drove the short distance to a trail that leads into the heart of the Rio Bombuscaro section of Podocarpus National Park. Early on, we seeked, (and found) Ecuadorian Piedtail, a hummingbird that was ultimately seen twice that morning.
A feeding flock was also encountered with Foothill Elaenia, Ash-browed Spinetail, Orange-eared Tanager, and Canada Warbler amongst the attendant species. Another flock further along the trail, near the HQ, brought us Golden-eared, Spotted and Paradise Tanagers and a Blue-rumped Manakin all feeding together, with Montane Foliage-gleaner and Fulvous-breasted Flatbill in the same party. Deeper into the park, we also located Black-streaked Puffbird, Orange-crested Flycatcher, Coppery-chested Jacamar, and Foothill Antwren. Beside the river we also managed to track down an Olive Finch, a riparian species. On the return leg to the lodge for lunch, we also added Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Green-fronted Lancebill, and Inca (Green) Jay, but otherwise the birding was hindered a little by a large stream of noisy students sampling the forest for the first time!

Following lunch at the lodge, some of the group retired to their cabins to take a rest, while others birded right around the restaurant, seeing much of the same hummingbirds at those feeders as the day before, but also Black-throated Brilliant and Green Hermit too, while the fruit attracted Red-Piloted Finch and the ordinarily canopy-dwelling Golden-eared Tanager, this time well below eye level! At 3pm, we were all reunited again to take a final walk inside the park, seeking what we had missed in the morning. The birding was very slow in general, (as is often the case in the afternoons), but did produce Amazonian Umbrellabird and Black-billed Treehunter. At the end of the day, we finally managed to get some owling in, with rain absent, but it mattered little as no owls were recorded at all!

**Old Loja-Zamora Road to Saraguro (18th Jan.)**

Meeting at 5:45am for breakfast, we were very fortunate to find a Band-bellied Owl right from the breakfast table a exactly that time! During breakfast, we also picked up an Andean (Highland) Motmot sitting in a nearby Cecropia. After loading up the bus with our luggage we set off for the forest patches along the Old Loja-Zamora Road, where Cliff Flycatcher, Andean Cock-of-the-rock and Fasciated Tiger-Heron all featured early on. Sadly, this site is not what it once was in the recent past, as a big hydroelectric plant has led to some of the forest patches having been cleared, and increased traffic. In spite of this, it was still worth visiting, as was proven by our series of sightings that morning, which included the following species, Red-headed Barbet, Gray-mantled Wren, Yellow-bellied and Guira Tanagers, Chestnut-vented Conebill, Little Woodpecker, Lafresnaye's Piculet and Olivaceous Greenlet. Moving further up the road, we located another feeding flock with different species held within, like Saffron-crowned, Golden-naped and Orange-eared Tanagers and Blackburnian Warbler. Scanning the rocks along the river below eventually led us to Torrent Tyrannulet and White-capped Dipper, and later too, Torrent Duck. We took an early lunch along this road, having our packed lunch there, as it would be considerably easier than on the main highway, where our next few hours were to be as we traveled north towards the town of Saraguro. We arrived at the town in midafternoon, checked into the hotel, and made a quick visit to Cerro Acanama reserve nearby for the last part of the day. Foggy and gloomy conditions moved in as we got higher, and severely hampered our birding plan, and so we did not get much, but we did find the irruptive Slaty Finch hopping along the road, and also had repeats of White-throated Tyrannulet and Masked Flowerpiercer. It had undoubtedly been one of the quieter days of the trip, not helped by a long drive needed between sites and inclement weather, but we did eke out some worthwhile sightings with some effort!

**Saraguro (Cerro Acanama) to Santa Isabel (Yungilla) (19th Jan.)**

This day had promised much, but weather (again) influenced the day. We started out from the town of Saraguro in fine weather. However, by the time we had climbed the mountain road up into the elfin forest at the treeline, the weather had deteriorated, with rain and misty weather dominating again, making birding very difficult. However, we did get lucky when seeing a Jameson’s (Andean) Snipe walking along the road. Some of us persisted by birding in the rain, and saw some repeat birds from other days, like Mouse-colored Thistletail and Glowing Puffleg.
However, the main “most wanted” bird for the site, Crescent-faced Antpitta was proving tough work. This species is hard at the best of times, in wonderfully clear conditions, but in the rain is typically very unresponsive. By the time we eventually got a response, some of the group were too wet to care, and remained in the vehicle, already wet enough. The others got out and were rewarded with this cracking species, which was the main reason for being there that morning. The site also produced several sightings of Mountain Caracaras too, a scarce species in Ecuador, (although this is the best area for it). With people suffering from the constant wet conditions, we retreated back towards the town of Saraguro, seeing another Slaty Finch feeding on the road, Barred Becard and added White-browed Spinetail to the list too on the way back down the mountain.

Back in Saraguro, we welcomed hot soup at our hotel and a warming fire to warm our cockles after a brutally chilly and damp morning. From there (and following lunch in Saraguro), we journeyed on by road towards Santa Isabel, the town which would form our base for exploring the tiny reserve of Yungilla the following day. Along the way we saw few birds, but did pick up Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle and Peruvian Meadowlark. We rolled into Santa Isabel in the afternoon, and rested up for the next day with little local birding available in the immediate area.

Yungilla to Cuenca (20th Jan.)

Today, we visited the small Fundacion Jocotoco reserve of Yungilla, around a 30-minute drive from our hotel. This reserve has relatively low bird diversity, with lower bird list to other sites visited on this tour. However, it is the only place in the world where the endangered, Ecuadorian endemic, Pale-headed Brushfinch can be found. Hence, the inclusion of this site on the itinerary. In recent years, this species has become habituated at a fruit feeder, coming in to feed on oranges daily with some other species. Therefore, we made our way straight to this spot and parked ourselves right beside the feeders and waited. Eventually, several Pale-headed Brushfinches (above) arrived and fed at close range, as did a Gray-browed Brushfinch too, and a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, as usual, also dropped by the feeder also. On the way to the feeding area we had found a number of species we had seen already, like Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak, Azara’s Spinetail, Rufous-chested Tanager, and on the way back from there we also saw Vermillion Flycatcher, Chiguanco Thrush, Dull-colored Grassquit, Saffron Finch, and Pacific Parrotlet. After lunch and some brief birding at Santa Isabel, we resumed our journey, this time heading north to the colonial city of Cuenca. We stayed in Hosteria Duran and with little birding right around the area, it gave people time to enjoy the locally fed hot baths, and jacuzzi on site, with some people seeing Black-tailed Trainbearer and Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle right from the hotel’s private baths.
El Cajas NP to Guayaquil (21st Jan.)

After a 5:15am breakfast in our Cuenca hotel, we departed with all of our luggage to the lower reaches of El Cajas National Park. On arrival at Laguna Llaviucu, a lagoon surrounded by rich temperate forest near the treeline, we were greeted with our local Cajas guide for the day, Milton. Our birding began right around the parking lot, where some lively early morning activity led us to see Tyrian Metaltail, Buff-winged Starfrontlet, Great Sapphirewing, Black-crested Warbler, Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet, Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart), and Superbly-greened Hemispingus. However, the standout sighting was of two pairs of Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucans (below), a species that had eluded us already at two previous sites. Moving on to the lake itself, we observed Slate-colored (Andean) Coot, Andean Teal, Andean (Ruddy) Duck, and Andean Gull in the area, while making our way down to the lake led us to find Rufous Antpitta, Turquoise Jay, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, among others. The reedy edges of the pond also hosted Grass (Sedge) Wren, and Black-crowned Night-Heron.

After this active start to the day, it was time to venture to higher elevations in the park, stopping between this lake and the main entrance at an area of high Andean scrub, which looks pretty unspectacular, but is home to one of the handful of species only found in Ecuador, Violet-throated Metaltail. We found a few metaltails, but also found birds like Blue-backed Conebill, Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, Tufted Tit-Tyrant and Variable Hawk while scopeing out the area.

Following this, we continued even higher into the park, and emerged above the treeline at Laguna Torredora, one of the main tourist sites within the national park. We took a short, gentle walk down to the lake, finding Tit-like Dacnis and Giant Conebill in the gnarly polylepis woodlands that border the lake, while the more open country there (i.e. paramo grasslands) was found to have Plumbeous Sierra-Finch, Many-striped Canastero, Andean Tit-Spinetail, Carunculated Caracara, Plain-capped (Paramo) Ground-Tyrant, and Stout-billed and Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes, as well as Blue-mantled Thornbill; on the lake itself Yellow-billed Pintail was found too. A brief Ecuadorian Hillstar was just that, brief, and therefore a little frustrating.

Finally, it was time to start the 4-hour drive back to Guayaquil, where the main tour would end, and the Woodstar Extension would start. Following our 1pm departure from the national park (after taking a packed lunch inside it), we had little time to stop on the return journey, but did see a number of decent birds from the vehicle, namely many Snail Kites, Harris’s Hawk, Pacific Pygmy-Owl, Pacific Parrotlet, and Masked Water-Tyrant, among many others. We finished up with a dinner in Guayaquil that night, the last for some who were departing at the end of the main tour, while the rest of us settled in knowing another early start beckoned for the opening of the extension the following morning...
Tale of Two Metaltais: *Violet-throated Metaltail* (above) is endemic to Ecuador, while *Neblina Metaltail* is a rare and local regional endemic, only shared with northern Peru.
WOODSTAR EXTENSION

Guayaquil to Puerto Lopez via the Santa Elena Peninsula (22nd Jan.)

On this extension we took a very early breakfast at the Guayaquil hotel and were soon on the road, needing a drive of a few hours to the Santa Elena Peninsula, an area of Ecuador that experiences the driest climate in the country. In this arid area, we quickly picked up a Burrowing Owl, soon followed by something way less expected, several Sulphur-throated Finches, a very erratic, nomadic species, not seen on every tour by any means. By the morning's end, we saw several more of these finches too. Playing a Pacific Pygmy-Owl call here can work wonders, and so it proved, with new species in quick succession like Gray-and-white Tyrannulet, Short-tailed Woodstar, Short-tailed Field-Tyrant and Parrot-billed Seedeater all featuring along with Chestnut-throated Seedeater, Peruvian Meadowlark and Vermilion Flycatcher. Covering a wider area, we soon also found Necklaced Spinetail, Baird's Flycatcher (above), Snowy-throated Kingbird, and the very handsome Crimson-breasted Finch.

After some time looking at landbirds, we moved to the edge of the Pacific Ocean, where the beaches and rocks hosted Wandering Tattler (a much-requested species from one of the group), American Oystercatcher, and Ruddy Turnstone. Continuing the waterbird theme, we visited the old Ecuasal lagoons, or shrimp ponds, which are often good for shorebirds and other wetland species; we found Chilean Flamingo, White-cheeked Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Gray-hooded Gull, Western and Least Sandpipers, Semipalmated Plover, and Striated Heron, among them.

By this time, stomachs were rumbling and so we went to the seafront in Salinas and took some seafood overlooking the Pacific Ocean. After this, we went to La Chocolatera, a local headland, where little was in evidence, save for another Short-tailed Woodstar, Croaking Ground-Dove, (West) Peruvian Dove, Variable Hawk, Blue-footed Booby, and yet more tattlers. Our next, post lunch, stop was at some new salt ponds, where Black-bellied, Snowy and Wilson’s Plovers, Sanderling and Yellow-crowned Night-Heron were all noted. Although, it was really what was in the surrounding scrub that interested us, and we quickly found our main quarry, Peruvian Thick-knee (photo page 2) with the help of some stellar local information. Time was wearing on, and so we drove on to our extremely comfortable hotel on the outskirts of Puerto Lopez, Mantaraya Lodge, and where we retired to watch the sunset, and to rest after a busy, though highly-productive, day.
Ayampe (23rd Jan.)

Straight after breakfast, we headed out to the best site for the main avian target of the extension, the endangered Esmeraldas Woodstar, said to number only hundreds of individuals, all of which are confined to western Ecuador. Once we got there, birds came in thick and fast, some new, some old, Slaty Spinetail, Sooty-crowned Flycatcher, Green-throated Mango, Tumbes (Tropical) Pewee, Olivaceous Piculet, (Highland) Hepatic Tanager, Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner, and Black-capped Sparrow. And, as hoped, we got a male Esmeraldas Woodstar at a regular spot for it (in this season anyhow). Eventually, five different individual Esmeraldas Woodstars were seen that morning. The rest of the birds on the extension from this point forward were now considered “gravy” following the good woodstar sightings. Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Crimson-breasted Finch, Yellow-olive and Bran-colored Flycatchers, Ecuadorian Piculet, and an antswarm that attracted a confiding White-backed Fire-eye, Whooping Motmot, Great Antshrike, White-whiskered Puffbird, and Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher. Thanks to the park ranger, a day-roosting Spectacled Owl was also seen as a massive bonus bird for the morning. We returned to Mantaraya Lodge for lunch, and to rest for a little while. After lunch, people were keen to photograph the Esmeraldas Woodstar, and so we tried a small private reserve (“Momo”) nearby to do this, but in spite of good views, photographs were still elusive. The same area did produce Yellow-tailed Oriole, Scrub Blackbird, Violet-bellied Hummingbird, and both Blue-headed and Bronze winged Parrots.

We returned to Mantaraya to finish, with some relaxed birding there for the remainder of the day; Green-breasted Mango, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Baird’s Flycatcher, were all seen there. At dusk, an Anthony’s (Scrub) Nightjar was seen briefly and by some only beside the lodge entrance road, which closed out the day.

Ayampe to Guayaquil (24th Jan.)

With our list nearly complete for the extension birds, we took it slower on this day, taking a later breakfast than usual, after which we returned to Ayampe reserve. Some birding prior to that in the local village led us to Black-striped Sparrow, the rare and local Little Woodstar, Pacific Elaenia, and Gray-lined Hawk. In the reserve, we saw much of what we had seen the day before, and got stuff like Orange-billed Sparrow, Purple-crowned Fairy, Green-breasted Mango, White-bearded Manakin, and also a Pacific Pygmy-Owl. We also got welcome, further looks at Esmeraldas Woodstar. At about 11am we finished our birding, as we had seen most of what this place had to offer, and then went back to the hotel, packed up, and had lunch before starting the drive back towards Guayaquil at around 1pm. Along the way, we saw Franklin’s Laughing, Gray-hooded and Kelp Gulls, Sandwich and Royal Terns, among many other birds we’d seen earlier on the tour. We arrived back at the hotel in Guayaquil by 5pm, and then enjoyed a final dinner together that night in our now familiar business hotel. This night was the official end of the scheduled tour extension, although with the recent publication of a newly discovered hummingbird in the region (“Blue-throated Hillstar”), a couple of the group had requested a further extension, following this one, to try for that newly established species…
Blue-throated Hillstar was only described as a new species in 2018, having only been initially discovered the year before that (April 2017).

HILLSTAR EXTENSION
Note: This was a private, unscheduled extension; set up at the request of some of the group, but offered to all others too.

Guayaquil to Cerro de Arcos (25th Jan.)

Another early start was required to make it to this remote mountain site, where we’d allowed an afternoon and morning to try and find this exciting, newly-described hummingbird. While Guayaquil was not the ideal starting point for this venture, we had no other option as this was connecting with a scheduled tour, planned before the hummingbird’s existence had even been published! Our plan was to drive the long journey as direct as possible, (in spite of birds possible on the way), as we were keen to make sure we had maximum time available for the Blue-throated Hillstar, in case it was needed. After all, this hummingbird lives at high altitudes, and thus in areas where weather can extremely unpredictable and frequently makes finding birds difficult.
In spite of our plan, we did however, see a few things on the way, and made some brief stops to break up the long drive, like Crimson-rumped Toucanet, Golden-headed Quetzal, Pale-eyed Thrush, Golden Tanager and others. We arrived at the hillstar site, beside Sabadel community with plenty of time in the afternoon to search for the new hummingbird, as planned. Our focus was on blooms of Chuquiragua flowers, the hillstar’s distinctive orange food plant. As we looked for it, we found other species like Rainbow Starfrontlet, Shining Sunbeam, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Red-crested Cotinga, Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant, and Many-striped Canastero, but unfortunately not the celebrity hillstar, during our initial searches. Eventually, we did locate a couple of female hillstars of this already considered critically endangered species, which was good but not what we really hoped for. The local guide Bernandino helped us in finding more of the flowers we needed, which finally led us to more females and some blue-throated males too. While we waited for the appearance of the new hillstar, we also added Andean Condor to our list, (a very scarce bird in southern Ecuador), along with Viridian Metaltail, and Mouse-colored Thistletail. We stayed overnight on site within the community of Sabadel, (a requirement if visiting this bird in order to support the local community, and ultimately help the hillstar), who have suddenly started catering for this new tourism created by the discovery of this new species in 2017. It was a chilly night staying at this high altitude, but worth it not only to see a new species that only very few tour groups had seen thus far, but also a new species of hummingbird that is undeniably good looking.

Cerro de Arcos to Guayaquil (26th Jan.)

This was largely a travel day back to Guayaquil following our successful “twitch” of the Blue-throated Hillstar the day before. Some final birding at Cerro de Arcos produced about 4 more individual hillstars, including several males, although we could not manage to snatch good photos, which we had been hoping for. Mountain Caracara and Paramo Pipit was also seen in this area of high altitude habitat, along with two species of cinclodes, and Plumbeous Sierra-Finch. We then drove back to Guayaquil, a long drive away, happy to know we were one of the first groups to see this naturally rare and remote hummingbird species. Along the road journey back Pacific Parrotlet, loads of egrets, jacanas, whistling-ducks, and other common waterbirds were noted on the return journey, as we neared Guayaquil to end this series of tours/extensions.

![Barred Fruiteater, female, from Tapichalaca on the main tour](image)
CHECKLISTS:

BIRDS:

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<tr>
<th><strong>TINAMOUS</strong></th>
<th><strong>TINAMIDAE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gray Tinamou</td>
<td><em>Tinamus tao</em></td>
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<td>Little Tinamou</td>
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<td>Pale-browed Tinamou</td>
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<td>Andean Tinamou</td>
<td><em>Nothoprocta pentlandii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horned Screamer</td>
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<th><strong>DUCKS, GEES, AND WATERFOWL</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Black-bellied Whistling-Duck</td>
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Ruddy Pigeon
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove
Croaking Ground-Dove
Blue Ground-Dove
White-tipped Dove
Ochre-bellied Dove
Gray-fronted Dove
Pallid Dove
White-throated Quail-Dove
West Peruvian Dove
Eared Dove

**CUCKOOS**
Smooth-billed Ani
Groove-billed Ani
Striped Cuckoo
Little Cuckoo
Squirrel Cuckoo

**NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES**
Lesser Nighthawk
Blackish Nightjar
Common Pauraque
Scrub (Anthony’s) Nightjar

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

**HUMMINGBIRDS**
White-necked Jacobin
White-tipped Sicklebill
Rufous-breasted Hermit
Band-tailed Barblthroat
Pale-tailed Barblthroat
White-whiskered Hermit
Green Hermit
Long-billed (Baron’s) Hermit
Gray-chinned Hermit
Green-fronted Lancetbill
Geoffroy’s Wedgebill
Brown Violetear
Sparkling Violetear
Purple-crowned Fairy
Black-eared Fairy

**CUCKULIDAE**
Crotaphaga ani
Crotaphaga sulcirostris
Tapera naevia

**CAPRIMULGIDAE**
Chordeiles acutipennis
Nyctipolus nigrescens
Nyctidromus albicollis
Nyctidromus anthonyi

**APODIDAE**
Streptoprocne rutila
Streptoprocne zonaris
Chaetura cinereiventris

**TROCHILIDAE**
Florisuga mellivora
Eutoxeres aquila
Glaucis hirsutus
Threnetes ruckeri
Threnetes leucurus
Phaethornis yaruqui
Phaethornis griseogularis
Doryfera ludovicae
Schistes geoffroyi
Colibri delphinae
Colibri coruscans
Heliothryx barroti
Heliothryx auritus
Green-breasted (Black-throated) Mango  
Amethyst-throated Sunangel  
Little (Flame-throated) Sunangel  
Purple-throated Sunangel  
Wire-crestedThorntail  
Green Thorntail  
Ecuadorian Piedtail  
Speckled Hummingbird  
Long-tailed Sylph  
Violet-tailed Sylph  
Ecuadorian Hillstar  
Blue-throated Hillstar  
Black-tailed Trainbearer  
Green-tailed Trainbearer  
Blue-mantled Thorntail  
Rainbow-bearded Thorntail  
Tyrian Metaltail  
Viridian Metaltail  
Violet-throated Metaltail  
Neblina Metaltail  
Glowing Puffleg  
Sapphire-vented Puffleg  
Shining Sunbeam  
Brown Inca  
Collared Inca  
Rainbow Starfrontlet  
Buff-winged Starfrontlet  
Mountain Velvetbreast  
Great Sapphirewing  
Chestnut-breasted Coronet  
Velvet-purple Coronet  
Booted Racket-tail  
Black-throated Brilliant  
Fawn-breasted Brilliant  
Green-crowned Brilliant  
Violet-fronted Brilliant  
Long-billed Starthroat  
Purple-collared Woodstar  
Little Woodstar  
Esmeraldas Woodstar  
Short-tailed Woodstar  
Blue-tailed Emerald  
Violet-headed Hummingbird
Gray-breasted Sabrewing
White-vented Plumeleteer
Crowned (Emerald-bellied) Woodnymph
Fork-tailed Woodnymph
Many-spotted Hummingbird
Tumbes Hummingbird
Amazilia Hummingbird
Amazilia (Loja) Hummingbird
Andean Emerald
Glittering-throated Emerald
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird
Golden-tailed Sapphire
Violet-bellied Hummingbird

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS
Blackish Rail
Plumbeous Rail
Common Gallinule
Slate-colored (Andean) Coot
White-throated Crake

LIMPKIN
Limpkin

STILTS AND AVOCETS
Black-necked Stilt

OYSTERCATCHERS
American Oystercatcher

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS
Black-bellied (Gray) Plover
Collared Plover
Snowy Plover
Wilson's Plover
Semipalmated Plover

JACANAS
Wattled Jacana

SANDPIPERS
Whimbrel
Ruddy Turnstone
Sanderling
Least Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
Jameson's (Andean) Snipe
Wilson's Phalarope
Spotted Sandpiper

Campylopterus largipennis
Chalybura buffonii intermedia
Thalurania colombica hypochlora
Thalurania furcata
Taphrospilus hypostictus
Leucippus baeri
Amazilia amazilia
Amazilia amazilia alticola
Amazilia franciae
Amazilia fimbriata
Amazilia tzacatl
Chrysuronia oenone
Juliamyia julie
Pardirallus nigricans
Pardirallus sanguinolentus
Gallinula galeata
Fulica ardesiaca
Laterallus albicularis
Aramus guarauna
Himantopus mexicanus
Haematopus palliatus
Pluvialis squatarola
Charadrius collaris
Charadrius nivosus
Charadrius wilsonia
Charadrius semipalmatus
Jacana jacana
Numenius phaeopus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alba
Calidris minutilla
Calidris pusilla
Calidris mauri
Gallinago jamesoni
Phalaropus tricolor
Actitis macularius
| Wandering Tattler                              | Tringa incana                  |
| Greater Yellowlegs                           | Tringa melanoleuca              |
| Willet                                      | Tringa semipalmata              |
| **GULLS, TERNs, & SKIMMERS**                 | **LARIDAE**                     |
| Andean Gull                                 | Chroicocephalus serranus        |
| Gray-hooded Gull                             | Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus   |
| Laughing Gull                               | Leucophaeus atricilla           |
| Franklin's Gull                             | Leucophaeus pipixcan            |
| Kelp Gull                                   | Larus dominicanus              |
| Gull-billed Tern                             | Gelochelidon nilotica           |
| Royal Tern                                  | Thalasseus maximus             |
| Sandwich Tern                               | Thalasseus sandvicensis        |
| **STORKS**                                   | **CICONIIDAE**                  |
| Wood Stork                                  | Mycteria americana             |
| **FRIGATEBIRDS**                             | **FREGATIDAE**                  |
| Magnificent Frigatebird                      | Fregata magnificens            |
| **BOOBIES AND GANNETS**                      | **SULIDAE**                     |
| Blue-footed Booby                           | Sula nebouxii                  |
| **ANHINGAS**                                 | **ANHINGIDAE**                  |
| Anhinga                                     | Anhinga anhinga                |
| **CORMORANTS AND SHAGS**                     | **PHALACROCORACIDAE**           |
| Neotropical Cormorant                        | Phalacrocorax brasilianus       |
| **PELICANS**                                 | **PELECANIDAE**                 |
| Brown Pelican                               | Pelecanus occidentalis         |
| Peruvian Pelican                            | Pelecanus thagus               |
| **HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNs**                 | **ARDEIDAE**                    |
| Rufescent Tiger-Heron                        | Tigrisoma lineatum             |
| Fasciated Tiger-Heron                        | Tigrisoma fasciatum            |
| Cocoi Heron                                 | Ardea cocoi                    |
| Great Egret                                 | Ardea alba                     |
| Snowy Egret                                 | Egretta thula                  |
| Little Blue Heron                           | Egretta caerulea               |
| Cattle Egret                                | Bubulcus ibis                  |
| Striated Heron                              | Butorides striata              |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron                   | Nycticorax nycticorax          |
| Yellow-crowned Night-Heron                   | Nyctanassa violacea            |
| **IBIS AND SPOONBILLS**                      | **THRESKIORNITHIDAE**           |
| White Ibis                                  | Eudocimus albus                |
| Roseate Spoonbill                           | Platalea ajaja                 |
| **NEW WORLD VULTURES**                      | **CATHARTIDAE**                 |
| Andean Condor                               | Vultur gryphus                 |
| King Vulture                                | Sarcoramphus papa              |
| Black Vulture                               | Coragyps atratus               |

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Turkey Vulture
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
OSPREY
Osprey
HAWKS, EAGLES, KITES
Pearl Kite
White-tailed Kite
Hook-billed Kite
Swallow-tailed Kite
Snail Kite
Plumbeous Kite
Tiny Hawk
Sharp-shinned (Plain-breasted) Hawk
Crane Hawk
Savanna Hawk
Barred Hawk
Roadside Hawk
Harris's Hawk
White-rumped Hawk
Variable Hawk
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle
Gray-backed Hawk
Gray-lined (Gray) Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Short-tailed Hawk
White-throated Hawk
OWLS
White-throated Screech-Owl
Tropical Screech-Owl
Peruvian Screech-Owl
Spectacled Owl
Band-bellied Owl
Andean Pygmy-Owl
Peruvian (Pacific) Pygmy-Owl
Burrowing Owl
Black-and-white Owl
Rufous-banded Owl
Short-eared Owl
TROGONS
Golden-headed Quetzal
Ecuadorian Trogon
Green-backed (Amaz. White-tailed) Trogon
Gartered (N. Violaceous) Trogon

Cathartes aura
Cathartes melambrotus
Pandion haliaetus
Gampsonyx swainsonii
Elanus leucurus
Chondrohierax uncinatus
Elanoides forficatus
Rostrhamus sociabilis
Ictinia plumbea
Accipiter striatus ventralis
Geranospiza caerulescens
Buteogallus meridionalis
Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Parabuteo leucorrhous
Geranoaetus polyosoma
Geranoaetus melanoleucus
Pseudastur occidentalis
Buteo nitidus
Buteo platypterus
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo albigula
Megascops albogularis
Megascops choliba
Megascops roboratus
Pulsatrix perspicillata
Pulsatrix melanota
Glaucidium jardini
Glaucidium peruanum
Athene cunicularia
Ciccaba nigrolineata
Ciccaba albitarsis
Asio flammeus
Pharomachrus auriceps
Trogon mesurus
Trogon viridis
Trogon caligatus
Blue-crowned Trogon
Collared Trogon
Masked Trogon
**MOTMOTS**
Whooping (Blue-crowned) Motmot
Andean (Highland) Motmot
Rufous Motmot
**KINGFISHERS**
Ringed Kingfisher
Green Kingfisher
**PUFFBIRDS**
White-whiskered Puffbird
Black-streaked Puffbird
Lanceolated Monklet
**JACAMARS**
Bluish-fronted Jacamar
Coppery-chested Jacamar
Purplish Jacamar
**NEW WORLD BARBETS**
Gilded Barbet
Lemon-throated Barbet
Red-headed Barbet
**TOUCANS**
Southern Emerald-Toucanet
Crimson-rumped Toucanet
Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan
Black-billed Mountain-Toucan
Collared (Pale-mandibled) Aracari
Chestnut-eared Aracari
Ivory-billed Aracari
Golden-collared Toucanet
Yellow-throated (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan
Choco Toucan
Channel-billed Toucan
**WOODPECKERS**
Lafresnaye's Piculet
Ecuadorian Piculet
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
Black-cheeked Woodpecker
Smoky-brown Woodpecker
Red-rumped Woodpecker
Little Woodpecker
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker
Bar-bellied Woodpecker
Red-stained Woodpecker
Guayaquil Woodpecker
Lineated Woodpecker
White-throated Woodpecker
Golden-olive Woodpecker
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker
Spot-breasted Woodpecker

FALCONS AND CARACARAS
Collared Forest-Falcon
Black Caracara
Carunculated Caracara
Mountain Caracara
Crested Caracara
Laughing Falcon
American Kestrel

PARROTS
Barred Parakeet
Gray-cheeked Parakeet
Cobalt-winged Parakeet
Red-faced Parrot
Red-billed Parrot
Speckle-faced (White-capped) Parrot
Blue-headed Parrot
Bronze-winged Parrot
Scaly-naped Parrot (Amazon)
Pacific Parrotlet
El Oro Parakeet
Military Macaw
Golden-plumed Parakeet
Red-masked Parakeet
White-eyed Parakeet

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS
Fasciated Antshrike
Great Antshrike
Chapman's Antshrike
Lined Antshrike
Collared Antshrike
Black-crowned (Western Slaty) Antshrike
Plain-winged Antshrike
Uniform Antshrike
Russet Antshrike
Plain Antvireo

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Tropical Birding Trip Report

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Checker-throated Antwren
Epinecrophylla fulviventris

Foothill Antwren
Epinecrophylla spodionota

Ornate Antwren
Epinecrophylla ornata

Moustached (Short-billed) Antwren
Myrmotherula ignota obscura H

Stripe-chested Antwren
Myrmotherula longicauda G

White-flanked Antwren
Myrmotherula axillaris H

Slaty Antwren
Myrmotherula schisticolor

Yellow-breasted Antwren
Herpsilochmus axillaris

Rufous-winged Antwren
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus

Peruvian Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis peruviana

Black Antbird
Cercomacroides serva H

Blackish Antbird
Cercomacroides nigrescens H

Jet Antbird
Cercomacra nigricans

White-backed Fire-eye
Pyriglena leuconota

White-browed Antbird
Myrmoborus leucophrys H

Black-faced Antbird
Myrmoborus myotherinus H

Chestnut-backed Antbird
Poliocrania exsul

Gray-headed Antbird
Ampelornis griseiceps H

Esmeraldas Antbird
Sipia nigricauda

Zimmer's (Chestnut-tailed) Antbird
Sciaphylax castanea

Zeledon's (Immaculate) Antbird
Hafferia zeledoni

Common Scale-backed Antbird
Willisornis poecilinotus

CRESCENTCHESTS
MELANOPAREIIDAE

Elegant Crescentchest
Melanopareia elegans

ANTPITTAS
GRALLARIIDAE

Undulated Antpitta
Grallaria squamigera H

Plain-backed Antpitta
Grallaria haplonota H

Chestnut-crowned Antpitta
Grallaria ruficapilla

Watkin's Antpitta
Grallaria watkinsi

Jocotoco Antpitta
Grallaria ridgelyi

Chestnut-naped Antpitta
Grallaria nuchalis

Rufous Antpitta
Grallaria rufula

Tawny Antpitta
Grallaria quitensis

Thrush-like Antpitta
Myrmothera campanisona H

Slate-crowned Antpitta
Grallaricula nana

Crescent-faced Antpitta
Grallaricula lineifrons

TAPACULOS
RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Ocellated Tapaculo
Acropternis orthonyx H

Ash-colored Tapaculo
Myornis senilis H

Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo
Scytalopus latrans

(Northern) White-crowned Tapaculo
Scytalopus atratus H

Chusquea Tapaculo
Scytalopus parkeri

Paramo Tapaculo
Scytalopus opacus H
# ANTTHRUSHES
- Black-faced Anthrash
- Black-headed Anthrash

# FORMICARIIDAE
- **Formicarius analis**
- **Formicarius nigricapillus**

# OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper (west)
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper (east)
- Tyrannine Woodcreeper
- Plain-brown Woodcreeper
- Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
- Strong-billed Woodcreeper
- Spotted Woodcreeper
- Olive-backed Woodcreeper
- Red-billed Scythebill
- Streak-headed Woodcreeper
- Duida (Lineated) Woodcreeper
- Plain Xenops
- Streaked Xenops
- Buffy (Pacific) Tuftedcheek
- Streaked Tuftedcheek
- Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero
- Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes
- Stout-billed Cinclodes
- Dusky-cheeked (Bamboo) Foliage-gleaner
- Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner
- Montane Foliage-gleaner
- Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner
- Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner
- Black-billed Treehunter
- Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner
- Striped (Eastern) Woodhaunter
- Spotted Barbtail
- Pearled Treerunner
- Andean Tit-Spinetail
- White-browed Spinetail
- Many-striped Canastero
- Streak-backed Canastero
- Mouse-colored Thistletail
- Ash-browed Spinetail
- Line-cheeked Spinetail
- Necklaced Spinetail
- Slaty Spinetail
- Dark-breasted Spinetail
- Azara's Spinetail

# FURNARIIDAE
- **Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis**
- **Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus**
- **Dendrocincla tyrannina**
- **Dendrocincla fuliginosa**
- **Glyphorynchus spinurus**
- **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus**
- **Xiphorhynchus erythropygius**
- **Xiphorhynchus triangularis**
- **Campylorhamphus trochilirostris**
- **Lepidocolaptes souleyetii**
- **Lepidocolaptes duidae**
- **Xenops minutus**
- **Xenops rutilans**
- **Pseudocolaptes lawrencii johnsoni**
- **Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii**
- **Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus**
- **Cinclodes albidiventris**
- **Cinclodes excelsior**
- **Anabazenops dorsalis**
- **Anabacerthia variegaticeps**
- **Anabacerthia striaticollis**
- **Syndactyla ruficollis**
- **Clibanornis erythrocephalus**
- **Thripadectes melanorhynchus**
- **Automolus ochrolaemus**
- **Automolus subulatus subulatus**
- **Premnoplex brunnescens**
- **Margarornis squamiger**
- **Leptasthenura andicola**
- **Hellmayrea gularis**
- **Asthenes flammulata**
- **Asthenes wyatti**
- **Asthenes griseomurina**
- **Cranioleuca curta**
- **Cranioleuca antisiensis**
- **Synallaxis stictothorax**
- **Synallaxis brachyura**
- **Synallaxis albicularis**
- **Synallaxis azareae**
Blackish-headed Spinetail  
Rufous Spinetail

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

Southern Bearded-Tyrannulet
White-banded Tyrannulet
White-throated Tyrannulet
Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet
Tufted Tit-Tyrant
Mouse-colored (Tumbesian) Tyrannulet
Yellow Tyrannulet
Foothill Elaenia
Pacific Elaenia
Greenish Elaenia
Yellow-bellied Elaenia
White-crested Elaenia
Mottle-backed Elaenia
Lesser Elaenia
Torrent Tyrannulet
Olive-striped Flycatcher
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher
Slaty-capped Flycatcher
Ecuadorian Tyrannulet
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet
Black-capped Tyrannulet
Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet
Peruvian (Loja) Tyrannulet
Ornate Flycatcher

**TYRANNIDAE**

Camptostoma obsolatum
Mecocerculus stictopterus
Mecocerculus leucophrys
Mecocerculus minor
Anairetes parulus
Phaeomyias murina tumbezana
Capsiempis flaveola
Myiopagis olallai
Myiopagis subplacens
Myiopagis viridicata
Elaenia flavogaster
Elaenia albiceps
Elaenia gigas
Elaenia chiriquensis
Serpophaga cinerea
Mionectes olivaceus
Mionectes oleagineus
Leptopogon superciliiaris
Phylloscartes gualaquiza
Phyllophogon superciliiaris
Phyllomyias nigrocapillus
Phyllomyias uropygialis
Zimmerius viridiflavus flavidifrons
Myiopagis viridicata

**PSEUDOTRICHUS**

Pseudotrichcus ruficeps
Euscarthmus meloryphus
Pseude Latinae leucospodia
Myiornis albiventris
Lophotriccus pileatus
Hemitriccus zosterops
Hemitriccus granadensis
Poecilotriccus calopterus
Todirostrum cinereum
Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum

**CNOIDECTES**

Cnipodectes subbrunneus
Rhynchocyclus fulvipes
Tolmomyias sulphurescens peruvianus
Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis
Tolmomyias flaviventris
Platyrinchus mystaceus
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- **(Pacific) Royal Flycatcher** | *Onychorhynchus coronatus occidentalis*
- **Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher** | *Terenotriccus erythrurus*
- **Cinnamon Flycatcher** | *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*
- **Cliff Flycatcher** | *Hirundinea ferruginea*
- **Orange-banded Flycatcher** | *Nephelomyias lintoni*
- **Tawny-breasted Flycatcher** | *Myiobius villosus*
- **Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher** | *Myiobius sulphureipygius*
- **Black-tailed Flycatcher** | *Myiobius atricaudus*
- **Orange-crested Flycatcher** | *Myiophobus phoenicomitra*
- **Roraiman Flycatcher** | *Myiophobus roraimae*
- **Olive-chested Flycatcher** | *Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*
- **Bran-colored Flycatcher** | *Myiophobus fasciatus*
- **Euler's Flycatcher** | *Lathrotriccus euleri*
- **Gray-breasted Flycatcher** | *Lathrotriccus griseipectus*
- **Olive-sided Flycatcher** | *Contopus cooperi*
- **Smoke-colored Pewee** | *Contopus fumigatus*
- **Western Wood-Pewee** | *Contopus sordidulus*
- **Eastern Wood-Pewee** | *Contopus virens*
- **Tropical (Tumbes) Pewee** | *Contopus cinereus punensis*
- **Acadian Flycatcher** | *Empidonax virescens*
- **Black Phoebe** | *Sayornis nigricans*
- **Vermilion Flycatcher** | *Pyrocephalus rubinus*
- **Plain-capped (Páramo) Ground-Tyrant** | *Muscisaxicola alpinus*
- **Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant** | *Agriornis montanus*
- **Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant** | *Myiotheretes striaticollis*
- **Smoky Bush-Tyrant** | *Myiotheretes fumigatus*
- **Masked Water-Tyrant** | *Fluvicola nengeta*
- **Crowned Chat-Tyrant** | *Ochthoeca frontalis*
- **Jelski’s Chat-Tyrant** | *Ochthoeca jelskii*
- **Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant** | *Ochthoeca diadema*
- **Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant** | *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*
- **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** | *Ochthoeca fumicolor*
- **Long-tailed Tyrant** | *Colonia colonus*
- **Short-tailed Field Tyrant** | *Muscigralla brevicauda*
- **Ochraceous Attila** | *Attila torridus*
- **Dusky-capped Flycatcher** | *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
- **Short-crested Flycatcher** | *Myiarchus ferox*
- **Sooty-crowned Flycatcher** | *Myiarchus phaeocephalus*
- **Pale-edged Flycatcher** | *Myiarchus cephalotes*
- **Boat-billed Flycatcher** | *Megarynchus pitangua*
- **Rusty-margined Flycatcher** | *Myiozetetes cayanensis*
- **Social Flycatcher** | *Myiozetetes similis*
- **Gray-capped Flycatcher** | *Myiozetetes granadensis*
Lemon-browed Flycatcher | Conopias cinchoneti
Golden-crowned Flycatcher | Myiodynastes chryscephalus
Baird's Flycatcher | Myiodynastes bairdii
Streaked Flycatcher | Myiodynastes maculatus
Piratic Flycatcher | Legatus leucophalus
Snowy-throated Kingbird | Tyrannus niveigularis
Tropical Kingbird | Tyrannus melancholicus

COTINGIDAE
Green-and-black Fruiteater | Pipreola riefferii
Barred Fruiteater | Pipreola arcuata
Red-crested Cotinga | Ampelion rubrocristatus
Andean Cock-of-the-rock | Rupicola peruviana
Amazonian Umbrellabird | Cephalopterus ornatus
Long-wattled Umbrellabird | Cephalopterus penduliger
Dusky Piha | Lipaugus fuscocinereus

PIPRIDAE
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin | Tyranneutes stolzmanni
Golden-winged Manakin | Masius chrysopeterus
Blue-crowned Manakin | Lepidothrix coronata
Blue-rumped Manakin | Lepidothrix isidorei
White-bearded Manakin | Manacus manacus
Striolated Manakin | Machaeropterus striolatus
Golden-headed Manakin | Ceratopipra erythrocephala
Wing-barred Piprites | Piprites chloris

TITYRIDA
Black-crowned Tityra | Tityra inquisitor
Masked Tityra | Tityra semifasciata
Northern (Thrush-like) Schiffornis | Schiffornis veraepacis rosenbergi
White-browed Purpletuft | Iodopleura isabellae
Green-backed (Yellow-cheeked) Becard | Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys
Barred Becard | Pachyramphus versicolor
Slaty Becard | Pachyramphus spodiurus
Cinnamon Becard | Pachyramphus cinnamomeus
Chestnut-crowned Becard | Pachyramphus castaneus
White-winged Becard | Pachyramphus polychropterus
Black-and-white Becard | Pachyramphus albogriseus
One-colored Becard | Pachyramphus homochrous

VIREIONIDAE
Rufous-browed Peppershrike | Cyclarhis gujanensis
Olivaceous Greenlet | Hylophilus olivaceus
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo | Vireolanius isabellae
Lesser Greenlet | Pachysylvia decurtata
Brown-capped Vireo | Vireo leucophris
# Tropical Birding Trip Report

**Southern Ecuador BIRDING tour report: January 2019**

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<tr>
<th>ORDER</th>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
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<td><strong>Red-eyed Vireo</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Vireo olivaceus</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chivi Vireo</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CORVIDAE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Turquoise Jay</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Green (Inca) Jay</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Violaceous Jay</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cyanocorax violaceus</strong></td>
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<td><strong>White-tailed Jay</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cyanocorax mystacalis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Blue-and-white Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Brown-bellied Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Orochelidon murina</strong></td>
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<td><strong>White-thighed Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Atticora tibialis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>White-banded Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Atticora fasciata</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Southern Rough-winged Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gray-breasted Martin</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Barn Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chestnut-collared Swallow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TROGLODYTIDAE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Rufous Wren</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cinnycerthia unirufa</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Henicorhina leucosticta</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Donacobius atricapilla</strong></td>
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<td><strong>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Andean Solitaire</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Catharus fuscater</strong></td>
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www.tropicalbirding.com +1-409-515-9110 info@tropicalbirding.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Nightingale-Thrush</td>
<td><em>Catharus dryas</em></td>
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<td>Swainson's Thrush</td>
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<td><em>Turdus leucops</em></td>
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<td>Plumbeous-backed Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus reevei</em></td>
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<td>Black-billed Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus ignobilis</em></td>
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<td>Marañón Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus maranonicus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus fuscater</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiquanaco Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus chiquanoco</em></td>
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<td>Andean Slaty Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus nigriceps</em></td>
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<td><strong>Mimidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-tailed Mockingbird</td>
<td><em>Mimus longicaudatus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Mouchetiers et Pâpousses</strong></td>
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<td>Paramo Pipit</td>
<td><em>Anthus bogotensis</em></td>
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<td>Orange-crowned Euphonia</td>
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<td><em>Euphonia xanthogaster</em></td>
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<td>Yellow-bellied Siskin</td>
<td><em>Spinus xanthogaster</em></td>
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<td>Hooded Siskin</td>
<td><em>Spinus magellanicus</em></td>
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<td><em>Spinus siemiradzkii</em></td>
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<td><strong>Passerellidae</strong></td>
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<td>Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (B.)</td>
<td><em>Chlorospingus flavicollaris</em></td>
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<td>Short-billed Chlorospingus (Yellow-</td>
<td><em>Chlorospingus parvirostris</em></td>
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<td>Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (B.-T.)</td>
<td><em>Chlorospingus canicularis</em></td>
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<td>Common Chlorospingus (B.-T.)</td>
<td><em>Chlorospingus flavopictus</em></td>
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<td>Tumbes Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Rhynchospiza stolzmanni</em></td>
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<td>Yellow-browed Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Ammodramus aurifrons</em></td>
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<td>Black-striped Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Arremonops conirostris</em></td>
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<td>Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brushfinch</td>
<td><em>Arremon assimilis</em></td>
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<td><em>Arremon aurantirostris</em></td>
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<td>Black-capped Sparrow</td>
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<td>Chestnut-capped Brushfinch</td>
<td><em>Arremon brunneinucha</em></td>
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<td>Olive Finch</td>
<td><em>Arremon castaneiceps</em></td>
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<td>Rufous-collared Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Zonotrichia capensis</em></td>
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<td>White-headed Brushfinch</td>
<td><em>Atlapetes albiceps</em></td>
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<td><em>Atlapetes pallidinucha</em></td>
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<td><em>Atlapetes latinuchus</em></td>
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<td>White-winged Brushfinch (southwest)</td>
<td><em>Atlapetes leucopterus dresseri</em></td>
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<td>White-winged Brushfinch (Paynter's)</td>
<td><em>Atlapetes leucopterus paynteri</em></td>
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<td>Pale-headed Brushfinch</td>
<td><em>Atlapetes pallidiceps</em></td>
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<td>Bay-crowned Brushfinch</td>
<td><em>Atlapetes seebohmi</em></td>
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TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

Peruvian Meadowlark
Yellow-billed Cacique
Russet-backed Oropendola
Crested Oropendola
Yellow-rumped Cacique
(Northern) Mountain Cacique
White-edged Oriole
Yellow-tailed Oriole
Shiny Cowbird
Giant Cowbird
Scrub Blackbird
Great-tailed Grackle

ICTERIDAE

Leistes bellicosus
Amblycercus holosericeus
Psarocolius angustifrons
Psarocolius decumanus
Cacicus cela
Cacicus chrysonotus leucorhamphus
Icterus graceannae
Icterus mesomelas
Molothrus bonariensis
Molothrus oryzivorus
Dives warczewiczii
Quiscalus mexicanus

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Masked (Black-lored) Yellowthroat
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat
Tropical Parula
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler
Three-striped Warbler
Three-banded Warbler
Citrine Warbler
Black-capped Warbler
Buff-rumped Warbler
Gray-and-gold Warbler
Russet-crowned Warbler
Canada Warbler
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)

PARULIDAE

Geothlypis aequinoctialis auricularis
Geothlypis semiflava
Setophaga pitiayumi
Setophaga fusca
Setophaga petechia peruviana
Basileuterus tristriatus
Basileuterus trifasciatus
Myiothlypis luteoviridis
Myiothlypis nigrocoristata
Myiothlypis fulvicauda
Myiothlypis fraseri
Myiothlypis coronata
Cardelliina canadensis
Myioborus minutus
Myioborus melanocephalus

CARDINALS AND ALLIES

(Highland) Hepatic Tanager
Summer Tanager
Ochre-breasted Tanager
Golden (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak
Blue-black Grosbeak
Amazonian Grosbeak

CARDINALIDAE

Piranga flava lutea
Piranga rubra
Chlorothraupis stolzmanni
Pheucticus chrysogaster
Cyanoloxia cyanoides
Cyanoloxia rothschildii

TANAGERS AND ALLIES

Black-faced Tanager
Magpie Tanager
Black-capped Hemispingus
Black-eared (Piura) Hemispingus
Superciliaried Hemispingus
Rufous-chested Tanager

THRAUPIDAE

Schistochlamys melanopis
Cissops leverianus
Kleinothraupis atropileus
Sphenops melanotis piurae
Thlypopsis superciliaris
Thlypopsis ornata
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<td>Flame-crested Tanager</td>
<td>Tachyphonus cristatus</td>
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<td>Tachyphonus rufus</td>
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<td>Lanio fulvus</td>
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<td>Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager</td>
<td>Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus</td>
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<td>Ramphocelus carbo</td>
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<td>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</td>
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<td>Buthraupis montana</td>
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<td>Cnemathraupis eximia</td>
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<td>Chlorornis riefferi</td>
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<td>Tangara schrankii</td>
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<td>Tangara arthus</td>
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<td>Silver-throated Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara icterocephala</td>
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<td>Dacnis cayana</td>
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<td>Yellow-backed Tanager</td>
<td>Hemithraupis flavicollis</td>
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Chestnut-vented Conebill
Giant Conebill
Blue-backed Conebill
Capped Conebill
Cinereous Conebill
Tit-like Dacnis
Glossy Flowerpiercer
Black Flowerpiercer
Bluish Flowerpiercer
Masked Flowerpiercer
Plushcap
Band-tailed Sierra-Finch
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch
Slaty Finch
Black-headed Hemispingus
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager
Collared Warbling-Finch
Saffron Finch
Grassland Yellow-Finch (Montane)
Sulph-throated Finch
Blue-black Grassquit
Parrot-billed Seedeater
Chestnut-throated Seedeater
Drab Seedeater
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater
Thick-billed (Lesser) Seed-Finch
Chestnut-bellied (Lesser) Seed-Finch
Large-billed Seed-Finch
Black-billed Seed-Finch
Variable Seedeater
Caqueta Seedeater
Black-and-white Seedeater
Yellow-bellied Seedeater
Plain-colored Seedeater
Red-crested Finch (Red Pileated-Finch)
Crimson-breasted Finch
Banananuit
Dull-colored Grassquit
Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak
Buff-throated Saltator
Black-winged Saltator
Grayish Saltator

Conirostrum speciosum
Conirostrum bighamii
Conirostrum sitticolor
Conirostrum albifrons
Conirostrum cinereum
Xenodacnis parina
Diglossa lafresnayii
Diglossa humeralis
Diglossa caerulescens
Diglossa cyanea
Catamblyrhynchus diadema
Phrygillus alaudinus
Geospizopsis unicolor
Geospizopsis plebejus
Spodiornis rusticus
Pseudospingus verticalis
Cnemoscopus rubirostris
Poospiza hispaniolensis
Sicalis flaveola
Sicalis luteola bogotensis
Sicalis taczanowskii
Volatina jacarina
Sporophila peruviana
Sporophila telasco
Sporophila simplex
Sporophila castaneiventris
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila angolensis
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila atrirostris
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila murallae
Sporophila lucutiosa
Sporophila nigricollis
Catamenia inornata
Coryphospingus cucullatus
Rhodospingus cruentus
Coerea flaveola
Tiaris obscurus
Parkerthraustes humeralis
Saltator maximus
Saltator atripennis
Saltator coerulescens
Tropical Birding Trip Report

Southern Ecuador BIRDING tour report: January 2019

Streaked Saltator
Black-cowled Saltator
Slate-colored Grosbeak

OLD WORLD SPARROWS
House Sparrow

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

Saltator striaticeps
Saltator nigriceps
Saltator grossus

PASSERIDAE

MAMMALS

Streaked Saltator
Black-cowled Saltator
Slate-colored Grosbeak

OLD WORLD SPARROWS
House Sparrow

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

Saltator striaticeps
Saltator nigriceps
Saltator grossus

PASSERIDAE

MAMMALS

Streaked Saltator
Black-cowled Saltator
Slate-colored Grosbeak

OLD WORLD SPARROWS
House Sparrow

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

Saltator striaticeps
Saltator nigriceps
Saltator grossus

PASSERIDAE

MAMMALS

Brown-throated (Three-toed) Sloth
Mantled Howler
Red-tailed Squirrel
Guayaquil Squirrel
Black Agouti
Central American Agouti
Tapeti (Brazilian Rabbit)
Tayra
Long-tailed Weasel
South American Coati
Mountain Coati

MAMMALS

Bradypus variegatus
Alouatta palliata
Sciurus granatensis
Sciurus stramineus
Dasyprocta fuliginosa
Dasyprocta punctata
Sylvilagus brasiliensis
Eira barbara
Mustela frenata
Nasua nasua
Nasuella olivacea