This was a set departure tour

EASTERN ECUADOR:
High Andes to Vast Amazon
25th November – 9th December 2014

We were blessed with a rare run on Manakins on this tour, with a remarkable 12 species seen, including this splendid Wire-tailed Manakin in the Amazon

Tour leader: José Illánes

All photos in this report were taken by José Illánes or Sam Woods
INTRODUCTION:

The wonder of this tour is the extreme variety offered. The tour began in the high Andes, where snow-capped cones feature and condors roam, but made its way all the way down to the steamy jungles of the Amazon, seemingly covering everything in between too. This tour started up at 2800m/9185ft. in Ecuador’s lofty capital, Quito, before creeping higher still into the high Andes and the paramo grasslands of Antisana. After scooping up Andean Condor, Black-faced Ibis, and a gorgeous male Ecuadorian Hillstar; the tour set off for the highest elevation of the tour, above Papallacta Pass, at a breathless 4200m/13,800ft. With the unpredictable weather there on our side for once we set about finding not only the area’s star bird, Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe, but were also gifted extraordinary views of Andean Snipe there too, an amazing, and popular, bonus bird. The next stop, a quaint Andean lodge, Guango, perched beside a rushing mountain river, was every bit as good as billed with Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan, along with the usual haul of stunning hummingbirds including the comical Sword-billed Hummingbird among them. From there, we continued to move our way down the eastern side of the Andes, next checking in to Cabanas San Isidro, where we saw their famous “San Isidro Mystery Owl”, a bird that has not yet definitively been tied to any existing species, and also enjoyed their regular White-bellied Antpitta visiting a worm feeder. Birding in the subtropical forests in and around San Isidro brought some stellar birds into view: male Andean
Cock-of-the-rock, a sensational polka-dotted Ocellated Tapaculo, two species of quetzals, and the scarce Black-billed Mountain-Toucan among many others. We then dropped into the humid foothills of the Andes and the wonderfully well thought out WildSumaco lodge, with its dizzy hummingbird feeders (that attracted 18 species in our time there), and beautiful veranda looking out over the forest. Aside from the lodge itself, the birds were fantastic with rarities including Fiery-throated Fruiteater, Gray-tailed Piha, Plain-backed Antpitta, and Yellow-throated Spadebill among the crop. The trips final stage entered one of the greatest regions on Earth, the Amazon. Knowing well that a short time to sample the megadiversity of the Amazon is never enough; we visited two of the premier Napo lodges, Sacha and Napo Wildlife Center. Those looking for something colorful were well catered for there, with visits to canopy towers and walkways producing multiple treetop toucans, bright blue male cotingas, and Technicolor tanager. The rarity hunters within the group were also well looked after with birds like Black-necked Red Cotinga, both Ringed and Rufous-headed Woodpeckers, and White-plumed, Banded, and Lunulated Antbirds. The rarity hunters within the group were also well looked after with birds like Black-necked Red Cotinga, both Ringed and Rufous-headed Woodpeckers, and White-plumed, Banded, and Lunulated Antbirds. Although the male Wire-tailed Manakin (photo, title page), while not rare, is so striking daubed in red and yellow, that it is likely to stay longer in the memory of most of the group. The Amazon produced the main other wildlife attractions of the trip too, with Red Howlers, Golden-mantled Tamarins, and Giant Otters providing a substantial supporting cast all of their own. Finally, it was time to bid the Amazon farewell, and return, by air, to Quito, passing over some of the most dramatic volcanos of Ecuador in doing so. The trip came to close in Quito, where it had all began, some 629 birds or so later!

It had been a great tour of the best birding sites in eastern Ecuador; among the 629 species recorded were some stellar groups of birds seen: 63 Tanagers, 49 Hummingbirds, 21 Raptors, 19 Woodpeckers, 18 Parrots, 14 Cotingas, 12 Manakins, 10 Toucans, 7 Owls, 7 Trogons, 6 Puffbirds, 5 Antpittas, and 5 Kingfishers! To say that the participants enjoyed only a sample of what the east has to offer is an understatement!!!

TOP THREE BIRDS OF THE TOUR (as voted for by participants):

1 ANDEAN SNIPE
2 BLACK-NECKED RED COTINGA
3 SCARLET MACAW
DAILY SUMMARY:

DAY 1 (of birding)

ANTISANA & GUANGO

With daylight not yet evident, we left the city of Quito behind, and climbed yet higher (up to around 3900m/12,800ft.) for our first birding of the tour. With the main guide for the tour, Jose Illanes, delayed in the south (with one of the other participants), due to a rare flight cancelation, following a short custom tour before this one, it was left to Sam Woods to step into the breach and guide this site, until Jose and Derrick returned to the join the group afterwards, where normality was restored! We began by birding the lower elevations of Antisana, where temperate scrub still remains, offering some species not possible higher up. Some early notable finds were Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet, and our first Spectacled Redstarts in a passing flock. We then moved up to where a large bank of rocky cliffs dominates the skyline. This is the known lair of the Andean Condor, and they did not disappoint, an adult found loafing on the rocks for long extended views. We
were to later add a flight view to the portfolio too, giving us the complete condor experience! Not far from there the hummingbird action took a turn for the better too, with Giant Hummingbird, Shining Sunbeam, Sword-billed Hummingbird, and Black-tailed Trainbearer, all joining the list in quick succession. If the group were not breathless from the altitude, they were following this procession of extraordinary beauty!

Moving up higher still, the scrubby valleys gave way to open grasslands, known as paramo, and the birdlife became distinctly less colorful (it is hard to win when pitched against hummingbirds), with Many-striped Canastero showing to all, and several Streak-backed Canasteros showing only to some. An emergency “raptor stop” was required when a young Variable Hawk (photo page 4) was noticed close by the road; and you know what they say, “one good raptor deserves another”...and there was another, in the form of a pair of Aplomado Falcons resting on a fence.

A grassy meadow led to great views of Stout-billed and Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, Plumbeous Sierra-Finches, and admiration for our first Ecuadorian Hillstar, a female nesting under the eves of a thatched roof. Eventually we emerged onto a flat plain, in the shadow of the vast
Volcan Antisana, a massive volcano alongside, which, unfortunately was largely shrouded in cloud by the time we reached there. The plateau held the usual batch of *Carunculated Cararas* (photo below), a party of *Black-faced Ibis*, a large group of *Andean Gulls*, and the odd *Andean Lapwing* dotted across the plains. Our final major stop in Antisana was to survey a lake, which led to varying views of *Yellow-billed Pintail*, *(Andean)* *Ruddy Duck*, *Andean Teal*, and some confiding *Silvery Grebes*, (photo page 5).

It was then time to take lunch and descend to where we finally connected with Jose and our final tour participant. After swapping guides we were soon on our way eastwards to *Papallacta Pass*, on the continental divide. The pass itself is high-at 4000m/ft.-however, the site of the main target bird there, *Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe* (photo next page), is higher still. For this reason it is often calm and pleasant at the pass, but windy and draped in thick cloud at the site of the seedsnipe, making it a tricky bird to get by virtue of the predictably unpredictable weather! On arriving at the pass though, the antennas that mark the spot were clearly visible, and when they are visible the only option is to drive up to them and take advantage of these narrow weather windows. Virtually the first bird added to the list after leaving
Antisana was along the road leading up there where the rare Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant was seen perched on an overhead power cable. This was a very high quality opener for this next site, and upped our expectations. However, even on this high no one predicted our next great find, a superb and confiding Andean Snipe, as we began our search for the seedsnipe! It was so shocking and unexpected that it made it to the top of the list for bird of the tour! A lot of huffing and puffing was required in order to track down the seedsnipe though, as these ptarmigan-like shorebirds are so well camouflaged you have to nearly step on one to find it, which we, ultimately, did.

After our breathless search for the seedsnipe, everyone was happy for the rest, as we traveled downslope to our lodging for the night, Guango Lodge. We arrived with barely an hour left of daylight, but quickly plugged this with birds, mostly from their wonderful hummingbird feeders: Tourmaline Sunangel, Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Collared Inca, Buff-winged Starfrontlet, Long-tailed Sylph, and White-bellied Woodstar were all new, and there were no complaints with further, closer looks at several Sword-billed Hummingbirds either! It has been a whirlwind first day, covering three sites, but was jam-packed with quality Andean birds from start to finish.
DAY 2

GUANGO, PAPALLACTA & SAN ISIDRO

We decided to open our birding at the front door of Guango Lodge for this day, spending a few hours walking from the lodge and on their trails, before ascending back to Papallacta once more. The trails were productive; (Northern) Mountain Caciques were found nesting behind the lodge, and were in close proximity to several scorching Turquoise Jays. We hit a small, though quality, flock in the area, which held Plushcap and Rufous-breasted Flycatcher as the main standout finds within it. Away from the flock we managed to find a Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan quietly perched in the bromeliad-covered forest, arguably the best looking of all Guango’s birds, which was pretty high on the shopping list for the morning. Other birds that featured on our few hours there included more regular fare, like Cinnamon Flycatcher, White-banded Tyrannulet, Rufous Spinetail (which was unusually tame), Black-crested Warbler and Blue-and-black Tanager. A scan of the river did not lead to either the hoped-for White-capped Dipper, and hoped-for Torrent Duck, but did produce a pair of spritely Torrent Tyrannulets perched on the spray-drenched rocks mid river. After returning to the lodge for a brief pit stop we loaded back on to our bus and headed up higher to an area of elfin forest near the town of Papallacta. This can be a great spot, but is largely dependent on passing flocks to make it exciting. The initial lack of activity had us wondering if we had made the right move, although we did add another hummingbird to the list, in the form of the Viridian Metaltail, and saw several further Shining Sunbeams to pass the time of the lull. However, before we left we hit a few such exciting flocks, and new and gorgeous birds, quickly came into our sights: Black-backed Bush-Tanager, Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, Black-chested Mountain-Tanager, Golden-crowned Tanager, Agile Tit-Tyrant, and the vastly underestimated Pearled Treerunner. The area also held another, perched Andean Condor, threw us a lifeline with a flyover Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle (which we had mysteriously missed at Antisana); and we also spotted a Red-crested Cotinga sitting typically high in the trees too.

Having bagged these quality birds shortly before we departed we were much happier at making a stop there; although we now returned to areas in and around the pass for some of the key birds we were still missing. One of these is strictly tied to polylepis woodland, comprised of the highest growing trees in the Andes. A great patch of this threatened woodland still stands right beside the main highway that links Quito with the east, and the Amazon. While it can be noisy, due to the heavy vehicles using the road, we decided to make
a short stop there to see if there was any activity. We had not been there long when a small flock came into view, yielding a pair of Giant Conebills (photo below) — our main avian target—Bar-bellied Woodpecker, Spectacled Redstart and another Pearled Treerunner. With the conebill “in the bag”, there was no need to linger in the presence of traffic noise, and so we soon moved on back up to the pass, and began retracing our steps up the road towards the antennas, and the seedsnipe. This time, though, we did not need to go all the way to the top, for only the seedsnipe requires this; and spent time birding the bottom end of the road for Tawny Antpitta and White-chinned Thistletail, both of which succumbed to our efforts, eventually.

After a near perfect morning we returned back to Guango for more of their delicious cooking over lunch, when we, once again, took stock at the hummingbird feeders, which always produce a thrill that is worth taking in. Post lunch, and feeder watch, we returned to a trail behind the lodge, in particular hoping to find the Torrent Duck, which had, as yet proved elusive. Much searching though, did NOT reveal the duck, but did lead to two pairs of White-capped Dippers, an always-popular bird too. The forest was pretty quiet overall, but we did find a male Masked Trogon sitting quietly, and better still, the scarce and difficult to find Dusky Piha.
As the afternoon wore on, we loaded up the bus with ourselves and our bags, and started driving down towards our next lodge, further down the east slope in the subtropics. As we drove down, with Torrent Duck still on our minds, we combed each and every river, until, finally, we found a pair shortly before we pulled into San Isidro in the late afternoon. Our birding was not finished until after dinner though, when we spent quite some time observing San Isidro’s famous “Mystery Owl” perched on a power cable. The exact identity of the owl is not yet clear, although the most likely contender is arguably Black-banded Owl, although the bird looks more like a cross between that species and Black-and-white Owl, both of which do not overlap in range in Ecuador, making identification far from straightforward!

DAY 3

SAN ISIDRO

The entire day was spent around San Isidro, a place swathed in rich subtropical forest. On any first morning at Cabanas San Isidro there is only one place to be at dawn; right around the lodge lights. The lights attract a wonderful array of moths during the night, and at dawn, the birds spend time cleaning them up. There is a flurry of activity at this time, which offers, often the best opportunity to see some of the birds of the area up close, as they cannot resist the rich feeding to be had. The most striking daily visitor we saw
there was the “Inca” Jay (a form of Green Jay), although this was by no means the only large bird present, with Subtropical Caciques and Russet-backed Oropendolas featuring too, along with Mountain Wren, the smashing Saffron-crowned Tanager, Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, Black-eared Hemispingus, Bluish Flowerpiercer, Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher and Pale-edged Flycatcher. At 7:30AM, the activity dropped and it was also time to move on to another, very special, bird: White-bellied Antpitta, (photo page before). A worm feeding station has been set up to attract this bird, and for the last few years at least they have been very reliable here. And so it proved that morning, when one bird hopped into close range for us all to see well.

During the remainder of the morning we birded our way along the dirt road leading behind the lodge, which produced some flock species like Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet, Flavescent Flycatcher, Beryl-spangled Tanager, Oleaginous Hemispingus, and a superb, and showy Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia; as well as Glossy-black Thrush, some flyover White-capped Parrots, and a super view of an Andean (Highland) Motmot, and Ash-crowned Tapaculo. Moving further along the road we emerged out of forest, to where pastures flanked the road; here we found a party of 4 Southern Lapwings, which have become regular in this area.

We enjoyed San Isidro’s famously exotic cuisine over lunch back at the lodge, before we started the afternoon with some “gentle” birding around the lodge hummingbird feeders. The attendees included Bronzy and Collared Incas,
Speckled Hummingbird, Fawn-breasted Brilliant, and ever-stunning Long-tailed Sylph. While admiring the hummingbirds, we watched a mixed feeding flock come by, which held Pearled Treerunner, Flavescent Flycatcher, Olive-backed Woodcreeper, Summer Tanager, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, and Montane Woodcreeper.

The rest of the afternoon was spent on the lodge trails, where some of the day’s most striking birds were found: Crested and Golden-headed Quetzals, Emerald Toucanet, and a stunning orange male Andean Cock-of-the-rock! On top of that we had a good look at the often-elusive Wattled Guan and a migrant Tennessee Warbler.

As dusk fell we headed up to the Guacamayos Ridge for nightbirds, but were quickly curtailed by the rain; back near San Isidro we did though see several Oilbirds passing overhead.

DAY 4

SAN ISIDRO & GUACAMAYOS RIDGE TO WILD SUMACO
After some short birding at the lodge, which produced no major additions apart from Black-billed Peppershrike, Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, and Russet-crowned Warbler. Following this we said our goodbyes to San Isidro and hit the road again. This time we climbed up to the peak of the Guacamayos Ridge and spent much of the morning birding the old, and rocky Inca Trail, which cuts through thick, wet subtropical forest, offering some species that the lower elevations of San Isidro cannot. Virtually the first bird we pulled on was a “biggie”, Black-billed Mountain-Toucan, which responded very well to playback. Guacamayos birding is typified by trying to track down many species while encountering mixed flocks along the trail; but also trying to tape in the more skulking, ground-dwelling species. We had successes on both fronts; sometimes you encounter almost no flocks, but we were gifted several feeding parties while we were there, which yielded species like Black-capped Hemispingus, Hooded Mountain-Tagner, Grass-green Tanager, Green-and-black Fruiteater, Handsome Flycatcher, Sepia-brown Wren, and Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager). On the side of skulkers we got good views of Spillman’s Tapaculo, but only brief views of a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta. However, the start performer from this group was undoubtedly a showy Ocellated Tapaculo (photo page 11), seen by all, sitting and singing back to us! The final decent bird on the ridge was a male Powerful Woodpecker, before very heavy rain moved in, and we moved hurriedly back to the bus for lunch.

Our journey then continued, again heading further down the east slope of the Andes, this time into the next zone down, in the foothills. Our journey to Sumaco took us down the Loreto Road, where a cliff was our first designated stop, where a party of Cliff Flycatchers was very obliging. Our time there was lengthened when more new birds showed up; Chestnut-eared Aracari, Chestnut-bellied Seedeater, an excellent Blue-necked Tanager, Spotted and Paradise Tanagers (photo page before), Bronze-green Euphonia, Olivaceous Siskin. Our next stop in the foothills was at the entrance to Narupa, a little known reserve of the Jocotoco Conservation Foundation, an Ecuadorian NGO. The indisputable highlight there was an absurdly responsive Wing-banded Wren that dropped in just a few feet from us, giving all present fantastic views of what can be a difficult species to see well. The same area also held Red-headed Barbet, Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-tanager), and Ornate Flycatcher. A small flock in the same area also led us to the near endemic Ecuadorian Tyrannulet and Tawny-breasted Fycatcher too. Moving further in the direction of our next lodge, we took a side road, which is a known hotspot for birds. And so it proved on this day too, a fruiting tree proving productive, by
attracting a horde of colorful new species: Blue-headed Parrot, Maroon-tailed Parakeet, Blue-naped Chlorophonia, Golden-rumped Euphonia, Blue Dacnis, and both Purple and Green Honeycreepers. The surprise find during our short session there was Orange-fronted Plushcrown, an Amazonian species, which must have crept upslope; other finds in the same place included Golden-faced Tyrannulet, White-winged Becard, a superb male Lined Antshrike, our first Violaceous Jays, and some flyover Chestnut-fronted Macaws. Boreal migrants were present too in the form of Blackpoll Warbler and Cerulean Warbler.

At the end of another busy birding day we rolled in to WildSumaco at the end of the day. A short period to try for nightbirds locally failed to produce anything, so we vowed to try again, another day...

DAY 5

WILD SUMACO

The entire day was spent in and around this wonderful, relatively new, birding lodge, nestled in the foothills of the Andes. Like the previous lodge, San Isidro, the birding can be very productive in the early mornings right around the lodge, and so we started the day just a few steps from our rooms. New birds came in thick and fast, as we were only just really exploring this
elevation thoroughly for the first time: Blackish Antbird, Plain Anvireo, Common Scale-backed Antbird, Olivaceous Greenlet and Yellow-browed Sparrow, all joined the list beside the lodge itself. After some time there we began walking on the road near the lodge that connects the lodge to a nearby trail. We did not, however, go straight to the trail, as the road birding can be productive too for picking up edge species; and we fared well with some noisy Speckled Chachalacas, the gorgeous Golden-collared Toucanet, in addition to Black-mandibled Toucan too, picked up both Lineated and Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers, and quickly saw, firsthand, what a rich vein of tanagers the foothills of the Andes hosts; we saw Magpie, Blue-necked, Spotted and Bay-headed Tanagers during this short walk alone.

Reaching the trail, this is where we hoped to find some of the tougher, interior, forest birds, for which the lodge has become famed. Many of these are difficult species hard to find, within the limited remaining habitat of this type left in Ecuador. A fruiting tree assisted us somewhat, holding Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater (although only a female unfortunately), and Blue-rumped and White-crowned Manakins. Small flocks encountered held yet more tanagers, with Green-and-gold Tanager and the stunning Golden-collared Honeycreeper found within their midst, as well as Russet Antshrike, Montane Foliage-gleaner, and Slaty-capped Flycatcher. Chestnut-eared Aracari was seen again too, on what proved to be a rich day for toucans. A small understory flock, which are very different from the tanager-holding canopy ones seen before, comprised of White-breasted Wood-Wren, White-streaked Antvireo, and Foothill Antwren.

However, the main targets along the trail were some of the tougher ground-dwelling species, which we did not track down until we reached the most remote, bottom end of the trail. The wait was worth it though, as we picked up Chestnut-crowned Gnateater and Yellow-throated Spadebill there; the latter a difficult species for which this is only reliable site for in Ecuador. On the way out, when we retraced our steps back to the lodge, we also found another ground skulker, in the form of a Short-tailed Antthrush, which showed to all present, as it walked slowly by us.

We returned to the lodge for lunch, to sample, again, the phenomenal cuisine that this lodge has made it a firm favorite among Ecuadorian-based guides; after which we had a good long look at the lodge’s famous hummingbird feeders. During our time at the lodge we enjoyed 18 species visiting their feeders alone! Among them are many species that are near impossible to find away from them, like Napo Sabrewing, Rufous-vented Whitetip,
Black-throated Brilliant (photo page 14), Many-spotted Hummingbird, and Gould’s Jewelfront. Other, more widespread hummers included the ultra-cute Booted Racket-tail, the striking Wire-crested Thorntail, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Green Hermit, and Violet-headed Hummingbird.

After witnessing the virtual “siege” of hummingbirds around the lodge feeders, we departed for Pacto Sumaco, a nearby village, which provides markedly different edge and open country birding. While many of the specialties cannot be found there, it does, however, offer up some species we were still missing; these included Black-billed Thrush, the near endemic Olive-chested Flycatcher, and Grayish Saltator. However, our main reason for checking out this area was for Blackish Rail, which responded brilliantly and emerged into the open as hoped. Then we visited another set of hummingbird feeders that the lodge maintains within the forest at Sumaco. These can be good for a few species that never come to the feeders right beside the main lodge building, and we quickly picked up these” Ecuadorian Piedtail and Gray-chinned Hermit were the additions, although we also got better views yet of Napo Sabrewing too in the process. The second session of nightbirding turned out to be another dud, with none seen/heard.
DAY 6

WILD SUMACO

The day started out much as the one before, checking out the early morning flurry of activity right around the main lodge building, and walking along the road nearby. This yielded Blackish Antbird, the diminutive Lafresnaye’s Piculet, a further Red-headed Barbet (photo page 16) sighting, another Olivaceous Greenlet, the furtive Dusky Spinetail, and the gorgeous Green-backed Trogon. Boreal migrants were also in evidence with Cerulean, Blackpoll, Blackburnian, and Canada Warblers all seen too. Along the road too we found a small flock that held another Ecuadorian Tyrannulet and also the similar Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant too. Black-crowned Tityra was also seen from the road, and we also enjoyed sightings of another Channel-billed Toucan, to add to our burgeoning list of toucan species for the trip.
Our destination on this morning was a trail where a worm feeder had been set up to feed two species of antpitta: Ochre-breasted and Plain-backed Antpittas. However, we struck out on both counts, with neither of them coming to the feeding area as hoped. Remarkably though, we did happen upon an **Ochre-breasted Antpitta** along this trail anyway, which offered a little compensation for our efforts at least. Some good birds were seen in and around the area of the antpitta feeder; we managed to tape in close a **Northern White-crowned Tapaculo**, see the handsome **Coppery-chested Jacamar, photo page before**, (and, as the lodge’s logo bird, a must see species); chance upon a tanager flock holding Orange-eared, Black-capped and **Golden-naped Tanagers**; and also found another **White-crowned Manakin** too. We headed back to the lodge and chanced on another flock, which held the rare **Gray-tailed Piha** (the clear standout winner within this flock), **Yellow-breasted Antwren**, **Ash-browed Spinetail**, **Golden-collared Honeycreeper**, **Golden Tanager**, and **Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer**. We returned to the lodge a little earlier than lunch, and so spent a little time on a trail just behind the lodge, which was worth it for **White-throated Quail-Dove**, the beautiful **Ornate Antren**, and another, welcome, **Golden-collared Toucanet**.
After the disappointment of missing the **Plain-backed Antpitta (photo page before)**, during the morning, due to the bird missing it’s official “appointment”; we decided to try and set the record straight in the afternoon, by visiting another feeding station for the same species. And this time, the bird turned up right on cue, and gave us cracking looks, at what can be regarded as one of the trickiest antpittas to see in Ecuador. During the afternoon we also got **Spot-backed Antbird**, while some hot the jackpot with a **Rufous-breasted Piculet** sighting while we were waiting for the arrival of the antpitta. The ranger, who fed the antpitta, also led us to a female **Fiery-throated Fruiteater (photo below)** sitting quietly, and inconspicuously, on its nest.

We spent some time along the Piha Trail that afternoon, although, obviously, did not “need” to look for piha having scored that bird in the morning already, but did mop up some missing birds like **Black-streaked Puffbird** and **Collared Trogon**. We lingered on the trail until dusk, to try to right another wrong, which had haunted us since our arrival at Wild Sumaco...Finally, a **Band-bellied Owl** responded to our overtures, after two previous, unsuccessful tries, and we enjoyed stellar looks at this impressive owl along the trail, before returning to the lodge for dinner.

**DAY 7**

**WILD SUMACO to THE AMAZON (SACHA)**

At many of the super diverse sites in Ecuador, it is, quite literally, impossible to “clean up”, and you always leave with gaps to be filled by later trips. Wild Sumaco is no different, but we still attempted to plug some gaps for a few hours before we, once more, continued our downslope journey to the Amazon. We spent some final time birding some forest patches along the road below the lodge, on our journey out, which produced repeats like...
Montane Foliage-gleaner, Cerulean Warbler, Coppery-chested Jacamar, Ecuadorian Tyrannulet, but also new birds like Black Caracara, Wing-barred Piprites, Thrush-like Wren, Gilded Barbet, White-thighed Swallow, and Ruddy Ground-Dove. While Fiery-throated Fruiteater was not new, the sighting of a pair was welcome as it provided us all with a view of the gaudier male.

And so, after a few hours, we commenced our descent into the Amazon, driving to the town, and port, of Coca, from where we were to take a motorized canoe to our first Amazon lodge, Sacha. Just before reaching Coca we were sidetracked when an unlikely power line bird was spotted: Blue-winged Parrotlet! When we reached Coca, we enjoyed some downtime in the town, and hung around the Sacha office, taking in lunch, before we loaded up and headed down the Napo River towards Sacha. The journey was typically not very eventful, but we did mark our first White-winged and White-breasted Swallows of the trip before we pulled into the main dock at Sacha Lodge. Our journey, however, was not yet complete. From the dock, we needed to walk along the boardwalk to another, smaller dock, from where we were paddled across a black lagoon to the lodge. The walk along the boardwalk in, while not at the optimum hour for birds, nevertheless produce a number of notable sightings: Purplish Jacamar,
(photo page before), Cinnamon Attila, and Black-fronted Nunbird being the most high profile among them. After induction at the lodge, and of course, taking in a welcome drink in the process, we took a short canoe ride around the lake, beside which the lodge is perched. The lake edges held many exciting birds, like Black-capped Donacobius, Greater Ani, Lesser Kiskadee, Hoatzin, Green Kingfisher, and a perched Boat-billed Heron. At dusk Common Pauraque emerged and joined our trip list too.

DAY 8

SACHA

There are many options for birding in the Amazon, and on this day we opted for checking the canopy tower in the morning, and departing to check a river island on the Napo River in the afternoon, which offers a different suite of birds to that found at the lodge.

In order to reach the wooden canopy tower at Sacha, we first needed to navigate along a narrow creek, which passes through excellent varzea forest (which means that it is wet, seasonally flooded, forest). The small, hand-paddled canoes we took along the creek, make for a tranquil ride, and also make for a great way of seeing varzea birds on the way in to the tower; we picked up Silvered Antbird, Peruvian Warbling-Anbird, and White-shouldered Antbird along the creek. However, it may perhaps be best remembered for a roosting Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl, which was added to the list before we reached the main event, the canopy tower itself. This is formed of a wooden staircase, and platform, built around an immense kapok tree. The location of the tower was chosen as it sits within close proximity of a number of fruiting trees, which can be a boon for canopy species when in fruit. Luckily for us, some of these trees were bearing fruit during our visit, making the tower a great location for some of the first few hours in the morning. The power of tropical fruits was quickly revealed, when one of the fruiting species attracted Green-and-gold, Paradise, Opal-crowned, and Opal-rumped Tanagers to it during our time there! (And, Masked Tanager was added later). Black-faced Dacnis and Yellow-bellied Dacnis were also among the frugivorous throng of birds visiting these trees. Other notable birds from up high on the tower included Orange-bellied, Thick-billed and Rufous-bellied Euphonias, Moriche Oriole and Many-banded Aracari. Two new woodpeckers were added too; Chestnut Woodpecker, (photo, next page), which was somewhat expected, although sharing the kapok tree with the rare White-throated Woodpecker was not on our original agenda, and a great surprise to us all!
A Red-legged Honeycreeper was also most unexpected too, and new for the area for Jose, who grew up there! We also gorged on two different bright blue male cotingas while up there: Spangled and Plum-throated Cotingas perching atop the trees during our visit, along with Black-headed Parrots standing sentry too. Squirrel and Black-bellied Cuckoos, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher and Zimmer’s Flatbill were also all seen from the tower too. Several raptors in flight were also much appreciated: Slender-billed Kite, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, and a magnificent King Vulture, which swooped very close by our lofty location.

After activity began to slow, as the day heated up we descended to ground level, and worked some trails nearby. This led us to find Gray and Plain-throated Antwrens, Dusky-throated Antshrike, Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin and male Golden-headed Manakin, and Elegant Woodcreeper. On the way back to the lodge for lunch, we picked up Dot-backed Antbird from the canoe, got brief looks at a White-chinned Jacamar, and noticed a Green-and-rufous Kingfisher zipping past the boat at high speed. After some downtime and lunch, back at our base, Sacha Lodge, we took to the water again and visited a large river island along the main Napo River. Along the river Large-billed Tern and Cocoi Heron were found; whilst on the island we found a goodly number of the specialties: Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, White-bellied Spinetail, Orange-headed Tanager, Riverside Tyrant, River Tyrannulet, Oriole Blackbird, Castelnau’s Antshrike, and the impressive and rare Rufous-headed Woodpecker. On the edge of the island Collared and Pied Plovers were also found.

After a fantastic afternoon, we returned to Sacha again.
DAY 9 SACHA

This day saw us affected by heavy, and prolonged tropical rain in the afternoon; but until we had enjoyed a superb morning on Sacha’s steel canopy walkway, one of the best structures of its kind in the Amazon, anywhere. **Double-toothed Kite** was observed sitting on the guy line of the walkway itself; while a procession of colorful birds were seen passing by during our time up there. Among these were male **Spangled Cotiga**, **Ivory-billed and Many-banded Aracaris**, **Channel-billed and White-throated Toucans**, and **Yellow-bellied Dacnis**. Other memorable birds up on the walkway included a perched **White Hawk**, **Black-headed Parrots** sitting in the treetops, flyover **Orange-winged Parrots**, both **Purple-throated and Bare-necked Fruitcrows**, **Dusky-chested Flycatcher**, **Crimson-crested Woodpecker**, and the difficult **Olive Oropendola**. After several hours watching canopy birds, we descended back to the forest floor, and worked the trails leading back to the lodge for lunch; this yielded out first **Screaming Piha**, the bird whose voice is so often used in Hollywood movie jungle scenes. We also gorged on a scarlet-and-yellow male **Wire-tailed Manakin**, had a great look at **Great Jacamar**, and were walked to a regular pair of roosting **Crested Owls**, which were sporting bright white Grouch Marx eyebrows! After an afternoon washout due to a heavy tropical storm moving into the area, we were gagging to get out in the field the following day...
DAY 10

SACHA to NAPO WILDLIFE CENTER

On this day we departed one Amazon lodge, but soon after checked into another. The reason for swapping Amazon sites was simple; the Amazon is far from homogenous, and the other lodge’s location across the other side of the Rio Napo, and deeper into the jungle, gave us chance at some species not possible at Sacha. Getting from one lodge to another was no small undertaking, with plentiful birding along the way. We checked out of Sacha early, making our way to their main dock, where a motorized canoe took us first to a small clay lick for parrots along the main river. In attendance were Mealy, Blue-headed and Yellow-crowned Parrots, and Dusky-headed Parakeet, which we all watched from the boat itself, as we bobbed gently on the Napo River. Then life threw us a curveball, when our canoe engine failed and we bobbed a little longer than initially planned, before we were assisted by another passing canoe, and between the various people involved they managed to fix the engine.
Once we got underway again, we moved from the riverside lick to another in the forest, where a short walk brought us to a purpose-built blind, erected specifically to watch the daily onslaught of parrots. At this site we located a small, though noisy, group of **Scarlet Macaws** perched up in the trees (which did not come down to the lick though); and observed 2 species coming down to the lick: **Cobalt-winged Parakeets** being by far the most numerous, as well as the odd **Orange-cheeked Parrot** (photo page 24) dotted among them. Having seen the full complement of recent parrots at the lick, we did some trail work in the area too, finding **Green Manakin**, **Blue-crowned Manakin**, the tiny **Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant**, **Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner**, and **Cinereous Antshrike**.

It was then time to have lunch at the main dock, from where we were to be taken by hand-paddled canoe deeper into the Amazon, to **Napo Wildlife Center**. The dock area has some good edge forest though, and so, soon after lunch, we were quickly back on our game, seeing new birds like **Spot-breasted Woodpecker**, **Black-banded Woodcreeper**, and to top the
lot, a roost of 3 *Tropical Screech-Owls* (photo page 25) huddled up together, and staring down at us with those big brown eyes.

To get to *Napo Wildlife Center*, one of the more remote, high-end, Amazon lodges, we needed to make our way down a narrow, forest-fringed tributary. On a direct journey this would take in the region of two hours. However, being typical birders, we spent four hours working our way along the creek, picking up many interesting species as we did so. *Hoatzin*, *Chestnut-capped Puffbird*, *Black-throated Piping Guan*, *Orange-crested Manakin* (photo above), *White-chinned Jacamar* (an upgraded look from the one before at Sacha), *Cream-colored Woodpecker*, *Gray-headed Tanager*, *Rufous-tailed Flatbill*, *Plumbeous Antbird* and *Masked Crimson Tanager*, all made their way on to the trip list during this relaxing journey, where we simply birded from the boat all the way in. We arrived at the wonderfully located Napo Wildlife Center in the late afternoon, in time to take in their welcome drink and a *Blue-tailed Emerald* probing flowers within their small garden.

**DAY 11 NAPO WILDLIFE CENTER**

Our exploration of this new sector of the Amazon, began with a short boat ride, followed by a walk, to their own canopy tower. This lodge is located close to a large block of forest, as part of *Yasuni National Park*, and being on the opposite, southern, side, of the Rio Napo, offers up some different species to those found at Sacha. This became evident during the morning
session up there where we added quality birds like **Green Oropendola**, a pair of **Blue-and-yellow Macaws**, and had a flyby from a **Capped Heron** of all things! We enjoyed repeats of some other classic Amazonian birds, like **White-throated Toucan**, **Ivory-billed and Many-banded Aracaris**, **White-browed Purpletuft**, **Paradise and Gold-and-green Tanagers**, **Black-headed Parrot**, and also another super close flight view of a **King Vulture**. Other species of note from up high were **Red-stained Woodpecker**, **White-fronted Nunbird** (which had been mysteriously absent at Sacha), a super showy **Pygmy Antwren (photo below)**, a perched **Gray-headed Kite**, and a pair of **White-necked Puffbirds**. Amusingly nicknamed by some as “Tree Curlew”, a **Long-billed Woodcreeper (photo next page)** that taped into the very same Kapok tree we were standing in, was also popular too.

As the heat picked up, the activity from the top of the tower, as usual, slowed down to crawl. At this time, we headed down and spent the remainder of the morning seeking ground birds on trails near the tower. Our absurdly fortunate run on **manakins** continued, with **Wire-tailed and Blue-crowned**
Manakins seen once on ground level, along with some quality skulkers, like Banded Antbird, Brown Nunlet (photo next page), and Yasuni Antwren just before we got back to the boat. As we got into the canoes we were fooled into thinking that was that for the morning, although we bumped into 3 Giant Otters as we arrived back at the lodge dock, which played around the boat for a while before lunch stopped play.

The afternoon was rather relaxing, once again, involving us birding from a canoe, covering the creeks near the lodge again, which offer up different species to the forest interior. Red-capped Cardinal, Lesser Kiskadee, Coraya Wren, a fabulous roosting Great Potoo (photo page 32), a displaying American Pygmy-Kingfisher, Amazon Kingfisher, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl were all seen, as well as many Red-bellied Macaws in flight, Red Howler monkeys, and a Slate-colored Hawk, which responded well to playback. As we returned to the lodge, and the lake on which the lodge is perched, we took in the sight of Common Pauraque and also Blackish Nightjar too, and an unusually high number of Boat-billed Herons emerging from their surrounding roost sites.
DAY 12

NAPO WILDLIFE CENTER

For our last full day in the Amazon, we made an “assault” for some of the species we were still missing, and tried to see, what could arguably be touted as the bird-of-the-trip, **Black-necked Red Cotinga**. Unfortunately, the cotinga’s territory is deep in the forest, and can only be accessed by short canoe ride, followed by a long walk along a slippery forest trail. It took us several hours to get there, as new birds popped up left, right and center, but we also needed to keep our discipline, to ensure we arrived at peak calling time for the cotinga to be calling, (when it is much easier to locate).

We left the lodge after an awfully early breakfast, and while it was still dark, taking a short canoe ride across the lake to the trailhead. A **Plumbeous Antbird** greeted us on arrival and provided an upgrade to our earlier views. Not long after, the stunning **Ringed Woodpecker** was also found close to the dock, before we entered the forest proper. On the way in, to the cotinga, we had upgraded views of both **Coraya Wren** and **Screaming Piha**, and found a small flock holding **Mouse-colored Antshrike**, and **Red-crowned Ant-Tanager**, which was later joined, at an army antswarm, by **Plain-
winged Antshrike, Fasciated Antshrike, and Tawny-crowned Greenlet.

Finally, in the nick of time, we arrived at THE spot, where the Black-necked Red Cotinga (photo below) holds a territory. It’s loud calls quickly drew us to this vision in red, which was, rightfully, voted as one of the top trip birds. After thoroughly soaking up the cotinga, which feels all the sweeter for long slog in to see it, we continued along the trail, where we found Ash-throated Gnatetater, and had a frustratingly narrow miss with an Ochre-striped Antpitta.

Manakins continued to put in their now customary daily appearance, this time involving a young male Blue-backed Manakin. After picking up Whiskered Flycatcher we headed back out along the same trail, where, we hit the same small flock around an antswarm that we had encountered on the way in, although this time the ants had appeared, and with them the dashing White-plumed Antbird and rare Lunulated Antbird. The return leg also produced Broad-billed and Amazonian Motmots, Striped Manakin, and Yellow-billed Jacamar, while canopy flocks held Red-stained and Golden-green Woodpeckers, and Citron-bellied Attila. However, this walk may be best remembered for the beautiful looks we had of a perched Lined Forest-Falcon.
After a bumper crop in the morning, the afternoon was freakishly quiet, with **Black-tailed and Black-throated Trogons**, and **Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper**, being the most notable birds seen.

**DAY 13**

**NAPO WILDLIFE CENTER to QUITO**

Our final day in the Amazon had come round all too fast; and while we had already packed in a bunch of star species, we were not done yet, and more were to come in this final stanza…

A very early start was needed to target a very special bird, **Zigzag Heron**. Our limited time in the pre-dawn darkness added more than a little pressure, and after missing a distant calling bird, we picked up the sound of another, closer heron. Amazingly, through some strategic scanning the bird was located, and found to have been calling from it’s nest; very unexpected indeed! That morning we also located our only **Sungrebe (photo above)** of the trip, quietly roosting in the trees, and also found a resting **Dot-backed Antbird** shortly before it came to life for the day. Our final “night” target, made us sweat. It was getting light fast when we finally nailed down a **Black-banded Owl**, at our final possible attempt of the tour! Our time was nearly up and we then headed towards Coca, and a connection for our plane back to
Quito, picking up one final trip bird, in the form of an **Amazonian Umbrellabird** along the way; a fitting end to what had been a thrilling tour of the east slope’s very best sites...A final dinner in Quito was taken before most of the group headed back home for the holiday period, the next day.

**SOME OTHER PHOTOS FROM THE TOUR...**

**GREAT POTOO** was one of two potoos seen on the tour; typically, like this one here, Great Potoos are staked out at roosting sites in the Amazon.
Excited parrots gather at a traditional clay lick in the Amazon (above); and a Gray-breasted Martin on song (below)
Giant Otters playing by the Napo dock

Red Howler during one of its quieter moments
CHECKLISTS:

BIRDS

Taxonomy follows Clements/e-Bird version 6.8 (updated 2013).

TINAMOUS
- H Great Tinamou
- H Cinereous Tinamou
- H Little Tinamou
- H Undulated Tinamou

SCREAMERS
- Horned Screamer

DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS
- Torrent Duck
- Yellow-billed Pintail
- Andean Teal
- (Andean) Ruddy Duck

GUANS, CHACHALACAS, CURASSOWS
- Speckled Chachalaca
- Andean Guan
- Spix's Guan
- Blue-throated (Common) Piping-Guan
- Wattled Guan
- Sickle-winged Guan

NEW WORLD QUAIL
- H Marbled Wood-Quail

GREBES
- Silvery Grebe

ANHINGAS
- Anhinga

HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERS
- Capped Heron
- Cocoi Heron
- Great Egret
- Little Blue Heron
- Snowy Egret
- Cattle Egret
- Striated Heron
- Boat-billed Heron
- Rufescent Tiger-Heron
- Zigzag Heron

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS
- Black-faced (Andean) Ibis

NEW WORLD VULTURES
- Black Vulture
- Turkey Vulture
- Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
- Andean Condor
- King Vulture

OSPREY
- Osprey

HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES
- Hook-billed Kite
- Gray-headed Kite

TINAMIDAE
- Tinamus major
- Crypturellus cinereus
- Crypturellus soui
- Crypturellus undulatus

ANHIMIDAE
- Anhima cornuta

ANATIDAE
- Merganetta armata
- Anas georgica
- Anas flavirostris andium
- Oxyura jamaicensis andina

CRACIDAE
- Ortalis guttata
- Penelope montagnii
- Penelope jacquacu
- Pipile cumanensis
- Aburria aburri
- Chamaepetes goudotii

ODONTOPHORIDAE
- Odontophorus gujanensis

PODICIPEDIDAE
- Podiceps occipitalis

ANHINGIDAE
- Anhinga anhinga

ARDEIDAE
- Pilherodius pileatus
- Ardea cocoi
- Ardea alba
- Egretta caerulea
- Egretta thula
- Bubulcus ibis
- Butorides striata
- Cochlearius cochlearius
- Tigrisoma lineatum
- Zebrilus undulatus

THRESKIORNITHIDAE
- Theristicus melanopis branickii

CATHARTIDAE
- Coragyps atratus
- Cathartes aura
- Cathartes melambrotus
- Vultur gryphus
- Sarcoramphus papa

PANDIONIDAE
- Pandion haliaetus

ACCIPITRIDAE
- Chondrohierax uncinatus
- Leptodon cayanensis
| Tropical Birding Trip Report | EASTERN ECUADOR: November-December 2014 |

| Swallow-tailed Kite | Elanoides forficatus |
| Slender-billed Kite | Helicolestes hamatus |
| Double-toothed Kite | Harpagus bidentatus |
| Plumbeous Kite | Ictinia plumbea |
| Crane Hawk | Geranospiza caerulescens |
| Roadside Hawk | Rupornis magnirostris |
| White-rumped Hawk | Parabuteo leucorrhous |
| Variable Hawk | Geranoaetus polyosoma |
| Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle | Geranoaetus melanoleucus |
| White Hawk | Pseudastur albofasciatus |
| Slate-colored Hawk | Leucopternis schistaceus |
| Broad-winged Hawk | Buteo platypterus |

**RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS**

| Chestnut-headed Crake | Anurolimnas castaniceps |
| Blackish Rail | Pardirallus nigricans |
| Slate-colored (Andean) Coot | Fulica ardesiaca |

**FINFOOTS**

| Sungrebe | Heliornis fulica |

**LIMPKIN**

| Limpkin | Aramus guaruna |

**PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS**

| Pied Lapwing (Pied Plover) | Vanellus cayanus |
| Southern Lapwing | Vanellus chilensis |
| Andean Lapwing | Vanellus resplendens |
| Collared Plover | Charadrius collaris |

**SANDPIPPERS**

| Andean Snipe | Gallinago jamesoni |
| Spotted Sandpiper | Tringa melanoleuca |

**SEEDSNIPES**

| Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe | Actitis macularius |

**GULLS**

| Andean Gull | Phaetusa simplex |

**TERNS**

| Large-billed Tern | Columba livia |

**PIGEONS AND DOVES**

| Rock Pigeon | Patagioenas speciosa |
| Scaled Pigeon | Patagioenas fasciata |
| Band-tailed Pigeon | Patagioenas cayennensis |
| Pale-vented Pigeon | Patagioenas plumbea |
| Plumbeous Pigeon | Patagioenas subvinacea |

| Ruddy Pigeon | Zenaida auriculata |
| Eared Dove | Columbina talpacoti |
| Ruddy Ground-Dove | Metriopelia melanoptera |
| Black-winged Ground-Dove | Leptotila rufaxilla |

| Gray-fronted Dove | Geotrygon saphirina saphirina |
| Sapphire Quail-Dove | Geotrygon frenata |
| White-throated Quail-Dove | Geotrygon montana |

**HOATZIN**

| Hoatzin | Opisthocomus hoazin |

**CUCKOOS**

| Little Cuckoo | Crotophaga major |
| Squirrel Cuckoo | Phaethon aethereus |
| Black-bellied Cuckoo | Phaethon aethereus |
| Greater Ani | Phaethon aethereus |

**CUCKULIDAE**

| Coccycua minuta | Phaethon aethereus |
| Piaya cayana | Phaethon aethereus |
| Piaya melanogaster | Crotaphaga major |
Smooth-billed Ani

**OWLS**

Tropical Screech-Owl
Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl
Crested Owl

**H** Spectacled Owl
Band-bellied Owl
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
Black-banded Owl
"San Isidro" Owl

**H** Rufous-banded Owl

**NIGHTJARS**

Short-tailed Nighthawk
Common Pauraque
Blackish Nightjar

**POTOOS**

Great Potoo
Common Potoo

**OILBIRD**

Oilbird

**SWIFTS**

Chestnut-collared Swift
White-collared Swift
Short-tailed Swift
Gray-rumped Swift
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift

**HUMMINGBIRDS**

Rufous-breasted Hermit
Pale-tailed Barthroat
White-bearded Hermit
Green Hermit
Tawny-bellied Hermit
Straight-billed Hermit
Great-billed Hermit
Black-throated Hermit
Gray-chinned Hermit
White-tipped Sicklebill
Blue-fronted Lancebill
Gray-breasted Sabrewing
Napo Sabrewing
Brown Violetear
Green Violetear
Sparkling Violetear
Violet-headed Hummingbird
Wire-crested Thorntail
Black-bellied Thorntail
Blue-tailed Emerald
Fork-tailed Woodnymph
Golden-tailed Sapphire
Many-spotted Hummingbird
Speckled Hummingbird
Ecuadorian Piedtaiil
Black-throated Brilliant
Gould's Jewelfront
Fawn-breasted Brilliant
Violet-fronted Brilliant

Crotaphaga ani

**STRIGIDAE**

Megascops choliba
Megascops watsonii
Lophostrix cristata
Pulsatrix perspicillata
Pulsatrix meliana
Glaucidium brasilianum
Ciccaba huhula
Ciccaba sp.
Ciccaba albitarsis

**CAPRIMULGIDAE**

Lurocalis semitorquatus
Nyctidromus albicollis
Caprimulgus nigrescens

**NYCTIBIIDAE**

Nyctibius grandis
Nyctibius griseus

**STEATORNITHIDAE**

Steatornis caripensis

**APODIDAE**

Streptoprocne rutila
Streptoprocne zonaris
Chaetura brachyura
Chaetura cinereiventris
Tachornis squamata

**TROCHILIDAE**

Glaucis hirsutus
Threnetes leucurus
Phaethornis hispidus
Phaethornis guy
Phaethornis srymatophorus
Phaethornis bourcieri
Phaethornis malaris
Phaethornis atrimentalis
Phaethornis griseogularis
Eutoxeres aquila
Doryfera johannae
Campylopterus largipennis
Campylopterus villaviscensio
Colibri delphinae
Colibri thalassinus
Colibri coruscans
Klaix guimeti
Discosura popelairii
Discosura langsдорffi
Chlorostilbon melisagus
Thalurania furcata
Chrysuronia oenone
Taphrospilus hypostictus
Adelomyia melanogenys
Philopogus hemileucurus
Heliodoxa schreibersii
Heliodoxa aurescens
Heliodoxa rubinoides
Heliodoxa leadbeateri
Buff-tailed Coronet
Chestnut-breasted Coronet
Shining Sunbeam
Ecuadorean Hillstar
Mountain Velvetbreast
Bronzy Inca
Collared Inca
Buff-winged Starfrontlet
Sword-billed Hummingbird

GO
Great Sapphirewing
GIant Hummingbird
Tourmaline Sunangel
Rufous-vented Whitetip
Booted Racket-tail
Black-tailed Trainbearer
Purple-backed Thornbill
Tyrian Metaltail
Viridian Metaltail
Blue-mantled Thornbill
Long-tailed Sylph
White-bellied Woodstar

TROGONS
Golden-headed Quetzal
Crested Quetzal
Black-tailed Trogon
Green-backed (Amaz. White-tailed) Trogon
Black-throated Trogon
Collared Trogon
Masked Trogon

MOTMOTS
Amazonian (Blue-crowned) Motmot
Andean (Highland) Motmot
Broad-billed Motmot

KINGFISHERS
Ringed Kingfisher
Amazon Kingfisher
Green Kingfisher
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher
American Pygmy Kingfisher

PUFFBIRDS
White-necked Puffbird
Chestnut-capped Puffbird
Black-streaked Puffbird
Brown Nunlet
Black-fronted Nunbird
White-fronted Nunbird

H
Yellow-billed Nunbird
Swallow-winged Puffbird

JACAMARS
Yellow-billed Jacamar
White-chinned Jacamar
Coppery-chested Jacamar
Purplish Jacamar
Great Jacamar

NEW WORLD BARBETS
Scarlet-crowned Barbet

Boissonneaula flavescens
Boissonneaula matthewsii
Aglaeactis cupripennis
Oreotrochilus chimborazo
Lafresnaya lafresnayi
Coeligena coeligena
Coeligena torquata
Coeligena lutetiae
Ensifera ensifera
Pterophanes cyanopterus
Patagona gigas
Heliangelus exortis
Urosticte ruficrissa
Ocresius underwoodii
Lesbia victoriae
Ramphomicron microphrynchum
Metallura tyrianthina
Metallura williamsi
Chalcostigma stanleyi
Aglaicercus kingi
Chaetocercus mulsant

TROGONIDAE
Pharomachrus auriceps
Pharomachrus antisianus
Trogon melanurus eumorphus
Trogon viridis
Trogon rufus
Trogon collaris
Trogon personatus

MOMOTIDAE
Momotus momota microstephanus
Momotus aequatorialis aequatorialis
Electron platyrhynchum

ALCEDINIDAE
Megaceryle torquatus
Chloroceryle amazona
Chloroceryle americana
Chloroceryle inda
Chloroceryle aenea

BUCCONIDAE
Notharchus hyperrynchus
Bucco macroductylus
Malacoptila fulvogularis
Nonnula brunnea
Monasa nigfrons
Monasa morphoeus
Monasa flavirostris
Chelidoptera tenebrosa

GALBULIDAE
Galbula albirostris
Galbula tombacea
Galbula pastazae
Galbula chalcothorax
Jacameryops aureus

CAPITONIDAE
Capito aurovirens
Gilded Barbet
H Lemon-throated Barbet
Red-headed Barbet

TOUCANS
Emerald Toucanet
H Chestnut-tipped Toucanet
Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan
Black-billed Mountain-Toucan

GO Lettered Aracari
Ivory-billed Aracari
Chestnut-eared Aracari
Many-banded Aracari
Golden-collared Toucanet
Black-mandibled Toucan
White-throated Toucan
Channel-billed Toucan

WOODPECKERS
LaFresnaye's Piculet
Rufous-breasted Piculet
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
Smoky-brown Woodpecker
Little Woodpecker
Bar-bellied Woodpecker
Red-stained Woodpecker
White-throated Woodpecker
Golden-green Woodpecker

GO Golden-olive Woodpecker
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker
Spot-breasted Woodpecker
Scale-breasted Woodpecker
Chestnut Woodpecker
Cream-colored Woodpecker
Rufous-headed Woodpecker
Ringed Woodpecker
Lineated Woodpecker
Powerful Woodpecker
Crimson-crested Woodpecker

FALCONS AND CARACARAS
Black Caracara
H Red-throated Caracara
Carunculated Caracara
Yellow-headed Caracara
Lined Forest-Falcon
H Collared Forest-Falcon
H Buckley's Forest-Falcon
American Kestrel
Aplomado Falcon
Bat Falcon

PARROTS
Maroon-tailed Parakeet
White-eyed Parakeet
Dusky-headed Parakeet
Chestnut-fronted Macaw
Military Macaw
Scarlet Macaw
Blue-and-yellow Macaw

Capito auratus
Eubucco richardsoni
Eubucco bourcierii

RAMPHASTIDAE
Aulacorhynchus prasinus
Aulacorhynchus derbianus
Andigena hypoglauca
Andigena nigrorostris
Pteroglossus inscriptus
Pteroglossus azara
Pteroglossus castanotis
Pteroglossus plumicinctus
Selenidera reinwardtii
Ramphastos ambiguus
Ramphastos tucanus
Ramphastos vitellinus

PICIDAE
Picumnus lafresnayi
Picumnus rufiventris
Melanerpes cruentatus
Picoides fumigatus
Veniliornis passerinus
Veniliornis nigriceps
Veniliornis affinis
Piculus leucomaenus
Piculus chrysochloros
Colaptes rubiginosus
Colaptes rivolli
Colaptes punctigula
Celeus grammicus
Celeus elegans
Celeus flavus
Celeus spectabilis
Celeus torquatus
Dryocopus lineatus
Campephilus poldens
Campephilus melanoleucos

FALCONIDAE
Daptrius ater
Ibycter americanus
Phalcoboenus araracari
Milvago chimachima
Micrastur gilvicollis
Micrastur semitorquatus
Micrastur buckleyi
Falco sparverius
Falco femoralis
Falco rufilaris

PSITTACIDAE
Pyrrhura melanura malanura/souancei
Aratinga leucophthalma
Aratinga weddellii
Ara severus
Ara militaris
Ara macao
Ara ararauna
Red-bellied Macaw  
Blue-winged Parrotlet  
Cobalt-winged Parakeet  
Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet  
Black-headed Parrot  
Orange-cheeked Parrot  
Blue-headed Parrot  
Speckle-faced (White-capped) Parrot  
Orange-winged Parrot (Amazon)  
Mealy Parrot (Amazon)  
Yellow-crowned Parrot (Amazon)

Red-bellied Macaw  
Blue-winged Parrotlet  
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Mealy Parrot (Amazon)  
Yellow-crowned Parrot (Amazon)

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS
Fasciated Antshrike
H Fulvous (Undulated) Antshrike
Lined Antshrike
Mouse-colored Antshrike
Castelnaud's Antshrike
Russet Antshrike
Plain Antvireo
White-streaked Antvireo
Dusky-throated Antshrike
Cinereous Antshrike
Plain-throated Antwren
Spot-winged Antwren
Brown-backed (Yasuni) Antwren
Foothill Antwren
Omnate Antwren
Pygmy Antwren
H Moustached (Short-billed) Antwren
White-flanked Antwren
H Slaty Antwren
Long-winged Antwren
GO Plain-winged Antwren
Gray Antwren
Banded Antbird
H Dugand's Antwren
Yellow-breasted Antwren
GO Rufous-winged Antwren
H Long-tailed Antbird
Gray Antbird
Blackish Antbird (foothills)
White-backed Fire-eye
Black-faced Antbird
Peruvian Warbling-Antbird
Silvered Antbird
H Spot-winged Antbird
White-shouldered Antbird
Plumbeous Antbird
H Sooty Antbird
White-plumed Antbird
H Bicolored Antbird
Lunulated Antbird
Spot-backed Antbird
Dot-backed Antbird
Common Scale-backed Antbird

Orthopsittaca manilata  
Forpus xanthopterygius  
Brotogeris cyanopterus  
Touit huetii  
Pionites melanopterus  
Pionus turbulosus seniloides  
Amazona amazonica  
Amazona farinosa  
Amazona ochrocephala  

Thamnophilidae
Cymbilaimus lineatus  
Frederickena fulva  
Thamnophilus tenebrius  
Thamnophilus schistaceus  
Thamnophilus quimper  
Thamnolus cryptoleucus  
Thamnolus acutirostris  
Dysithamnus loralis  
Dysithamnus leucostictus leucostictus  
Thamnolus ardesiacus  
Thamnolus caesius  
Isleria hauwixi  
Pygithila stellaris  
Epinecrophyla feldsaaai  
Epinecrophyla spodionota  
Epinecrophyla ornata  
Myrmotherula brachyura  
Myrmotherula (obscura) ignota  
Myrmotherula axillaris  
Myrmotherula schisticolor  
Myrmotherula longipennis  
Myrmotherula behni  
Myrmotherula menetriesii  
Dichroza cincta  
Herpsilochmus dugandi  
Herpsilochmus axillaris  
Herpsilochmus ruf-marginatus  
Drymophila caudata  
Cercomacra cinerascens  
Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis  
Pyriglena leuconota  
Pyriglena myotherinus  
Hypocnemis (cantator) peruiana  
Scalatia naevia  
Schistocichla leucostigma  
Myrmeciza malacensis  
Myrmeciza hypertyra  
Myrmeciza fortis  
Pithys albifrons  
Gymnopithys leucaspis  
Gymnopithys lunatus  
Hylophilax naevius  
Hylophilax punctulatus  
Willisornis poecilinotus
**GNATEATERS**
- Ash-throated Gnateater
- Chestnut-crowned Gnateater

**ANTPITTAS**
- Plain-backed Antpitta
- Ochre-striped Antpitta
- Chestnut-crowned Antpitta
- White-bellied Antpitta
- Rufous Antpitta
- Tawny Antpitta
- Thrush-like Antpitta
- Ochre-breasted Antpitta

**TAPACULOS**
- Rusty-belted Tapaculo
- Ash-colored Tapaculo
- Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo
- Long-tailed (Eq. Rufous-vented) Tapaculo
- (Northern) White-crowned Tapaculo
- Spillmann's Tapaculo
- Ocellated Tapaculo

**ANTTHRUSHES**
- Rufous-capped Anthrash
- Rufous-breasted Anthrash
- Short-tailed Anthrash
- Barred Anthrash

**OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS**
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper
- Tyrannine Woodcreeper
- Plain-brown Woodcreeper
- Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
- Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper
- Long-billed Woodcreeper
- Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper
- Black-banded Woodcreeper
- Striped Woodcreeper
- Elegant (Spix's) Woodcreeper
- Buff-throated Woodcreeper
- Olive-backed Woodcreeper
- Straight-billed Woodcreeper

**CONOPOPHAGIDAE**
- Conopophaga peruviana
- Conopophaga castaneiceps

**GRALLARIIDAE**
- Grallaria haplonota
- Grallaria dignissima
- Grallaria ruficapilla
- Grallaria hypoleuca
- Grallaria rufula
- Grallaria quintensis
- Myrmothera campanisona
- Grallariola flavirostris

**RHINOCRYPTIDAE**
- Liosceles thoracicus
- Myornis senilis
- Scytalopus (unicolor) latrans
- Scytalopus micropterus
- Scytalopus atratus
- Scytalopus spillmanni
- Acropternis orthonyx

**FORMICARIIDAE**
- Formicarius colma
- Formicarius rufipectus
- Chamaeza campanisona
- Chamaeza mollissima

**FURNARIIDAE**
- Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus
- Dendrocincla tyrannina
- Dendrocincla fuliginosa
- Glyphorynchus spirurus
- Dendrexetastes rufigula
- Nasica longirostris
- Dendrocolaptes certhia
- Dendrocolaptes picumnus
- Xiphorynchus obsoletus
- Xiphorynchus elegans
- Xiphorynchus guttatus guttatoideis
- Xiphorynchus triangularis
- Dendroplex picus
- Campylotherampus trochiiliirostris
- Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger
- Xenops rutilans
- Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii
- Cinclodes excelsior
- Cinclodes albidiventris
- Philydor erythrocercus
- Philydor rufum
- Philydor pyrrohodes
- Anabacerthia striaticollis
- Automolus infuscatus
- Thripadectes melanorhynchus
- Thripadectes holostictus
- Premnoplex brunnescens
- Margarornis squamiger
- Leptasthenura andicola
- Hellmayrea gularis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tropical Birding Trip Report</th>
<th>EASTERN ECUADOR: November-December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many-striped Canastero</td>
<td>Asthenes flammulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streak-backed Canastero</td>
<td>Asthenes wyatti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-chinned Thistletail</td>
<td>Asthenes fuliginosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange-fronted Plushcrown</td>
<td>Metopothrix aurantiaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash-browed Spinetail</td>
<td>Craniola curta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azara’s Spinetail</td>
<td>Synallaxis azarae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous Spinetail</td>
<td>Synallaxis unirufa</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-bellied Spinetail</td>
<td>Synallaxis propinqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky Spinetail</td>
<td>Synallaxis moesta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H White-lored Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Ornithion inerme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H White-tailed Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H White-throated Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Mecocerculus stictopterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H White-banded Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Mecocerculus leucophrys</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Mecocerculus minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Tufted Tit-Tyrant</td>
<td>Anairetes parulus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Agile Tit-Tyrant</td>
<td>Anairetes agilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Forest Elaenia</td>
<td>Myiopagis gaimardii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Foothill Elaenia</td>
<td>Myiopagis olalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H White-crested Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia albiceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Mottle-backed Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia gigas</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Torrent Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Seropaphaga cinerea</td>
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<tr>
<td>H River Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Seropaphaga hypoleuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Olive-striped Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Mionectes olivaceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Ochre-bellied Flycatcher</td>
<td>Mionectes oleagineus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Slaty-capped Flycatcher</td>
<td>Leptopogon superciliaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Rufous-breasted Flycatcher</td>
<td>Leptopogon rufipunctus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant</td>
<td>Pogonotrichus ophthalmicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Ecuadorean Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phylloscartes gualaquizae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Black-capped Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllophigas nigrocapillus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Ashy-headed Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllophigas cinereiceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllophigas uropygialis</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllophigas plumbeiceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Slender-footed Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Zimmerius gracilipes</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Golden-faced Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Zimmerius chrysops chrysops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Ornate Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiotorquis ornatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant</td>
<td>Pseudotrichus ruficeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant</td>
<td>Myiornis caudatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant</td>
<td>Lophotriccus pileatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant</td>
<td>Lophotriccus vitiosus</td>
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<tr>
<td>H White-eyed Tody-Tyrant</td>
<td>Hemitrachus zosterops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant</td>
<td>Hemitrachus rufigularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Poecilotrichus ruficeps</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Spotted Tody-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Todyrostrum maculatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Common Tody-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Todyrostrum cinereum</td>
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<tr>
<td>H Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Todyrostrum chrysocrotaphum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Yellow-olive Flycatcher (Flatbill) (northeast)</td>
<td>Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Yellow-margined Flycatcher (Zimmer's Flatbill)</td>
<td>Tolmomyias assimilis obscuriceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Gray-crowned Flycatcher (Flatbill)</td>
<td>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (Olive-faced Flatbill)</td>
<td>Tolmomyias flaviventris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H White-throated Spadebill</td>
<td>Platyrinchus mystaceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Yellow-throated Spadebill</td>
<td>Platyrinchus flavigularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H (Amazonian) Royal Flycatcher</td>
<td>Onychorhynchus corona castelnaui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Cinnamon Flycatcher</td>
<td>Pyrrhomyias cinamomeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Cliff Flycatcher</td>
<td>Hirundinea ferruginea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Tawny-breasted Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiobius villosus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tropical Birding Trip Report
EASTERN ECUADOR: November-December 2014

Whiskered Flycatcher
Flavescent Flycatcher
Handsome Flycatcher
Olive-chested Flycatcher
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Smoke-colored Pewee
Western Wood-Pewee
Black Phoebe
Riverside Tyrant
Drab Water Tyrant
Plain-capped (Páramo) Ground-Tyrant
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant

H
Smoky Bush-Tyrant
Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant
Large-headed Flatbill
Rufous-tailed Flatbill
Cinnamon Attila
Citron-bellied Attila

H
Bright-rumped Attila
(Eastern) Sirystes
Grayish Mourner
Dusky-capped Flycatcher

H
Short-crested Flycatcher
Pale-edged Flycatcher
Lesser Kiskadee
Great Kiskadee
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Gray-capped Flycatcher
Dusky-chested Flycatcher
Golden-crowned Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Piratic Flycatcher
Suflphy Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Eastern Kingbird

COTINGAS
Green-and-black Fruiteater
Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater
Fiery-throated Fruiteater
Red-crested Cotinga
Black-necked Red-Cotinga
Andean Cock-of-the-rock
Gray-tailed Piha
Purple-throated Fruitcrow
Amazonian Umbrellabird
Plum-throated Cotinga
Spangled Cotinga
Dusky Piha
Screaming Piha
Bare-necked Fruitcrow

MANAKINS
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin

Myiobius barbatus
Myiophobus flavicans
Nephelomyias pulcher
Myiophobus cryptoxanthus
Contopus cooperi
Contopus fumigatus
Contopus sordidulus
Sayornis nigricans
Knipolegus orenocensis
Ochthornis littoralis
Muscisaxicola alpinus
Agriornis montanus
Myiotheretes striaticollis
Myiotheretes fumigatus
Cnemarchus erythropygius
Ochthoea rufpectoralis
Ochthoea fumicolor
Ramphotrigon megacephalum
Ramphotrigon ruficauda
Attila cinnamomeus
Attila citriniventris
Sirystes sibilator albocinereus
Rhytipterna simplex
Myiarchus ferox
Myiarchus cephalotes
Pitangus lictor
Pitangus sulphuratus
Megarynchus pitangia
Myiozetetes similis
Myiozetetes granadensis
Myiozetetes luteiventris
Myiodynastes chrysocephalus
Myiodynastes maculatus
Legatus leucophaeus
Tyranopsis sulphurea
Tyrannus melancholicus
Tyrannus tyrannus

COTINGIDAE
Pipreola riefferii
Pipreola frontalis
Pipreola chlorolepidota
Ampelion rubrocristatus
Phoenicircus nigricollis
Rupicola peruvianus
Snowornis subalaris
Querula purpurata
Cephalopterus ornatus
Cotinga maynana
Cotinga cayana
Lipaugus fuscocinereus
Lipaugus vociferans
Gymnoderus foetidus

PIPRIDAE
Tyranneutes stolzmanni
Golden-winged Manakin
Striped Manakin
Blue-crowned Manakin
Blue-rumped Manakin
White-bearded Manakin
Blue-backed Manakin
Green Manakin
Orange-crowned (Orange-crested) Manakin
White-crowned Manakin
Wire-tailed Manakin
Golden-headed Manakin
Wing-barred Piprites

TITIRAS AND ALLIES
Black-tailed Tityra
Black-crowned Tityra
White-browed Purpletuft
White-winged Becard
Black-and-white Becard

VIAREOS
Brown-capped Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Yellow-green Vireo

Dusky-capped Greenlet
Oliveaceous Greenlet
Tawny-crowned Greenlet
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo
Black-billed Peppershrike

CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES
Green (Inca) Jay
Violaceous Jay
Turquoise Jay

SWALLOWS
Blue-and-white Swallow
Brown-bellied Swallow
White-thighed Swallow
White-banded Swallow
Southern Rough-winged Swallow
Gray-breasted Martin
Brown-chested Martin
White-winged Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cliff Swallow

WRENS
Scaly-breasted (Southern Nightingale) Wren
Wing-banded Wren
House Wren
Mountain Wren
Sedge (Grass) Wren
Thrush-like Wren
Plain-tailed Wren
Coraya Wren
Rufous Wren
Sharpe's (Sepia-brown) Wren
White-breasted Wood-Wren
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren

Masius chrysopterus
Machaeropeterus regulus
Lepidothrix coronata
Lepidothrix isidorei
Manacus manacus
Chiropiphiola pareola
Xenopipo holochlora holochlora
Heterocercus aurantiivertex
Pipra pipra
Pipra filicauda
Pipra erythrocephala
Piprites chloris

TITYRIDAE
Tityra cayana
Tityra inquisitor
Iodopleura isabellae
Pachyramphus polychopterus nigriventris
Pachyramphus albogriseus

VIREONIDAE
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo olivaceus
Vireo flaviviridis
Hylophilus hypoxanthus
Hylophilus olivaceus
Hylophilus ochraceiceps
Vireolanius leucotis
Cyclarhis nigrrostris

CORVIDAE
Cyanocorax yncas yncas
Cyanocorax violaceus
Cyanolyca turcosa

HIRUNDINIDAE
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
Orochelidon murina
Atticora tibialis
Atticora fasciata
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Progne chalybea
Progne tapera
Tachycineta albivent
Hirundo rustica
Petrochelidon pyrrhronot

TROGLODYTIDAE
Microcerulus marginatus
Microcerculus bamba
Troglodytes aedon
Troglodytes solstitialis
Cistothorax platensis aequatorialis
Campylorhynchus turdinus
Pheugopedius euophrys
Pheugopedius coraya
Cinnycerthia unirufa
Cinnycerthia olivascens
Henicorhina leucosticta
Henicorhina leucophrys
DIPPERS
White-capped Dipper

DONACOBIIUS
Black-capped Donacobius

GNATCATCHERS
H Long-billed Gnatwren

THRUSHES AND ALLIES
Andean Solitaire
H Spotted Nightingale-Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
H Pale-eyed Thrush
Hauxwell's Thrush
Lawrence's Thrush
Black-billed Thrush
Great Thrush
Glossy-black Thrush
White-necked Thrush

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS
Paramo Pipit

NEW WORLD WARBLERS
Tropical Parula
Blackburnian Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
American Redstart
Canada Warbler
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)
Citrine Warbler
Black-crested Warbler
Russet-crowned Warbler

TANAGERS AND ALLIES
Red-capped Cardinal
Maggie Tanager
Black-capped Hemispingus
Oleaginous Hemispingus
Black-eared Hemispingus
Orange-headed Tanager
Gray-headed Tanager

GO
White-shouldered Tanager

White-lined Tanager
H Fulvous Shrike-Tanager
Masked Crimson Tanager
Silver-beaked Tanager
Blue-gray Tanager
Palm Tanager
Hooded Mountain-Tanager
Black-chested Mountain-Tanager
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager
Grass-green Tanager
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager
Golden-crowned Tanager
Fawn-breasted Tanager

CINCLIDAE
Cinclus leucocephalus

DONACOBIIDAE
Donacobius atricapilla

POLIOPTILIDAE
Ramphocaenus melanurus

TURIDAE
Myadestes ralloides
Catharus dryas
Catharus ustulatus
Turdus leucops
Turdus hauxwelli
Turdus lawrencii
Turdus ignobilis
Turdus fuscater
Turdus serratans
Turdus albicollis

MOTACILLIDAE
Anthus bogotensis

PARULIDAE
Setophaga pitiayumi
Setophaga fusca
Setophaga striata
Setophaga cerulea
Mniotilta varia
Oreothlypis peregrina
Setophaga ruticilla
Cardellina canadensis
Myioborus minutus
Myioborus melanocephalus
Myiolympus luteoviridis
Myiolympus nigrocrisatus
Myiolympus coronatus

THRAUPIDAE
Paroaria gularis
Cissops leverianus
Hemisphingus atropileus
Hemisphingus frontalis
Hemisphingus melanotis melanotis
Thlypopsis sordida
Eucometis penicillata
Tachyphonus luctuosus
Tachyphonus rufus
Lanio fulvus
Ramphocelus nigrograndis
Ramphocelus carbo
Thraupis eisipus
Thraupis palmarum
Buthraupis montana
Buthraupis eximia
Anisognathus igniventris
Anisognathus somptuosus
Chlorornis riefferi
Dubusia taeniata
Iridosornis rufivertex
Pipraeidea melanoptera
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange-eared Tanager</td>
<td>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-naped Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara ruficervix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-capped Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara heinei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masked Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara nigrocincta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-necked Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara cyanicollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara punctata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-and-black Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara vassorii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beryl-spangled Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara nigroviridis</td>
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<td>Paradise Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara chilensis</td>
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<td>Opal-rumped Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara velia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opal-crowned Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara callophrys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay-headed Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara gyrola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-eared Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara chrysotis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron-crowned Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara xanthocephala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flame-faced Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara parzudakii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green-and-gold Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara schrankii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara arthus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis lineata lineata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis flaviventer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis cayana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Cyanerpes caeruleus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-legged Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Cyanerpes cyaneus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Chlorophanes spiza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-collared Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinereous Conebill</td>
<td>Conirostrum cinereum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capped Conebill</td>
<td>Conirostrum albifrons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Conebill</td>
<td>Oreomanes fraseri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glossy Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa lafresnayii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa humeralis</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-sided Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa albilatera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep-blue (Golden-eyed) Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa glaucus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluish Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa caerulescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masked Flowerpiercer</td>
<td>Diglossa cyaneus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plushcap</td>
<td>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-backed Bush Tanager</td>
<td>Urothraupis stolzmanni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbeous Sierra-Finch</td>
<td>Phrygilus unicolor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td>Volatinia jacularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ca quet a Seedeater</td>
<td>Sporophila murallae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-bellied Seedeater</td>
<td>Sporophila castaneiventris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-bellied (Lesser) Seed-Finch</td>
<td>Oryzoborus (a.) angolensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-billed Seed-Finch</td>
<td>Oryzoborus atirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain-colored Seedeater</td>
<td>Catamenia inornata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananaquit</td>
<td>Coereba flaveola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grayish Saltator</td>
<td>Saltator coerulescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slate-colored Grosbeak</td>
<td>Saltator grossus</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS</td>
<td>EMBERIZIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch</td>
<td>Arremon brunneinucha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brush-Finch</td>
<td>Arremon assimilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pale-naped Brush-Finch</td>
<td>Atlapetes pallidinucha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brush-Finch</td>
<td>Atlapetes latincus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-browed Sparrow</td>
<td>Ammodramus aurifrons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-collared Sparrow</td>
<td>Zonotrichia capensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Bush-Tanager</td>
<td>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager</td>
<td>Chlorospingus flavigularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager</td>
<td>Chlorospingus canicularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSBEAKS AND ALLIES</td>
<td>CARDINALIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager
Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak
Blue-black Grosbeak

TROUPIALS AND ALLIES
Oriole Blackbird
Shiny Cowbird
Giants Cowbird
Epaulet (Moriche) Oriole
(Northern) Mountain Cacique
Scarlet-rumped (Subtropical) Cacique
Yellow-rumped Cacique
Russet-backed Oropendola
Green Oropendola
Crested Oropendola
Olive Oropendola

SISKINS AND ALLIES
Thick-billed Euphonia
Golden-rumped Euphonia
Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia
Bronze-green Euphonia
Orange-bellied Euphonia
Rufous-bellied Euphonia
Blue-naped Chloropophobia
Chestnut-breasted Chloropophobia
Hooded Siskin
Olivaceous Siskin

MAMMALS

MARMOSETS, CAPUCHINS, SQUIRREL MONKEYS
Graells’s (Black-mantled) Tamarin
Golden-mantled Tamarin
White-fronted Capuchin
Common Squirrel Monkey

HOWLER, SPIDER, AND WOOLY MONKEYS
Venezuelan Red Howler
White-fronted Spider Monkey

SQUIRRELS
Amazon Dwarf Squirrel
Red-tailed Squirrel

AGOUTIS
Green Acouchi

RABBITS
Tapetí (Brazilian Rabbit)

WEASELS & OTTERS
Long-tailed Weasel
Giant Otter

OTHERS
Green Anaconda

CEBIDAE
Saguinus graellsi
Saguinus tripartitus
Cebus albifrons
Saimiri sciureus

ATELIDAE
Alouatta seniculus
Atelis belzebuth

SCIURIDAE
Microsciuress flaviventer
Sciurus granatensis

DASYPROCTIDAE
Myoprocta pratti

LEPORIDAE
Sylvilagus brasiliensis

MUSTELIDAE
Mustela frenata

METHITIDAE