Fiery Topaz is a stunning hummingbird that is both rare and local found in the Amazon of Ecuador.

10th - 17th March 2017

Tropical Birding Tour Leader: Sam Woods
Local Shiripuno guide: Fernando (“Jarol”) Vaca
(Report and all photos by Sam Woods)
INTRODUCTION

Ecuador has such an abundance of riches bundled up into one small country that many birders visit more than just once. The list of birds for this South American country exceeds 1600 species, and yet it is a little smaller in size than Germany, or to put it another way, the United States of America is 35 times larger! Ecuador’s avian diversity is determined by boasting diversity of habitats, from coastal lowlands to the Andean Mountains, and the Galapagos. And, it can also lay claim to a sizeable chunk of the vast Amazon Basin too. It was in the latter region that this short custom tour was entirely focused. Along with a diversity of birds and bird habitats, Ecuador is also blessed with a variety of lodges in which to be situated for birding purposes. This statement can also be said of the Amazon in the country, where there are a number of lodges dotted along the banks of the Napo River (accessible from the city of Coca), a major tributary of the Rio Amazon itself. While these “Napo Lodges” are the most frequently visited of the Amazon birding locations, this tour instead went to another, more remote lodge, located well south of the Napo River. While at first glance, the Amazon appears uniform to our eyes, Shiripuno Lodge is quite different from those other lodges, on a number of levels; it is located in a different province (largely in Pastaza), the community of peoples in the area is different (Waorani), and most significantly of all, its bird list is punctuated by many rare Amazon species that are only very rarely, or never, possible at those other more popular Ecuadorian Amazon birding locales. This tour was set up for just this reason, to target the rare and difficult birds that had not been seen by the group on a previous visit to a more readily accessible lodge along the Napo River. Thus, the trip was focused on plugging gaps in the list of a birder who was on their second Ecuador tour, and second trip into the Ecuadorian Amazon. To that end, we had some significant highlights, which made the trip to the lodge very special indeed, namely a daytime Rufous Potoo, a flyby from a Harpy Eagle, the rare White-crested Spadebill, a stunning Black-necked Red Cotinga (a species only regularly seen at one other Amazon lodge in Ecuador), Black Bushbird, Spotted and Collared Puffbirds, nice views of the ordinarily super-elusive Salvin’s Curassow; super looks at a male Fiery Topaz from our canoe, several of the unique White-plumed Antbird, and a male Lunulated Antbird; and a prolonged time with a Gray-winged Trumpeter. I should also mention that, while the lodge is more rustic than the other more widely visited ones on the Napo (e.g. electricity is limited to a few hours a day, of generator-provided power at Shiripuno), that is not to say we were not treated like kings; we enjoyed very good food through our stay, prepared by workers from the local Waorani community, and in 7 days never had the same meal twice; an extraordinary accomplishment in such a secluded location.

Tour Summary

DAY 1: Our journey into the Amazon begun with a meeting in the Ecuadorian capital Quito. From there, we took a short (30 minutes) morning flight to the oil town of Coca (more formally referred to as Puerto Francisco de Orellana). Once we reached Coca we were met by our local guide for the length of our tour to Shiripuno Lodge, “Jarol” Vaca, one of the most experienced for the lodge. After some brief
reorganization of luggage, we were on our way southeast towards the Shiripuno River, from where we take a motorized canoe to the lodge, for the final leg of this 7-hour journey. We stopped little along the road in, focusing instead on getting to the lodge before dark, and taking in some birds along the canoe ride, where possible. This included some typical birds of Amazon forest edge and riparian areas, like White-banded Swallow, Greater Ani, Speckled Chachalaca, Blue-throated Piping-Guan (below), Black and Yellow-headed Caracaras, White-eared Jacamar, Lettered and Many-banded Aracaris, Chestnut-fronted and Blue-and-yellow Macaws, Black-fronted Nunbird, and Swallow-winged Puffbird. A Laughing Falcon was also watched as it stared down at us from above. Few stops were made, but just as we neared the lodge, a pale branch overhanging the still river waters below held one of the most wanted birds of the area: a male Fiery Topaz! Welcome to Shiripuno indeed.

DAY 2: After a heavy downpour during the night, we were pleased to be greeted by a damp, though rainless morning (the rainforest itself generates a lot of the moisture in the air, and therefore can provide wet local conditions at any time of the year). We were eager to get in the field, and started right behind the lodge on the myriad of trails that snake out from there. Many of these have been named after prominent scientists and explorers, such as Bates, Wallace, and Skutch. A big early score came with a male Pearly Antshrike a little off the
trail, (Shiripuno is currently the only accessible reliable location for this species in Ecuador). As always in the Amazon rainforest, there were long periods of inactivity, punctuated by flurries of bird activity, and stellar birds in between the “doldrums”. Patience is required, but patience was also rewarded. In spite of finding no significant swarms of army ants, we found a couple of the so-called “obligate ant followers” (i.e. they spend their entire lives following swarms of these ants to pick of insects that flee these predatory ants), including the outstanding and utterly unique, White-plumed Antbird. The family of antbirds is very well represented in the Amazon, and the morning also yielded Gray and Rufous-tailed Antwrens, Fasciated and Dusky-throated Antshrikes, Yellow-browed Antbird, White-cheeked Antbird (a recent split off from Bicolored Antbird), Sooty Antbird, and Peruvian Warbling-Antbird. Woodpeckers also stood out that morning, with the striking and local Red-necked Woodpecker (page 2) being the headliner in this popular group; the stunning (but considerably more widespread) Cream-colored and Chestnut Woodpeckers were also both seen during the first half of the day. Yellow-billed and Great Jacamars also featured during a heady opening morning, before heavy rain ushered us back to the lodge in the late morning.

After lunch back at the lodge, we had expected to leave much earlier than we eventually did, the continuing heavy rain penning us in at the lodge instead. This was not all bad news though, as someone found a sodden Black-eared Fairy resting in the garden. Once the rain had eased to little, we set off on foot, heading for a spot for Black Bushbird nearby. However, our attempts to get there were thwarted by high water levels, bringing the creek level up to a height that was too much to cross. This might just have been a blessing in disguise though, for as we paused in contemplation of our watery domain, a raucous alarm call close by drew us to a Gray-winged Trumpeter watching us closely from the undergrowth. After that, we tried other trails near the lodge, but were again greeted by multiple pools of water. However, the walk proved extremely worthwhile all the same, once it produced two separate Salvin’s Curassows that gave excellent views as they stalked the forest floor. We also located a calling red-eyed, male Great Antshrike, and a pair of treetop Turquoise Tanagers.

DAY 3: For our second full day, we visited a trail on the far side of the Shiripuno River, which passes through more hilly rainforest, and offered a subtly different suite of birds. En-route we scored with a Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth bundled up in the top of a riverside tree, and noted a typically boisterous party of Black-capped Donacobious sitting beside the river. A Green Ibis on the wing was also much appreciated as another target bird for the person on the tour. Once we reached the trail, Jarol quickly set about seeing some rather rarer specialties, and kicked us off not long after with a scarlet Black-necked Red-Cotinga, a bird that is very hard to find in Ecuador and is reliably found at only two accessible sites in the Amazon. A hermit that buzzed us along the trail and lingered in the air beside us turned out to be the tiny Reddish Hermit. Some small feeding parties also led us to a Yasuni (Brown-backed) Antwren, another of Shiripuno’s special target species. Moving along the trail, things went quiet for long spells, but we eventually tracked down a feeding flock, which held within it a pair of hyperactive Scale-breasted Woodpecker. Their heightened activity and nervous nature was explained a little later when a nest was found in a near trunk. This same busy period also produced a distantly perched White Hawk, the diminutive White-eyed Tody-Tyrant, trio of Red-throated Caracaras located from their distinctive harsh cries; ‘scoped in a tree above us; and a pair of Yellow-billed Nunbirds perched at the edge of a forest clearing. However, the clear standout sighting of the morning, (again due to some tireless work by
Fernando), was a super **Sapphire Quail-Dove** that was watched hooting from a branch below eye level, where we were able to look down on it from our ridge top position; a prolonged and top quality viewing. We reached an impressive viewpoint by lunchtime, where we could see the full extent of the Amazon rainforest sprawled out in front of us, heading off into the distant horizon. Lunch was brought to us in the forest by one of the local Woarani people, saving us the trouble of carrying it with us. Over lunch, we ducked the sweat bees (bothersome but not harmful!), and enjoyed a small feeding group of *tanagers* in a low fruiting tree, which included a dazzling pair of species: **Paradise and Opal-rumped Tanagers**. As usual for this diverse Amazon site, there were antbirds to see, and we added Black-faced Antbird and Moustached Antwren to our burgeoning list from this fascinating family by the day's end. The afternoon was largely frustrating, with calling Thrush-like Antpittas calling to us, but remaining invisible, and activity low. However, we did get one of the birds of the trip, with excellent looks at a **White-crested Spadebill** (below) a much-wanted Amazonian species, for which this perhaps represents one of the best sites in the world. In the late afternoon, we tried for *Point-tailed Palmcreeper* at a local stand of *Moriche Palms*, but only got vocal responses; a **Sulphury Flycatcher**, another palm specialist, was seen in this area though.

**DAY 4**: For our third full day, we returned to the trails immediately behind the lodge. This ended up being one of the quieter days of the tour; we added more birds yes, but activity levels were frustratingly low in general. One of the highlights of the morning was finding some low foraging flocks that held the scarce **Yellow-backed and Fulvous-crested Tanagers**, a very confiding **Rufous-tailed Antwren**, and a pair of gorgeous **Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaners**, a mysteriously declining species in Amazonian Ecuador. **Green-and-gold Tanager** was also in attendance. A **Green-and-rufous Kingfisher** was also found that morning, as was a **Red-legged Honeycreeper**, a very scarce bird in the country. Another of the morning’s standout moments was finding a slow-moving flock close to the lodge on our return journey, which held a pair of very cooperative **Yellow-throated Woodpeckers** within it. In the afternoon, we set out in the canoes, in attempt to cut our way into an area we had heard **White-lored Antpitta** from our canoe the day before. This species typically prefers very dense thickets, and is a shy and difficult to observe. This something we can
vouch for, with only extremely marginal views had during a long spell of trying. However, our afternoon boat ride led us to a nice stream of Blue-and-yellow, Chestnut-fronted and Red-bellied Macaws; and our only Casqued Cacique (formerly Oropendola) of the tour; but will best be remembered for the amazing looks we had of a male Fiery Topaz (title page) that was perched in full view as we photographed it from our canoe. In the evening, right at dusk, we were back inside the forest behind the lodge, in readiness for a nightbird that had proved very elusive and unreliable thus far. Rufous Potoos are scarce in Amazonian Ecuador, being one of the least seen of the Ecuador’s five potoo species. However, Shiripuno Lodge is one of the most reliable places to find it. But, after visiting several roost sites and coming up empty-handed, we opted to try at night, the Old School method! As dusk carpeted the forest Sam played the call, and was shocked when a Rufous Potoo flew in at face height, straight at his head, and then landed on the arm of his tripod, positioned between him and the group! Unfortunately, in trying to alert the others, the bird took flight, and then could only be seen largely in flight as it passed over, a rather unsatisfying conclusion to the day.

DAY 5: After a relatively quiet day, we were glad to return to winning ways on this day, when we took the canoe out after breakfast, were dropped off at the end of a trail that connects between the river and the lodge, and spent the morning walking back to the lodge. In the peaks of activity, we picked off Banded Antbird that crept in towards us, but eventually landed on a low branch in full view of an appreciative gathering of birders alongside! Shortly after, we walked into a riparian thicket and played the call of Black Bushbird (above). With no reply, we walked away, only for Sam to notice the call being replied to behind us after we had left. We returned to the very same spot, and watched as a male jumped up onto a branch at eye level, where it remained for at least ten minutes (a rare prolonged sighting of this notoriously shy species)!
Not much down the trail a short call from the forest nearby proved itself to be one of a pair of Ash-throated Gnateaters (above), the male of which was seen extensively and very, very well… Other notable finds that morning included Dugand’s Antwren, Chestnut Woodpecker, Grayish Mourner, Screaming Piha, Wing-barred Piprites, and Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant. Over lunch back at the lodge, a Pale-tailed Barthroat visited a patch of flowering red Heliconias beside the restaurant, and a troop of 7 Peopping’s Woolly Monkeys foraged close to the lodge. After a break in the middle of the trail we walked back behind the lodge again. During the walk one of the standout experiences of the trip occurred, when Jarol declared he had a roosting Rufous Potoo (photo next page)! It was a masterful find from our position far off on the trail, from where the bird looked much as a hanging dead leaf, as I am sure is its plan. We got some great looks at this handsome nightbird after some repositioning. Also that afternoon we saw another pair of Black-bellied Cuckoos, a superb male Lunulated Antbird in spite of no obvious army ant swarm, (which they are usually in attendance of), a Nine-banded Armadillo, and a Short-tailed Nighthawk passed once over a light gap in the forest at dusk.
Tropical Birding Trip Report

ECUADOR: REMOTE AMAZON Shiripuno Lodge (custom tour) March 2017

DAY 6: As we entered the “sharp” end of the tour, the number of new species, predictably, dropped off sharply. However, we still managed arguably one of the birds of the tour during the morning. During the morning, we again walked the trails that lead to behind the lodge, getting to our starting point by boat, where we managed to see Epaulet Oriole, Black-headed Parrot and Masked Crimson Tanager on the river edge. The forest was desperately quiet at times, with Black-bellied Cuckoo punctuating proceedings, before the find of the day/tour, jumped up in front of Alistair, who promptly proclaimed he had a puffbird! And, not just any puffbird but the stunning and unique Collared Puffbird (photo next page), which perched statuesque for a while, after having been inadvertently disturbed. The afternoon walk (following a lunch break when a pair of Gilded Barbets visited the lodge clearing), was similarly largely quiet on arguably the hottest day of the tour, but ended up yielding a good look at a Ringed Woodpecker. Other highlights included Striped Manakin and around a dozen Blue-and-yellow Macaws. At night, post-dinner, we went off into the forest in search of one of the Amazon’s toughest birds: Nocturnal Curassow. This odd cracid calls at night but forages by day, but is only rarely seen at night when calling, and even more rarely encountered in daylight. We got deep into the forest, and then, at around 9pm, the deep bellow of 3 different Nocturnal Curassows were heard. We even got close to the sound, only for the bird to fall permanently silent, a two-hour wait yielding no more!

DAY 7: Our final, full, day in this treasured piece of Amazon Rainforest was, again, about eking out what we could from a remaining list of tough species. Early in the morning, we walked into the forest pre-dawn in the hope of locating that close Nocturnal Curassow, but to no avail. However, our early position in the forest was rewarded with a singing Spotted Puffbird (a species that tends to call most frequently before and at dawn), which was located a little later sitting high in treetops. After breakfast, we returned to the hilly forest on the far side of the Shiripuno River (via a pair of Orange-checkered Parrots perched by the riverside en-route), where another hot, sweaty day suppressed activity.
On a good day for puffbirds, we also got a response from a Lanceolated Monklet, but then had to search extensively before locating this tiny puffbird. Among the notable moments included a pair of confiding Red-necked Woodpeckers and a triplet of soaring King Vultures. A large shape darting through the forest was later relocated by Jarol, and was found to be a White Hawk staring intently down at the forest floor. A revisit to an impressive lookout saw us with an extremely confiding Dusky-capped Greenlet, and also a less than cooperative treetop Ornate Hawk-Eagle, which took to the air a lot sooner than we would have liked; several Swallow-tailed Kites were also seen sparing above a hillside carpeted in lush rainforest. On the return to the boat from the lookout, we chanced upon an adult and chick White-throated Tinamou, the latter of which lingered by the trail. While tinamous were heard regularly, and several were flushed during our time, this ended up being the only “countable” tinamou of the trip. For once, strangely, the afternoon was arguably more productive than the morning, when a long duel with a devilishly devious White-lored Antpitta ended with success, and good looks at the bird, first hooting from an open branch, and then hopping across the leaf litter. We remained out on the boat into dusk (when several Amazon Kingfishers and some flying Bare-necked Fruitcrows featured), when a bold Black-banded Owl was tempted across the river into the treetops beside us several times. After or final supper at Shiripuno we heard the deep, gruff notes of a Spectacled Owl calling somewhere nearby. Positioning ourselves below an enticing looking cecropia tree, the bird duly obliged by responding to playback by landing in our chosen tree and calling back at us for some time, in flew view of the lodge’s restaurant.

**DAY 8:** Finally, it was time to leave this piece of paradise behind, where people still live in the forest alongside the birds, (and only very rarely come into contact with the wider world), and head back towards the city of Quito, by boat, pick up, and plane. Due to the timing of international flights out from Quito, we needed to leave very early from the lodge, departing by canoe under cover of darkness. This early hour led us to see five different Great Potoos standing sentry beside the river on the return journey. Other birds stood out on the return journey, like a Ladder-tailed Nightjar that flared up in front of the boat, a beautiful Capped Heron (photo next page), prowling the riverbank, and then a massive shape flapped across the river, and in the binoculars, revealed itself to be a Harpy Eagle! Indeed, in spite of only a few hours, and little time to stop, we racked up quite a respectable raptor list: Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Gray-headed and Plumbeous Kites, Crane Hawk, and...
Bat Falcon on the journey, and then at the dock at the other end a dark morph Hook-billed Kite overflew us. Once we reached civilization, we noted more handsome White-banded Swallows decorating the roadside wires, and a trio of noisy Southern Lapwings resting on the mud below. We headed to Coca airport for our flight out, which was (rather typically) delayed, during which time Sam saw a Pearl Kite by the runway, and all saw a Red-breasted Meadowlark (Blackbird), the final new bird of this sojourn into a secluded area of unbroken Amazon jungle.

Capped Heron was seen on the way out from the lodge; a journey that also featured 5 Great Potoos, and a Harpy Eagle
BIRD, MAMMAL, AND OTHER ANIMAL LISTS

The taxonomy of the bird list follows: Clements, James F., White, Anthony W., and Fitzpatrick, John W. The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World. Cornell, 2007. This list is up to date with the major changes published by Cornell up until August 2016.

Regional endemic bird species are indicated in RED and with a *. (H) indicates a species that was HEARD only. (GO) indicates a species recorded by the GUIDE ONLY.

**BIRDS:**

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Swallow-tailed Kite
Harpy Eagle
Ornate Hawk-Eagle
Double-toothed Kite
Plumbeous Kite
Roadside Hawk
Crane Hawk
White Hawk

Swallow-tailed Kite
Elanoides forficatus
Harpy Eagle
Harpia harpyja
Ornate Hawk-Eagle
Spizaetus ornatus
Double-toothed Kite
Harpagus bidentatus
Plumbeous Kite
Ictinia plumbea
Roadside Hawk
Rupornis magnirostris
Crane Hawk
Geranospiza caerulescens
White Hawk
Pseudastur albicollis

RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS

Gray-cowled Wood-Rail
Aramides cajaneus

TRUMPETERS

Gray-winged Trumpeter
Psophia crepitans

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS

Southern Lapwing
Vanellus chilensis

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

Spotted Sandpiper
Actitis macularius
Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Rock Pigeon
Columba livia
Plumbeous Pigeon
Patagioenas plumbea
Ruddy Pigeon
Patagioenas subvinacea
Ruddy Ground-Dove
Columbina talpacoti
Sapphire Quail-Dove
Geotrygon saphirina
Ruddy Quail-Dove
Geotrygon montana
Gray-fronted Dove
Leptotila rufaxilla

CUCKOOS

Greater Ani
Crotophaga major
Squirrel Cuckoo
Piaya cayana
Black-bellied Cuckoo
Piaya melanogaster

OWLS

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl
Megascops watsonii
Crested Owl
Lophostrix cristata
Spectacled Owl
Pulsatrix perspicillata
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium brasillianum
Black-banded Owl
Ciccaba huhula

NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES

Short-tailed Nightjar
Lurocalis semitorquatus
Common Pauraque
Nyctidromus albicollis
Ladder-tailed Nightjar
Hydropsalis climacocerca

POTOOS

Great Potoo
Nyctibius grandis
Common Potoo
Nyctibius griseus
Rufous Potoo
Nyctibius bracteatus
SWIFTS
White-collared Swift
Short-tailed Swift
Gray-rumped Swift
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift

HUMMINGBIRDS
Fiery Topaz
White-necked Jacobin
Pale-tailed Barbthroat
Straight-billed Hermit
Great-billed Hermit
Reddish Hermit
Black-eared Fairy
Fork-tailed Woodnymph

TROGONS
H Black-tailed Trogon
H Blue-crowned Trogon
H Black-throated Trogon

MOTMOTS
H Amazonian Motmot
H Broad-billed Motmot

KINGFISHERS
Ringed Kingfisher
Amazon Kingfisher
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher

PUFFBIRDS
Spotted Puffbird
Collared Puffbird
Lanceolated Monklet
Black-fronted Nunbird
White-fronted Nunbird
Yellow-billed Nunbird
Swallow-winged Puffbird

JACAMARS
White-eared Jacamar
Yellow-billed Jacamar
Great Jacamar

NEW WORLD BARBETS
Gilded Barbet
H Lemon-throated Barbet

TOUCANS
Lettered Aracari
Chestnut-eared Aracari
Many-banded Aracari
Ivory-billed Aracari
White-throated Toucan

APODIDAE
Streptoprocne zonaris
Chaetura brachyura
Chaetura cinereiventris
Tachornis squamata

TROCHILIDAE
Topaza pyra
Florisuga mellivora
Threnetes leucurus
Phaethornis bourcierii
Phaethornis malari
Phaethornis ruber
Heliothryx auritus
Thalurania furcata

TROGONIDAE
Trogon melanurus
Trogon curucui
Trogon rufus

MOMOTIDAE
Momotus momota
Electron platyrhynchum

ALCEDINIDAE
Megaceryle torquata
Chloroceryle amazona
Chloroceryle inda

BUCCONIDAE
Bucho tamatia
Bucho capensis
Micromonacha lanceolata
Monasa nigrifrons
Monasa morphoeus
Monasa flavirostris
Chelidoptera tenebrosa

GALBULIDAE
Galbalycryhynchus leucotis
Galbula albirostris
Jacamerops aureus

CAPITONIDAE
Capito auratus
Eubucco richardsoni

RAMPHASTIDAE
Pteroglossus inscriptus
Pteroglossus castanotis
Pteroglossus pluricinctus
Pteroglossus azara
Ramphastos tucanus
Tropical Birding Trip Report

ECUADOR: REMOTE AMAZON Shiripuno Lodge (custom tour) March 2017

H Channel-billed Toucan

WOODECKERS
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
Little Woodpecker
Red-stained Woodpecker
Yellow-throated Woodpecker

GO Golden-green Woodpecker
Ringed Woodpecker
Scale-breasted Woodpecker
Cream-colored Woodpecker
Chestnut Woodpecker
Red-necked Woodpecker
Crimson-crested Woodpecker

PICIDAE
Melanerpes cruentatus
Veniliornis passerinus
Veniliornis affinis
Piculus flavigula
Piculus chrysoglaucus
Celeus torquatus
Celeus grammicus
Celeus flavus
Celeus elegans
Campephilus rubricollis
Campephilus melanoleucos

FALCONS AND CARACARAS
H Barred Forest-Falcon
Black Caracara
Red-throated Caracara
Yellow-headed Caracara
Laughing Falcon
Bat Falcon

FALCONIDAE
Micrastur ruficollis
Daptrius ater
Ibycter americanus
Milvago chimachima
Herpetotheres cachinnans
Falco rufilocularis

PARROTS
Cobalt-winged Parakeet
Orange-cheeked Parrot
Blue-headed Parrot
Mealy Parrot
Orange-winged Parrot
Black-headed Parrot
Maroon-tailed Parakeet
Red-bellied Macaw
Blue-and-yellow Macaw
Scarlet Macaw
Chestnut-fronted Macaw
White-eyed Parakeet

PSITTACIDAE
Brotogeris cyanoptera
Pyrrhula barrabandi
Pionus menstruus
Amazona farinosa
Amazona amazonica
Pionites melancephalus
Pyrhrhura melanura
Orthopsittaca manilatus
Ara ararauna
Ara macao
Ara severus
Psittacara leucophthalmus

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS
Fasciated Antshrike
Great Antshrike
Mouse-colored Antshrike
Pearly Antshrike
Black Bushbird
Dusky-throated Antshrike
Cinereous Antshrike
Brown-backed Antwren
Rufous-tailed Antwren
Moustached Antwren
Amazonian Streaked-Antwren
White-flanked Antwren
Long-winged Antwren
Gray Antwren
Banded Antbird
Dugand’s Antwren

THAMNOPHILIDAE
Cymbilaimus lineatus
Taraba major
Thamnophilus moriniae
Megasticus margaritatus
Neocliton isolates
Thamnomanes ardesiacus
Thamnomanes caesius
Epinecrophylla fieldsaai
Epinecrophylla erythrica
Myrmotherula ignota
Myrmotherula multistiata
Myrmotherula australis
Myrmotherula longipennis
Myrmotherula menetriesii
Dichrozona cincta
Herpsilochmus dugandi

www.tropicalbirding.com +1-409-515-9110 info@tropicalbirding.com
### Tropical Birding Trip Report

**ECUADOR: REMOTE AMAZON Shiripuno Lodge (custom tour) March 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dot-winged Antwren</th>
<th>Microhophias quixensis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian Warbling-Antbird</td>
<td>Hypocnemis peruviana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-browed Antbird</td>
<td>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Antbird</td>
<td>Cercomacroides serva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong> Blackish Antbird</td>
<td>Cercomacroides nigrescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Antbird</td>
<td>Cercomacra cinerascens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Antbird</td>
<td>Myrmoborus myotherinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong> White-shouldered Antbird</td>
<td>Akletos melanoceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sooty Antbird</td>
<td>Hafferia fortis</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-plumed Antbird</td>
<td>Pithys albifrons</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-cheeked Antbird</td>
<td>Gymnopithys leucopsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lunulated Antbird</td>
<td>Gymnopithys lunulatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spot-backed Antbird</td>
<td>Hylophylax naevius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Scale-backed Antbird</td>
<td>Willisoris poecilinotus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GNATEATERS

**H** Ash-throated Gnateater | Conopophaga peruviana

#### ANTPITAS

**H** White-lored Antpitta | Hylopezus fulviventris

#### TAPACULOS

**H** Thrush-like Antpitta | Myrmothera campanisona

#### ANTTHRUSHES

**H** Rusty-belted Tapaculo | Liosceles thoracicus

#### OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS

**H** Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper | Sclerurus rufilars

#### GNATEATERS

**H** Short-billed Leafgleaner | Sittasomus griseicapillus

#### CONOPHAGIDAE

**H** Plain-brown Woodcreeper | Dendrocincla fuligiosa

#### GRALLARIIDAE

**H** Wedge-billed Woodcreeper | Glyphorynchus spirurus

#### RHINOCRYPTIDAE

**H** Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper | Dendrexetastes rufilars

#### FORMICARIIDAE

**H** Black-banded Woodcreeper | Dendrocolaptes picumnus

#### FURNARIIDAE

**H** Strong-billed Woodcreeper | Xiphoclopes promeropirhynchus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Striped Woodcreeper | Xiphorhynchus obsoletus

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Ocellated Woodcreeper | Xiphorhynchus ocellatus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Buff-throated Woodcreeper | Xiphorhynchus guttatus

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Plain Xenops | Xenops minutus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Point-tailed Palmcreeper | Berlepschia rikeri

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner | Philydor pyrrhodes

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Chestnut-winged Hookbill | Ancistrops striigilatus

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Striped Woodhaunter | Automolus subalatus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner | Automolus infuscatus

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** White-lored Tyrannulet | Ornithion inerme

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet | Tyrannulus elatus

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant | Lophotriccus vitiosus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** White-eyed Tody-Tyrant | Hemitrirccus zosterops

#### TYRANNIDAE

**H** Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant | Hemitrirccus minimus

#### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**H** Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher | Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum
Brownish Twistwing
Yellow-margined Flycatcher
White-crested Spadebill
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher
Black-tailed Flycatcher
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Drab Water Tyrant
Rufous-tailed Flatbill
Citron-bellied Attila
Gray-capped Flycatcher
Lesser Kiskadee
Great Kiskadee
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Gray-capped Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Piratic Flycatcher
Sulphury Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird

COTINGAS
Black-necked Red-Cotinga
Screaming Piha
Bare-necked Fruitcrow

COTINGIDAE
Phoenicircus nigricollis
Lipaugas vociferans
Gymnoderus foetidus

MANAKINS
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin
Blue-backed Manakin
Blue-crowned Manakin
White-bearded Manakin
Wire-tailed Manakin
Striped Manakin
Golden-headed Manakin
Wing-barred Piprites

PIPRIDAE
Tyrannaeus stolzmanni
Chiroxiphia pareola
Lepidothrix coronata
Manacus manacus
Pipra filicauda
Machaeropterus regulus
Ceratopipra erythrocephala
Piprites chloris

TITYRAS AND ALLIES
Black-tailed Tityra
Brown-winged Schiffornis
Chestnut-crowned Becard

TITYRIDAE
Tityra cayana
Schiffornis turdina
Pachyramphus castaneus

VIREOS AND ALLIES
Lemon-chested Greenlet
Tawny-crowned Greenlet
Dusky-capped Greenlet
Red-eyed Vireo
Yellow-green Vireo

VIREONIDAE
Hylophilus thoracicus
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps
Pachyramphus hypoxanthas
Vireo olivaceus
Vireo flavoviridis

CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES
Violaceous Jay

CORVIDAE
Cyanocorax violaceus

SWALLOWS
White-banded Swallow

HIRUNDINIDAE
Atticora fasciata
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRENS</th>
<th>TROGLODYTIDAE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scaly-breasted Wren</td>
<td>Microcerculus marginatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td>Troglytes aedon</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Campylorhynchus turdinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrush-like Wren</td>
<td>Pheugopedius coraya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Henicorhina leucosticta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coraya Wren</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-breasted Wood-Wren</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GNATCATCHERS</th>
<th>POLIOPTILIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramphocaenus melanurus</td>
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<tr>
<th>DONACOBUS</th>
<th>DONACOBIIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-capped Donacobius</td>
<td>Donacobius atricapilla</td>
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<tr>
<th>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</th>
<th>TURIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swainson's Thrush</td>
<td>Catharus ustulatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-billed Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus ignobilis</td>
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<td>White-necked Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus albicollis</td>
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<tr>
<th>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</th>
<th>PARULIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackpoll Warbler</td>
<td>Setophaga striata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buff-rumped Warbler</td>
<td>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Warbler</td>
<td>Cardellina canadensis</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</th>
<th>THRAUPIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magpie Tanager</td>
<td>Cissops leverianus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulvous-crested Tanager</td>
<td>Tachyphonus surinamensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-shouldered Tanager</td>
<td>Tachyphonus luctuosus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulvous Shrike-Tanager</td>
<td>Lanio fulvus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver-beaked Tanager</td>
<td>Ramphocelus carbo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masked Crimson Tanager</td>
<td>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Tanager</td>
<td>Thraupis episcopus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palm Tanager</td>
<td>Thraupis palmarum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turquoise Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara mexicana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paradise Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara chilensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opal-rumped Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara velia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay-headed Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara gyrola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green-and-gold Tanager</td>
<td>Tangara schrankii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swallow Tanager</td>
<td>Tersina viridis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Dacnis</td>
<td>Dacnis 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>Red-legged Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Cyanerpes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Cyanerpes caeruleus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Chlorophanes spiza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-backed Tanager</td>
<td>Hemithraupis flavicollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td>Volatinia jacarina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grayish Saltator</td>
<td>Saltator coerulescens</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>Saltator grossus</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINALS AND ALLIES</th>
<th>CARDINALIDAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer Tanager</td>
<td>Piranga rubra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-crowned Ant-Tanager</td>
<td>Habia rubica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-black Grosbeak</td>
<td>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TROUPIALS AND ALLIES
Red-breasted Meadowlark
Epaulet Oriole
Yellow-rumped Cacique
Red-rumped Cacique
Casqued Cacique
Russet-backed Oropendola
Green Oropendola
Crested Oropendola

ICTERIDAE
Sturnella militaris
Icterus cayanensis
Cacicus cela
Cacicus haemorrhous
Cacicus oseryi
Psarocolius angustifrons
Psarocolius viridis
Psarocolius decumanus

EUPHONIAS AND ALLIES
Golden-bellied Euphonia
White-vented Euphonia
Orange-bellied Euphonia
Rufous-bellied Euphonia

FRINGILLIDAE
Euphonia chrysopasta
Euphonia minuta
Euphonia xanthogaster
Euphonia rufiventris

OTHER WILDLIFE
Yellow-throated Cribo
Giant Broad-headed Treefrog
Ecuador Poison Frog
Sac-winged Bat
Nine-banded Armadillo
Brown-throated (Three-toed) Sloth
White-fronted Capuchin
Common Squirrel Monkey
Spix's Night Monkey
H White-tailed (Dusky) Titi
Venezuelan Red Howler
White-fronted Spider Monkey
Poepping's (Silvery) Woolly Monkey
Red-tailed Squirrel

Drymarchon corais
Osteocephalus taurinus
Ameerega bilinguis
Balantiopteryx sp.
Dasypus novemcinctus
Bradypus variegatus
Cebus albifrons
Saimiri sciureus
Aotus vociferans
Callicebus discolor
Alouatta seniculus
Ateles belzebuth
Lagothrix poeppigii
Sciurus granatensis