



A [Tropical Birding](#) CUSTOM tour

COSTA RICA

(Central Valley, Braulio Carrillo, La Selva, Savegre & Carara)

24th February – 3rd March 2015



The ermine-colored **SNOWY COTINGA**, a scarce species most often seen high in the trees; not like this!!!

Tour Leaders: Sam Woods & Pablo Cervantes Daza

All photos in this report were taken by Sam Woods, unless otherwise stated (others by Pablo Cervantes Daza).

INTRODUCTION

This tour was an abridged version of our popular Costa Rica Introtour, cut down, to ensure the two people who joined the tour, and who had limited time, were able to enjoy the best avian fruits of Costa Rica in just a week in this mega birding destination. Thus, it followed the same itinerary as our Introtour, but did not visit Monteverde, focusing, instead solely on Savegre for much of our mountain species. Costa Rica is a small, but outstanding, birding country. No country, worldwide, compares with the exceptional levels of diversity displayed by this Central American nation; it boasts the highest diversity per square kilometer, on the planet. The country is merely the size of the US state of West Virginia, but lays claim to more than 900 bird species within its narrow borders! Costa Rica is a progressive country, at odds with many others in the region, with a vibrant economy, and has become a world leader in conservation and eco-tourism; it also boasts the highest percentage of protected land area of any country in the world, standing at an impressive 28%, and that only covers the nationally protected areas, not taking into account the myriad private reserves that pepper the countryside.



With such a vast array of choices, even in this small nation, the obvious question arises, as to where to go on such a short trip, with serious time limitations? And that is where the modest size of Costa Rica is another

boon; it is easy to cram in several key sites in a short time, as many are very easily accessible, with just hours of the capital/airport. The country consists of lowlands on the northern, Caribbean side, and southern, Pacific side, separated by several mountain chains, which, themselves host a number of endemic species (mostly shared with western Panama only). Thus, in order to rack up a decent bird list, we dipped into the dry, open country of the Central Valley (where the airport and capital are located); middle elevations of the Caribbean; and also covered the lowland jungle of the Caribbean side too; before rising up into the Oak and cloudforests of the mountains, where the resplendent, Resplendent Quetzal resides; and finished by birding the steamy lowlands in the central Pacific, which gave us a varied and impressive bird list; in just 8 days of birding we managed to find 344 species (322 seen).

Day 1

The Central Valley (Alajuela)...



After Irene and John's midday arrival, and a smooth passage out of the international airport, we had some time on our hands to go birding on the first afternoon, and so took up the services of a local guide at our hotel, and birded closeby, by way of open-top jeep. As we were not covering the dry Pacific Northwest of Costa Rica on this short tour, this opened up a whole realm of extra species, even in a precious few hours on site. However, virtually the first, official, bird of the tour, Irene and John clocked themselves right in the hotel garden: a fierce-looking **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl**, which was currently nesting on the grounds, (*photo left*). Indeed, this day (or more accurately few hours), may best be remembered for owls; we saw an incredible 3 species before we set our head down for the first night of the tour!

Once out in the jeep, and on the grounds of a local finca, we quickly began finding some of Costa Rica's most widespread and familiar birds, namely their national bird, the subdued **Clay-colored Thrush**; and the far from subdued, brash and loud, **Great Kiskadee**, one of Costa Rica's most conspicuous residents. Pulling up at our first stop we admired a singing **Gray-crowned Yellowthroat** working the underbrush, and heading out on foot, soon found a striking **Stripe-headed Sparrow** perched in a large tangle. Activity was good, with some boreal migrants, presumably here for the cold northern winter months, in evidence, like **Tennessee** and **Yellow Warblers**, and



Baltimore Orioles. As we watched these more familiar birds, a Gray Hawk sailed overhead, and the persistent notes of the scarce **Striped Cuckoo** were heard closeby. Not long after, Pablo noticed the cuckoo sitting in the treetops in full view, a good early score! This area provided easy birding, with its mix of agricultural lands, and sparsely wooded hills, and as worked the scrub and edge of the taller trees, we found some noisy **Hoffman's Woodpeckers**, an equally vocal **Plain Wren**, and also found a female **Green-breasted Mango** feeding in one of their beloved flame-flowered *Poro* trees. We were certainly cramming a lot into our first few hours on Costa Rican soil, before our guide, Emmanuel, said something that made us stop dead in our tracks: "Striped Owl", a bird that had been completely off our radar for this trip. However, amazingly, sitting in a tree in front of us was a part-fluff, part-feather, young **Striped Owl**, for a dramatic finale to our afternoon! The group had barely been in Costa Rica a few

hours, and they already had two owls down on their list in broad daylight. That night, once again, on the hotel grounds, and after a dinner to refresh ourselves, we set about seeing a third owl, in a more traditional, nighttime, setting, as **Tropical Screech-Owl** (*photo, page before*), is also known from the garden of the hotel. Once we eaten our dinner, we gathered, and heard the soft calls of the “target” owl coming from the garden’s orchard, ad moved into the area, where we quickly found the bird squinting in the spotlight, where it remained until we walked away with ample pictures to show for it!



Day 2

The Central Valley (Alajuela) to Braulio Carrillo N. P. & La Selva...

One of the odd quirks of country synonymous with birding like Costa Rica, is that it is near impossible to get an early breakfast, so that you can be out at dawn, post-breakfast (like you can on other tours to the tropics). Thus, we had an hour of daylight to kill, prior to the 7am breakfast time, and so, again, opted for some impromptu Central Valley birding, and visited some other close spots to look for birds, around a large reservoir. However, before departing the hotel, we remained around the place to search for a

special, and gaudy, species often found right in the garden. As the sun rose, the distinctive call of our target bird, the **Spot-breasted Oriole**, could be heard emanating from the garden, and pretty soon we were watching this bright orange-and-black bird as it sang from the tops of the small trees in the yard. Our next stop was a nearby reservoir, where we quickly located our first **Northern Jacanas**, and located a calling **Gartered Trogon** and **Masked Tityra** perched in the surrounding trees, as well as a **Rufous-capped Warbler** flitting around within the neighboring scrub. A narrow channel held a couple of flycatching hummingbirds, which we were not to see again on the tour: **Plain-capped Starthroat** and **Steely-vented Hummingbird**. We had opted to visit mainly for the chance at some waterbirds, though, in the end, the woods were where the most interesting species were found. We hit a hotspot for bird activity, typified by our only **Streak-backed Orioles** and **Northern Beardless-**



Tyrannulets of the trip, but that also held **Yellow-throated** and **Philadelphia Vireos**, **Rose-throated Becard**, (*photo above*), another **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl**, and, best of all, a "troop" of 7 **Fiery-billed Aracaris** (*photo page 5*)! As we left the area we found a pair of roadside **Blue-crowned Motmots**, and another pair of **Stripe-headed Sparrows**. Waterbirds came in thick and fast after moving to another corner of the reservoir, with wintering **Lesser Scaup**, **Blue-winged Teal**, **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck**, and **Least Grebe** seen on the water, and **Little Blue** and **Green Herons**, and **Purple Gallinules** skirting the edges.

We returned to our hotel, just ten minutes away, for a welcome breakfast, and connect again with Irene, who had taken the "sane" option of a lie in. After breakfast, we loaded up and headed north out of the

Central Valley, and down into the Caribbean foothills (altitude of 500m/1650ft), and *Braulio Carillo National Park*. As this was to be our only dip into the Caribbean foothills, anything there would be a good addition to the list, and as the site is conveniently on the way to our night's stop, La Selva, it was a no brainer, we had to give it a go. We got there a little late, what with the exciting birding in the Central Valley delaying us a bit, and roadworks contributing further; so, when we arrived at the tardy time of 11am, my hopes for good bird activity were low. However, as what we were mainly in hope of there were passing flock species, I decided to give it a go anyway, as flocks can come sailing through at any given time, on any given day. While John and I walked the narrow forest, in search of interior forest birds, Irene decided to join Pablo and his camera, and visit a nearby hummingbird garden, for a more relaxing style of birding!



As John and I set off the trail, we soon came upon a **Buff-rumped Warbler**, though things seemed generally quiet. I tried the call of a **Dull-mantled Antbird**, and, in spite of the late hour of the morning, amazingly we got a quick, and excited, response; soon after we enjoyed cracking looks at what can be a very tricky species to see well. We continued up the trail, before John then spotted a **White-**

headed **Capuchin** looking down on us from a tall rainforest tree. Then we heard signs of a flock up ahead, and that's what things got really interesting; birds streamed through the trees, and we soon located a bulky **Carmioli's (Olive) Tanager**, a **Russet Antshrike**, a wonderful **Brown-billed Scythebill**, and even better still, John noticed a super male **White-throated Shrike-Tanager** sitting just above eye level! The same area also held an awkward **Streak-crowned Antwreio**, which, finally, stopped being awkward gave us the stellar looks we had been craving. The antvireo seemed to be in a small undertorey flock with a pair of **Checker-throated Antwrens** that were also seen there too. Of course, we felt the bird was doing this as John and I, through being a little lazy, had left our cameras back with Pablo! Continuing along the trail, the soft calls of a **Song Wren** came to us, and we worked several positions to try and see it, and eventually had great looks at a single bird calling from the ground. With all the sudden activity our lunch was creeping later and later, but John opted to continue around the trail and see what the other side had to offer; and thank God he did! On the last section of this loop, we ran into a super pair of **Lattice-tailed Trogons**, a **Crested Guan** frozen still on a clump of low-growing fruits, and also got good looks at a party of **Stripe-breasted Wrens**. By the time we reached the trailhead, our lunch had been pushed back to nearly 2pm, but we did not care, it had been worth every single bird! We reconnected with Irene and Pablo in the parking lot and went in seek of food at a nearby café.



After much-needed refreshment we backtracked, and returned to the hummingbird garden, El Tapir, so we could try to locate some of the species that Pablo and Irene had seen there in the morning, like **Black-crested Coquette**, (*photo page 37, by Pablo Cervantes Daza*), **Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer**, **Violet-headed Hummingbird**, (*photo page 7 by Pablo Cervantes Daza*), and **Passerini's Tanager**, as well as a notable one they had not (*Snowcap*). We got the first four birds with minimum fuss, although the *Snowcap* was proving far more difficult. Usually daily at this site, for whatever reason, this stunning hummingbird had chosen to change its daily routine for us, and we were not happy! We decided that it was better to stay put and try and eke a snowcap out of proceedings than race off to La Selva, as this was our only chance for this much-wanted bird on this short tour. While we waited, nervously, for the arrival of a snowcap, we set about seeing other birds in the high trees that surround the garden, and found **Silver-throated, Golden-hooded and Black-and-yellow Tanagers**, as well as **Black-faced Grosbeak** and **Cinnamon Becard**. Although the star sighting during this impatient wait for snowcap, had to go to a **White Hawk** that glided low and slow past us, as we watched open-mouthed. Then, right at 4:30pm, when we had to start thinking about finally heading to our next destination, Pablo screamed "**Snowcap**", and we were quickly on to this purple, rust and white bird (*photo, page before*), as it hovered around the large back of Verbena flowers, returning a few times to ensure we had all got it! Post-Snowcap, we drove north to our base for the next two nights, La Selva Biological Station. We rolled into the parking lot in the late afternoon, although managed to squeeze in a **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** and a group of **Collared Aracaris**, just before darkness descended and checking into our rooms. In

spite of a long day, where we had managed to cover three main biological zones (*Central Valley, Caribbean middle elevations, and Caribbean lowlands*), John was keen for more, and so we set out on foot in search of owls. We found no owls in a quiet search, but did find several very confiding



Common

Pauraques perched on and around the paths, at the forest edge, (*photo above*).

Day 3

La Selva & Nature's Pavilion...

The beauty of staying right at La Selva, in the biological station (which also provides tourist accommodation), is that the forest is right on your doorstep; and so we took full advantage of that, walking out of our rooms birding from that point forward. As it was still a little dusky, right at dawn, we began by birding the forest edge, where it was brighter. This was by no means dull though; one of the first sightings of the day was a pair of **Keel-billed Toucans** visible from the doors of our rooms! A light, which had attracted moths during the night, drew in a few birds, including a **Red-throated Ant-Tanager**, and a **Bright-rumped Attila** proclaimed its territory loudly and continually (and in view of us), as is their way. An early flyby was also provided by a low cruising **Great Green Macaw**. As the early morning mist cleared, and day was brightening, we headed into the forest, soon after locating a noisy **Black-headed Saltator** calling loudly from the canopy. A calling *Slaty-breasted Tinamou* was

typically less cooperative, with nothing being seen. Working our way along the deserted trail, things were fairly quiet, but we still managed to find a pair of **Black-throated Trogons**, for our first of two trogons for the day (following a brace of other trogon species the day before).

After our short pre-breakfast walk, we joined up with Irene for breakfast by the famous La Selva clearing, often such a hive of bird activity that it is hard to leave for the neighboring forest trails. However, on this morning, the clearing was eerily quiet, and so, shortly after breakfast, we met up with a local guide,

Joe, who took us around for the morning, and whose expertise undoubtedly helped us find some great birds. Soon after meeting with Joe, we began working one of the wide trails between the lodge and the cabins, where a broad path runs through the lowland jungle, and allows easy access to forest birds. Unlike many lowland forest sites in the World La Selva is remarkably easy birding; and so it proved over our morning there. Within minutes of teaming up with Joe, we had our first motmot of the day in the bag; **Rufous Motmot**, which was later joined on the list by the blue-chinned, **Broad-billed Motmot** too. John had stated his keenness for finding a tinamou, any kind of tinamou, as he had yet to set eyes on any from this family, and so Joe was quickly on the task, expertly whistling in a wonderful **Great Tinamou**, which strolled casually across the wide track beside us. Other birds tallied along a productive spell along this track were male **Slaty-tailed Trogon**, a close perched **Band-tailed Barbthroat**, **Black-crowned Antshrike** (formerly known as *Western Slaty-Antshrike*), and several very vocal, and very confiding **Rufous-tailed Jacamar**, (*photo page before*).



By mid-morning we were ready to try another spot, with bird activity seemingly slowing in this area of good secondary forest. And so we moved over to the other side of the "Stone Bridge", which gave us access to another clearing, and also to some beautiful, tall primary forest. As we were crossing the bridge, another group alerted us to a **Hoffman's Two-toed Sloth**, hanging from a nearby branch. Reaching the other side of the bridge, Joe took us to check a close fruiting tree for an frugivorous birds feeding within, which was an inspired decision; **Black-mandibled (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucans**, and **Collared Aracaris** jostled within its branches to plunder its fruits. This was good enough alone, with excellent views being achieved in the process; but then, a white bird shot into the tree, and all Hell broke loose, in terms of excitement: a male **Snowy Cotinga** (*photo title page*)! In the disbelief and unhindered excitement at getting such remarkable views of this normally treetop bird, Sam went face down in the dirt in his panic to capture an image of the bird! Fortunately, the bird was too concerned with foraging on the bounty, and did not react, but carried on feeding at low levels. It was then joined by a pair of **White-collared Manakins** to create yet more thrills. The morning closed later with the sight of a **Bat Falcon** circling above the clearing, before we had to bid farewell to the skills of Joe, and headed off to a much needed lunch.



By lunchtime the heat of the day had well and truly settled in, and John, not yet ready to hit the trails again, and too restless and keen for birds to simply rest in his room, chose to visit another site, the excellent *Nature's Pavilion*, just 20 minutes away, where a magnificent set of feeders allowed great views and photos of a range of tanagers, hummingbirds, thrushes and saltators. This was a great decision, as we not only got cracking views, and personal photos of birds like **Buff-throated** and **Grayish Saltators**, **Blue-gray**, **Palm**, and **Golden-hooded Tanagers** (*photo page 11*), **Olive-backed Euphonia**, and **Baltimore Oriole**; but were also visited at the feeders (in only a 90-minute period) by new birds for us, like **Gray-headed Chachalacas**, **Crimson-collared Tanager** (*photo page 2*), **Green-breasted Mango** (*photo page 12*), **Scaly-breasted Hummingbird**, **White-necked Jacobin**, and **Stripe-throated Hermit**.



Reluctantly, we felt the pull back to *La Selva*. With the gaping hole of *Great Curassow* burning a hole in our minds, and knowing that one of these had recently been seen during the afternoons by the clearing, we were keen to try for that...After picking up Irene, who'd taken the decision to rest for some time in the heat of the day, we stopped in on some pasture land with scattered trees close to our rooms, which can be excellent for parrots in the afternoons. And so it proved; not only did we score perched views of **Great Green Macaws**, but also got long 'scope looks at **Crimson-fronted Parakeets**, **Red-lored Parrots** and **White-crowned Parrots**. We then moved back to the clearing, hoping for a curassow sighting, but were galled to find out we had missed one just a short time earlier! However, our time was not wasted, and we got incredible looks at a pair of **Chestnut-colored Woodpeckers**, (*photo page*



before), which were so Hell-bent on getting at some insects hidden within the bark, that they completely ignored us standing alongside! Other birds scored during the afternoon, included **Short-billed Pigeons**, **Montezuma Oropendolas**, **Blue-black Grosbeak**, a super **Keel-billed Toucan** that Irene managed to digi-scope using her I-Phone, as well as some rather odorous **Collared Peccaries**.

After dinner together, some retired to bed, and the keener in the group decided to cross the river again and try for owls under cover of darkness. This proved very successful, with one magic five-minute spell seeing us face-to-face with, first, a **Vermiculated Screech-Owl** (*photo above*), and then a **Mottled Owl**! We were up to FIVE owls seen on the trip, and it was only day *three*. On the way out, following a tip-off from another birder we bumped into, we viewed a **Great Tinamou** roosting right beside the Stone Bridge too, to cap a great night's birding (*photo, next page*).

Day 4

La Selva to Savegre...



On this day we had just a morning left to try and mop up any missing species in the lowland jungles of La Selva, before we drove east, and up into the highlands of Savegre. With us still smarting from narrowly missing a male Great Curassow the afternoon before, John and I decided to return to the same clearing at dawn, in the hope that the bird may be in the clearing during this quiet time, before the emergence of people for the day may encourage them to return to the cover of the forest. As we walked on to the Stone Bridge, at the first glimmers of daylight, we noted, again, the same **Great Tinamou** from the night before, on its roosting branch. We walked over the Stone Bridge, to the clearing, and before we had even got off the bridge, could see a pair of **Great Curassows** wandering around in the open (*photo, next page*)! I have heard of planning things to perfection, although we could not have hoped for a better outcome than this. We watched them alone for some time, before, they evaporated into the forest once more. John and I enjoyed a productive early morning period, before breakfast, around this forest-fringed clearing.



The calls of a **Collared Forest-Falcon** had us rushing over the far side of the large clearing, and with the help of some birders, who were already on the scene, managed to get 'scope looks at the falcon, before, it too, melted back into the surrounding forest. Indeed, it was a rich period for raptors, for as the falcon landed in the tree for our viewing, another bird-of-prey had taken to the wing, possibly in protest at the falcon's presence in the area, and after we had "dealt" with the falcon, we managed to locate that perched too, a wonderful **Semiplumbeous Hawk**, which was observed calling in the telescope at length. Just to prove that nature, is, well, nature, and oftentimes it does not yield to our will, a drumming *Pale-billed Woodpecker*, just would not cooperate, and proved to be the "bogey bird" of the trip! This was a minor inconvenience considering the extraordinary luck we were having with other birds though, and soon after we made our way back towards the bridge to connect with the late risers for breakfast on the other side. Before we could cross back over though we were distracted by some calling **Mantled Howlers**, a pair of playful **Long-tailed Tyrants**, frolicking around a dead snag, and 'scoped up another male **Yellow-crowned Euphonia** calling from high in a tree. Crossing the bridge we spotted another **Rufous Motmot**, and on the far side, took another short walk, where we managed to track down two more species that were currently missing from our list: **Black-throated Wren** and an

incredibly confiding female **White-whiskered Puffbird**, (*photo below*), which had John regretting having left his camera back in his room!



We'd only been out around an hour, but we'd packed a lot in, but now it was time for breakfast and to reconnect with the late risers in the group. After breakfast we all crossed the river and tried another trail for our final walk in the fantastic jungles of La Selva, trying to squeeze in some final new birds before we had to leave for the highlands. Our first big score along the trail was a **White-necked Puffbird**, (*photo next page*), with a huge bug in its beak; so huge in fact that that it took it the next five

minutes to consume it! We watched with fascination as the bird beat the insect against its branch, and continued to struggle with its heavy burden. The trail was a little quiet, following this, until we chanced upon an animal, a **Tayra**, which came on and off the trail in search of prey as we watched on.

With the day becoming hot and bird activity at a crawl, Irene and Pablo returned to the main clearing, while John and Sam spent some further time on another nearby trail, which yielded a small party of **Scarlet-thighed Dacnis**, and a feeding flock of large birds, which contained **Slaty-tailed Trogon**, a handful of **Montezuma Oropendolas**, and several **Scarlet-rumped Caciques** too. With time pressing, we headed back to the base so that we could check out and be on our way in time; only stopping for a small antswarm which had attracted an assortment of ant-following birds (which actually prey on the fleeing insect prey, not the ants): **Broad-billed Motmot**, **Plain-brown**, **Northern Barred** and **Cocoa Woodcreepers**, and **Red-throated Ant-Tanagers** were all in attendance. As we returned to the cabins to collect our belongings, we paused for a treetop **Brown-hooded Parrot**, which provided the best looks of the trip. Then, just as we were loading up the car, we heard the distinctive call of a **Rufous-winged Woodpecker** at close range, and quickly pulled the bird in to a close tree, where we had stellar looks at this regional endemic, for which this was the only site of the tour; nothing like pulling out a good bird right on departure!!!



Much of the afternoon was then spent backtracking towards San Jose (always a chore, with the associated traffic involved), before we finally dropped into the beautiful wooded valley of Savegre, with its tall Oak trees, and lush cloudforest. Our journey down the valley into our lodge at the valley bottom in Savegre saw us traveling the road right at dusk, which was perfect timing for an endemic nightbird, the **Dusky Nightjar**. Soon after the last few **Sooty Thrushes** of the day jumped off the road, we managed a brief flyby from the nightjar, followed by a more prolonged overflight from this all-dark nightjar. After this, it was full steam ahead for our lodge and a much-needed dinner, after our long drive in. *Post-dinner*, John, with his immense staying power and persistence, was ready, and keen to head out in search of owls, and so Pablo, Sam, and John drove back up the valley to near where we saw the nightjar, but this time, an endemic owl was the quarry: **Bare-shanked Screech-Owl**, (*photo page 19*). This bird can go one of two ways; it is either easy and quickly gettable, or downright impossible. Thankfully, on this night, our quick play of its call received a rapid and close reply. Another quick press

of the play button, and the bird was soon staring right back at us from a near branch, with the intimidating characteristic scowl that only owls seem to possess. Our time in Savegre, even at only a few hours old, had already kicked off in style.



Day 5

Savegre & Cerro de la Muerte...

As we had arrived late the day before, aside from the odd late foraging *Sooty Thrush*, we really had not experienced Savegre for real, and in particular, its abundance of montane birds, many of which are regional endemics shared only with the mountainous west of Panama. Thus, we awoke with a palpable level of excitement, ready for the floodgates to open, releasing a slew of new species to us. The keener party among the group (i.e. John) headed out before breakfast, with Sam to visit the start of a trail

leading to a scenic waterfall. This was just a short walk from our lodge, and we were soon picking up new birds, while experiencing a vastly different climate to that experienced thus far on the trip. Up until this point we had been in the hot and sweaty lowlands, but were not bundled up with warm hats and jackets against the bracing, early morning mountain weather. Along a rushing mountain river we spotted a few **Torrent Tyrannulets** perched atop some of the rocks mid-river. A small flock in the area also held the scarce **Spotted Barbtail**, while on the way back to the lodge for breakfast we tracked down a **Ruddy Treerunner** and **Spot-crowned Woodcreeper** in a passing flock, and the soft melodic calls of a **Black-faced Solitaire** led us to the first of these for the tour. We also latched on to a calling **Dark Pewee**, an endemic that occurs only in the mountains of central and southern Costa Rica, and Panama.



After breakfast, when we noticed a pair of gaudy **Flame-colored Tanagers** in the lodge garden (*photo, page before*), we headed up the valley for a very special mission indeed...The reason that most birders come to Savegre is, first and foremost, it is one of the best places on Earth to find one of the greatest birds on Earth: **Resplendent Quetzal**. Word had come to us that a nearby lodge had recently boasted a pair that had been seen excavating a nest, which seemed to offer our best shot at finding this must-see bird. Thus, we drove up the valley a short way, paid our entrance fee, and walked the short distance to where a dead stump held a small crowd of photographers gathered around it; this had to be the spot! The birds were not on show, although we were prepared for this, and set out for a long wait. The birds did not come for some time (maybe 45 minutes or so), but in the meantime, a handful of fruiting trees in the area ensured we had a steady supply of birds feeding and moving around the clearing, making our way far from boring. An early addition as a low foraging **Yellow-winged Vireo**, a resident mountain species, which is endemic to the region, which was also joined by a migrant vireo in the area too, in the form a single Philadelphia Vireo, as well as a **Brown-capped Vireo**.



A sudden flurry of feeding activity drew our attention to some **Silver-throated** and **Spangle-cheeked Tanagers** feeding feverishly within, (*photo, page 21*). Aside from the tanagers, another early “stunner”, was a **Flame-throated Warbler**, also moving within a regular flock that swirled around the trees on the edge of the clearing, which also included some wintering boreal birds like **Black-throated Green Warbler**. Another **Dark Pewee** was a regular inhabitant of the clearing, often perching in full view of us just below, as it “pip-pipped!” in the treetops! Other new birds there included some duller fare like Mountain Elaenia, the ultra-confiding **Yellowish Flycatcher**, and the odd local race of **Hairy Woodpecker**, which is smaller and buff-bellied relative to its more familiar northern races. We continued to wait for the Royal arrival of the Quetzals, but were more than satisfied with the supporting cast, which also included a smashing treetop **Black-thighed Grosbeak**. Then, suddenly, a flurry of wings near the large stump, announced the arrival of the most wanted bird in Costa Rica: **Resplendent Quetzal**, and we then spent over 30 minutes with a pair of these super birds as they sat quietly around their nest hole (*photo by Pablo Cervantes Daza, next page*). While we feasted on the quetzal, a **Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush** almost went unnoticed as it hopped around on the open grass close by!





The pressure was now off, with not only the quetzals, but plenty of our other target mountain species in already in the bag. While Pablo and Irene went for refreshment at the lounge, John and I viewed the feeders for a while, which were attracting **Green Violet-ears** (*photo below*), **Magnificent Hummingbirds**, **Stripe-tailed Hummingbird**, and **White-throated Mountain-Gem**. Best of all there though was a pair of fantastic **Long-tailed Silky-Flycatchers**, (*photo page 26*), which, literally, “posed” for us. Once we were all reunited in the lounge bar overlooking the forest, a tame **Collared Redstart** disturbed our rest by hopping around the lodge lights (*photo, page 22*)!



Lunch came around fast on this day, what with all the near constant action during the morning, on a splendid morning, when we were daubed in bright sunshine under cerulean skies, which kept it warm and pleasant for the morning. After lunch, it was decision time; to go up higher into the “paramo” of Cerro de la Muerte, or stick to the valley itself? This decision always sways around one vital factor; what is the weather doing? Cerro de la Muerte, sitting at a lofty 3400m/11,150ft, is susceptible to changeable,

and often foul, weather. Examining the skies did not help much, post lunch, with occasions of rain clearly being seen higher up, interspersed with clear spells. It was a gamble, but we decided to go for it and head to the "Mountain of Death" (for that is what Cerro de la Muerte translates as). This proved a fortuitous decision, as the weather was balmy up there, with clear enough skies to enable us to view the various ridges and peaks that provide an awesome backdrop to the birding up there, but enough clouds hanging in the air to make photos of the landscapes suitably spectacular-looking; in short, Irene and John loved this spot! The avian reason for our visit was the possibility of three high mountain species: **Volcano Junco**, (*photo below*), **Timberline Wren**, and **Peg-billed Finch**. The first one was found quickly, a pair hopping up on top of one of the low bushes, right in front of us; the **Timberline Wren** was a question of visiting a well-known stake-out, playing the tape, and hoping it would respond, which it did; *perfectly!* Unfortunately, **Peg-billed Finch**, was less helpful, hopping up in front of Sam, but then refusing to reshoot. With precious little daylight remaining, we stopped in at the start of the *Providencia Road*, an area swathed in verdant cloudforest, which allowed very little time to scout around. However, even in our short time, we managed to see several **Sooty-capped Chlorospingus** (formerly *Bush-Tanager*), and add a new bird to the list, in the form of a **Large-footed Finch** that emerged on to a close bush right in front of us. With the *Bare-shanked Screech-Owl* and the *Dusky Nightjar* bagged the night before, John and Sam enjoyed a rare early night, after a very satisfying day in the field, sprinkled with many great, and colorful, birds. The next day we were set for one final morning in the highlands before heading into the lowlands of the *Pacific...*



Day 6

Savegre & Cerro de la Muerte to Carara...



With only a morning in the highlands remaining, John chose to take full advantage; we were out at dawn, and it paid off handsomely. As we drove up the valley, we stopped at a notable stakeout for the rare **Ochraceous Pewee**, which was soon heard, and quickly seen well as it called in full view of the scope, which was soon trained on the bird. John then spotted a **Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush** hopping around on the road, and, in doing so, hopping right on to our trip list. While we were watching this, many other target birds, which were yet to be seen, were heard. First was a **Black-cheeked Warbler**, which soon after, joined our list; then a **Streak-breasted Treehunter**, which initially proved rather trickier to see, before succumbing to our efforts. Then, remarkably, we heard a close-

calling **Silvery-fronted Tapaculo**, potentially one of the hardest birds to see, (like all tapaculos), in the area. We tried the tape and waited; amazingly, the bird hopped up onto a close branch, and remained for more than a minute allowing not only good views, but frame-filling binocular views, something that cannot often be said with *tapaculos*. We continued up the road, (making another

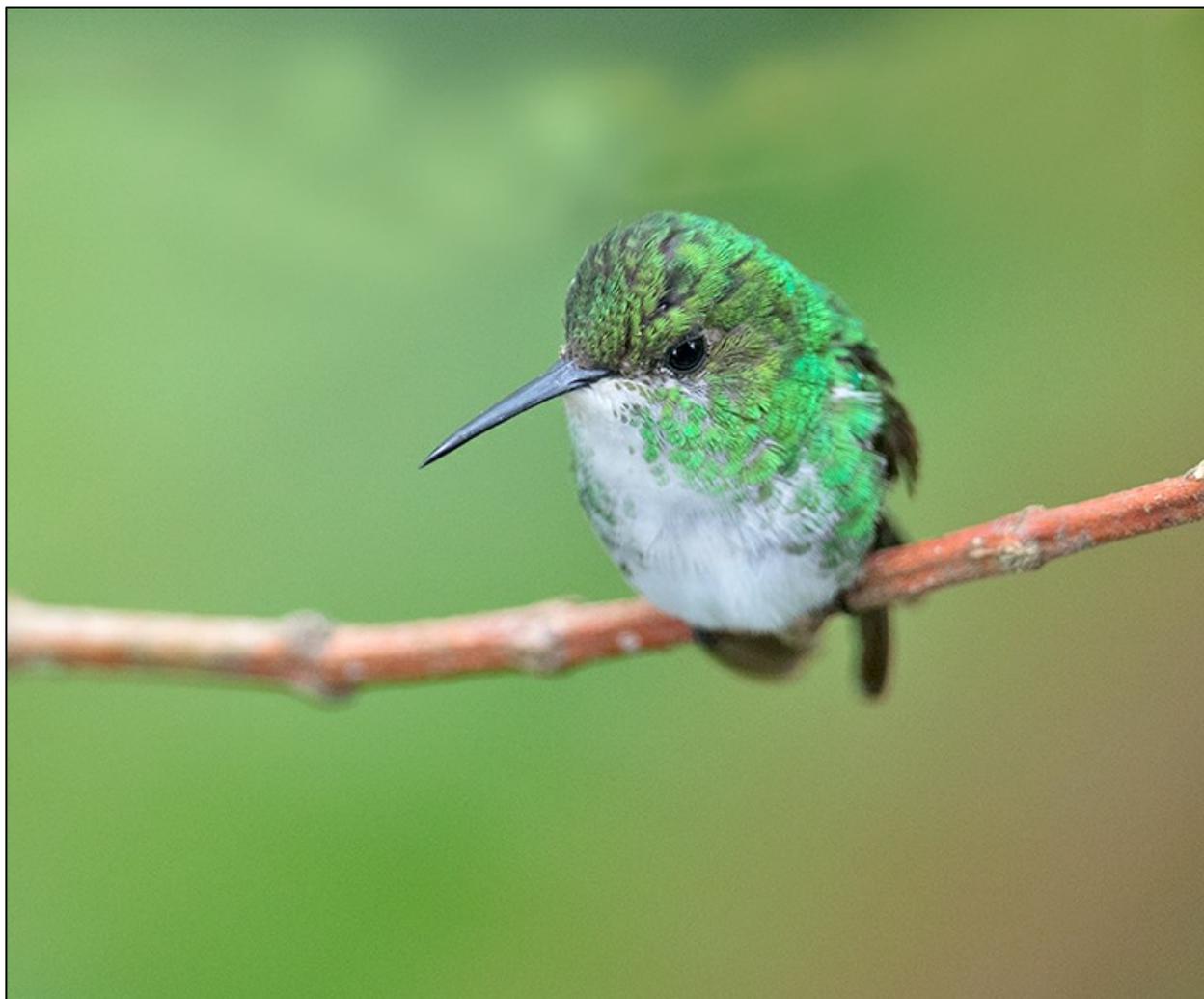
“enforced” stop, when a **Barred Becard** called right beside the road, which we then saw); and stopped in again for a short time, to the *Providencia Road*. Our main target here was the odd **Wrenthrush**, a species that is neither wren nor thrush, although exactly what family it should be linked with is still a bit of a mystery. Currently it is slotted in with the New World Warblers, but one looks at this long-legged, stumpy, short-tailed bird, will probably convince you otherwise; frankly, it appears nothing like a warbler! For this reason, it is always a great bird to see, for its oddity, and uniqueness. However, it likes nothing more than skulking within a dense underlayer of bamboo, so it is easier said than done. Arriving at a known spot, Sam was perturbed to hear not a peep from this hoped-for bird; but tried some playback of its high-pitched call. It did not take long for a



pair to start calling, and realizing that there was not a hope in Hell of seeing it from our position on the road, (where we were obscured by a seemingly impenetrable layer of bamboo), we decided to look for a way into the bamboo layer. This turned out to be relatively easy; once we were off the road and past the initial curtain of vegetation it opened up and we found a position and waited for the birds to come in. As usual, they were initially tricky to plant your binoculars on, before the birds hopped into some treeroots and branches where we could see them, and their undoubted oddball nature, well! Searching further along the road for any other last minute additions, we tried a Costa Rica Pygmy-Owl tape, both in the hope of the owl, and also the reaction from other small, mobbing birds. This worked well for the mobbing horde, which contained some superb **Fiery-throated** and **male Volcano Hummingbirds**

and **Flame-throated Warblers**, but soon the call for breakfast soon took over, and we headed back down the road to connect with Irene for our first meal of the day.

After breakfast we took some time out from “pure birding”, and enjoyed a hike to several waterfalls along a scenic trail in the valley bottom. This was not without its birds though, as we found an **American Dipper** feeding right at the base of one of the waterfalls, and enjoyed a brace of close wrens in an exciting 5-minute spell (**Ochraceous Wren** and **Gray-breasted Wood-Wrens**); others seen during the walk included **Black-faced Solitaire**, **Ruddy Treerunner**, **Torrent Tyrannulet**, **Brown-capped Vireo**, and several absurdly confiding **Yellowish Flycatchers**, (*photo page before*).



It was then time to check out from our mountain lodge, and step on the gas, as we headed southwards down into the Pacific lowlands, and our hotel on the edge of *Carara National Park*, one of the most revered birding locations in all of Costa Rica...En-route we made a short stop for lunch at a well-placed restaurant with a nice patch of forest on its grounds and some feeders (*Mirador Valle del General*), which was an inspired choice, as we picked up lifers while we waited for lunch to arrive. First up, was a very

cooperative **White-tailed Emerald**, (*photo on page before*), found immediately as we walked on to the small balcony. This was quickly followed, by our first **Cherrie's Tanagers** at their feeders, which also attracted **Flame-colored** and **Silver-throated Tanagers** too, and a **Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch** hopping around below the feeders; while up in one of the tall *cecropia* trees, a **Speckled Tanager** landed for a few minutes (*photo below*), just before our food arrived! The café is famed for its



great looks out over the canopy, and therefore food chances to see gliding raptors, like Swallow-tailed Kites, which is exactly what we saw there; a low-flying, graceful, **Swallow-tailed Kite**, with a dragonfly clasped in its talons. The rest of the journey was rather uneventful, bird-wise, save for a **Crested and Yellow-headed Caracara**, and John spotting his first **Bare-throated Tiger-Heron** for the trip; however, the journey did hit traffic exacerbated by an accident on the narrow coast road, which led us to roll into the *Hotel Villa Lapas* at the very end of the day. We were pretty tired following

the long drive, and afternoon in the car, and the sane among us retired suitably early to bed, following a bumper buffet at the hotel. However, Sam and John, who by this time were very much being labeled as insane by John's wife, Irene, could not resist a search for the lodge's resident pair of **Spectacled Owls**. When they set out for this, they felt this was going to be an easy affair, although it turned out to be a long, and late one, before they finally tracked down the calling bird to a high perch in a tree within the hotel grounds. We were now up to SEVEN owls for the trip, *in only five and half days of birding!*

Day 7

Carara national park & Tarcoles River Cruise...

With one full day left in the country, John was taking no chances; we birded dawn to dusk! However, this was not as draining as it might appear, during the afternoon this comprised of a 3-hour boat trip along the *Tarcoles River*, which was a very relaxing way indeed to add a load of new birds! Dawn opened with something a little galling; it had taken John and Sam hours to finally track down a stubborn, calling **Spectacled Owl** the night before; now there was a pair calling, and visible, right outside our rooms,

which was how the day opened. Irene even got to see the bird, by running out of her room in her pajamas!

First-things-first, though, we began, *pre-breakfast* (for early breakfast are a rare/non-existent commodity in Costa Rica), by birding the road behind our hotel; an area of dry forest mixed with tropical wet forest, which therefore provides an enticing mix of birds. One of the most famous birds in the area (after which our own hotel was named), is the massive **Scarlet Macaw**, several of which flew in and landed in full sight of us. Coupled with our walk *inside* neighboring *Carara National Park*, later that morning, we enjoyed a third “two trogon day” of the tour, bringing our trogon tally to six for the trip, (not counting the *Resplendent Quetzal*, which also sits within the same family), with our shirt birding session behind the hotel producing the first of these, a male **Black-headed Trogon**. A *Riverside Wren*, an endemic target in the area toyed with us, by remaining rooted firmly inside a dense tangle the entire time, so we left it alone, and picked up some other birds instead, like **Dusky Antbird**, **Northern Bentbill**, **Black-hooded Antshrike**, and **Barred Antshrike**. It was then time for breakfast back at the hotel, before we split into two as a group; John and Sam were dropped off at the headquarters of Carara national park, while Irene and Pablo visited a nearby lodge, to check out their feeders for photography. The feeders were, unfortunately, a little slow, although they did produce views of **Hoffman’s/Red-crowned Woodpecker hybrids** (this is the hybrid zone for these two species), **Yellow-crowned Euphonias**, and **Yellow Warblers** in their garden. John and Sam spent some time walking the wonderful trails close to the park HQ, where our principal target was our sixth trogon of the trip, which proved easier than expected, with a pink-and-blue male **Baird’s Trogon** being seen for some time. Our nemesis bird, the *Pale-billed Woodpecker*, was also heard in the same area, but, again, refused to show. However, a pair of **Great Tinamou**, tamer in protected areas in this country than anywhere else, noisily rummaged amongst the leaf litter for food, which gave themselves away in dong soo, and afforded both us and another passing group fantastic views. A small army antswarm in the area also gave us cracking looks at both **Chestnut-backed Antbird**, and the handsome **Riverside Wren**. Further along the trail, we found a **Stub-tailed Spadebill** in exactly the same spot where Sam had seen on a year earlier (to his surprise!), as well as a very confiding **Gray-headed Tanager**.

Retracing our steps back to the trailhead we then, changed over to another trail, the famous “*River Trail*”, which many tout as the best birding trail in all of Costa Rica (which is no small claim in a country endowed with so many great birding sites). Talking to the park guard on arrival, we soon were shown a **Northern Ghost Bat**, (*photo next page*), hanging directly over the trail, which was a super way to begin our walk along one of Costa Rica’s most revered locations! Not long after we were on to a fiery male **Orange-collared Manakin**, with John losing his head for a moent when he clamped eyes on it; the bird is so bright and colorful it demands a good reaction, and it got one! (At this point John was questioning the *Snowy Cotinga* as the bird of the trip, with the manakin making a real play for that title too). The trail was largely quiet, following that initial period of excitement which was not surprising, seeing as the day was now considerably hotter than when we’d started on the original trail.



However, we did bump into our second motmot species of the day (a **Blue-crowned Motmot** was seen, pre-breakfast), with a superb **Turquoise-browed Motmot** sitting at eye level right over the narrow trail, (*photo below*). Motmots are ALL-spectacular, although this one takes spectacular to whole new level, and might very well be, the very best of this extremely good-looking bird family.



We returned to the hotel for lunch; after which, we had a brief scout around the garden and found a harmless **Green Parrot Snake**, and a pair of **Painted Buntings**. Then we traveled down towards the dock for our boat trip on the *Tarcoles River*, stopping for a short time to walk into some mangroves; in a short twenty-minute spell inside the mangroves we found some of the specialties there like **Mangrove Vireo**, **"Mangrove" Yellow Warbler** (with its all rufous hood), and **Panama Flycatcher**. Once on board the boat, we had an extravagant private trip on a boat with 55 seats between us, rather more than needed! First we traveled along the river searching the banks for shorebirds; we were hoping for *Double-striped Thick-Knee* and *Southern Lapwing*, in particular, although the former was missed, apparently being rarely seen during that time; (at other times they can be easy on this cruise, though). However, several **Southern Lapwings** gave



excellent looks as they foraged along the muddy edges (*photo page 37*). We also got our first proper looks at **Bare-throated Tiger-Herons**, (*photo above*), one of which stalked the bank close to the boat, giving us fantastic views and photos in the process. Any boat trip inevitably focuses on kingfishers too, and by the end of the afternoon we had racked up 4 species: **Ringed**, **Green**, and **Amazon Kingfishers**, and the *oh-so-tiny* **American Pygmy-Kingfisher**, *photo next page*.



After our superb sighting of a **Turquoise-browed Motmot** in the morning, when Irene was not with us, we were pleased to get another stellar view of this bird, with a pair letting us gently rock up them in the boat, affording extraordinary views in the process. Another mangrove species was a near constant companion during the cruise, with a pair of **Mangrove Swallows** regularly encircling the boat, *and even using the boat as a regular perch, (photo next page)*. Moving along the muddy channels we soon found a **Common Black-Hawk** standing sentinel overhead, and noted **Northern Jacanas**, **Little Blue Herons** (one of 11 heron species for the day!), **Roseate Spoonbills** and **Purple Gallinules** working the muddy verges. Overhead the distinctive shapes of the **Man 'O War**, or **Magnificent Frigatebird**, were seen, before we searched some mangroves where we found a wintering **Prothonotary Warbler**, a bird very familiar to the *Ohians* in our group. Perched high in the mangroves was also a **Plumbeous Kite**, a recent migrant arrival into the area. However, our best score in the mangroves was undoubtedly the **Mangrove Hummingbird**, a rare, and difficult Costa Rican

endemic (one of only 4), which was visiting a flowering Tea Mangrove tree. Soon after we found the mangrove we fled from there, with the late afternoon onslaught of mosquitoes proving too much. Once outside of the mangroves we were free of their nuisance, and took in the sight of several small groups of **Scarlet Macaws** and **Yellow-naped Parrots** passing overhead, bathed in beautiful late afternoon sunlight, while the mudflats below were teeming with shorebirds, mostly involving **Least Sandpipers**. The boat ride closed with the emergence of dozens of **Least Nighthawks** taking to the wing overhead right at dusk, as we pulled in to the dock, after a great day's birding.



Day 8

Carara national park to San Jose/DEPARTURE...

A few of us were up early, at the crack of dawn, to visit an area of Carara, before international departures were to force us to leave this idyllic place, and head for home. The rainforest trail we walked was alarmingly quiet though, with little performing as we'd hoped, until a **Long-billed Gnatwren** broke the apparent deadlock. We did find another male **Orange-collared Manakin**, in the meantime, and

another **Black-hooded Antshrike** to add to the ones we'd seen earlier on the trip. A *cecropia* tree in a clearing held a new find, in the form of a male **Red-legged Honeycreeper**, and a pair of **Southern Beardless Tyrannulets** were also new in that area. With precious little time remaining, and Sam and John desperately trying to squeeze every possible bird out of our final moments, we swapped to another area, closer to the hotel. A **Pale-billed Woodpecker** blasted across the road in front of the car, and while we tried, unsuccessfully, to relocate this bird, we added another bird instead, to our list, with a small huddle of **Yellow-throated Euphonias** found there. Alongside, we enjoyed our best looks yet at three **Scarlet Macaws** that were perched prominently beside. A final check for some calling *Long-tailed Manakins*, unfortunately, failed to set eyes on the manakins, although we did see another **White-whiskered Puffbird** and male **Slaty-tailed Trogon**; before breakfast, and the urgent need to pack up and head for the airport, drew us back to the wonderful *Hotel Villa Lapas*. It had been a marvelous, and fortunate, trip, with many fantastic sightings. Thus, it was only fitting that our final breakfast, on a table overlooking the forest and river within the hotel grounds, was lit up by some quality birds: a small group of White Ibis were dabbling in the waters of the river below our breakfast balcony; meanwhile a **Bare-throated Tiger-Heron** slowly flapped by during our breakfast, and a **Fiery-billed Aracari** dropped on to the large branch of a rainforest tree, visible right from our breakfast table! Then, with some reluctance, we left this wonderful corner of Costa Rica behind and headed for the airport, stopping only briefly to admire a **Hoffman's Two-toed Sloth** in a town park in Orotina on the way back to San Jose...

*Bird-of-the-Trip? The ghostly male **Snowy Cotinga** that gave such exceptional views at La Selva, but there was plenty more to celebrate on this trip....6 species of trogon, including the scarce **Lattice-tailed Trogon** on our first full day; the scintillating male **Resplendent Quetzal** that allowed us to examine every feather detail over more than 30 minutes in Savegre; the gaudy and flame-colored **Orange-collared Manakin** along Carara's famous River Trail; the pair of **Great Curassows** that casually wandered into view at La Selva; the parliament of owls experienced on the tour-7 in all, including a shock **Striped Owl** in the Central Valley, and a superb **Vermiculated Screech-Owl** in La Selva; the absurdly obliging pair of Chestnut-colored Woodpeckers that fed with complete indifference to us standing close alongside; the teeny, tiny **American Pygmy-Kingfisher** seen on the relaxing Tarcoles River Cruise undertaken close to Carara; the incredibly approachable pair of **Turquoise-browed Motmots** on the same boat trip; the flashy toucans, from the **Fiery-billed Aracaris** in our hotel garden in Carara to the outstanding **Keel-billed Toucans** at La Selva; the superb **Scarlet Macaws** bathed in the late afternoon sun, heading to roost above our boat on the Tarcoles River; the striking **Flame-throated Warblers** in Costa Rica's highlands; and the unique **Long-tailed Silky-Flycatchers** that showed so well in Savegre; to the fire-colored male **Spot-breasted Oriole** seen in our hotel garden on our first morning. There was never a dull moment, and too many highlights to mention. For good reason, this is one of Sam's, and many other guides' too, favorite places to guide on Earth!*



Southern Lapwing (above) & Black-crested Coquette (by Pablo Cervantes Daza)





Spot-breasted Oriole (above, by Pablo Cervantes Daza) & Green Honeycreeper



BIRD LIST

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 2014.

Regional endemic bird species are indicated in **RED** (mostly shared with W Panama).

H indicates a species that was HEARD only.

GO indicates a species recorded by the GUIDE ONLY.

Numbers: 344 species recorded (322 seen by the group).

SITES each species were recorded at are denoted on the right hand side, with the sites abbreviated as follows:

CV	Central Valley
BC	Braulio Carrillo N.P.
ET	El Tapir hummingbird garden
LS	La Selva
NP	Nature's Pavilion
SAV	Savegre
CDM	Cerro de la Muerte
CAR	Carara
TAR	Tarcoles river cruise
ER	En-route (during a journey)
MANY	Many sites

TINAMOUS: TINAMIDAE

	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	LS, CAR
H	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	LS
H	Slaty-breasted Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	LS

DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL: ANATIDAE

	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	CV
	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	CV
	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	CV

GUANS, CHACHALACAS, AND CURASSOWS: CRACIDAE

	Gray-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	NP
	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	BC, LS, CAR
H	Black Guan (E)	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	SAV
	Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	LS

NEW WORLD QUAIL: ODONTOPHORIDAE

	Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	CV
H	Spotted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>	SAV

GREBES: PODICIPEDIDAE

	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	CV
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STORKS: CICONIIDAE

	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	TAR
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FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	TAR
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CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	CV,	TAR
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PELICANS: PELECANIDAE

Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	TAR
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HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs: ARDEIDAE

Bare-throated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	TAR
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	TAR
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	CV, TAR
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	CV, TAR
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	CV, TAR
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	TAR
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	MAN Y
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	CV, TAR
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	TAR
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	TAR
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	TAR

IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: THRESKIORNITHIDAE

White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	TAR,	CAR
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	TAR	

NEW WORLD VULTURES: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	MAN Y
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MAN Y

OSPREY: PANDIONIDAE

Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	TAR
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HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES: ACCIPITRIDAE

Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	ER
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	TAR
Common Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	TAR
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	BC
Semiplumbeous Hawk	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>	LS
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	LS, ER
Gray Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	CV, CAR
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	SAV

RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS: RALLIDAE

Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	CV, TAR
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STILTS AND AVOCETS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	CV, TAR
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PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	TAR
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	CV, TAR
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	TAR

JACANAS: JACANIDAE

Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	CV, TAR
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SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	CV, TAR
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Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	TAR
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	TAR
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	TAR
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	TAR

PIGEONS AND DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	MAN Y
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	MAN Y
Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	CV
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	SAV
H Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	SAV
Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>	LS
Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>	CV, CAR
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	CV
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	LS
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	CV, LS
Gray-chested Dove	<i>Leptotila cassini</i>	CAR
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	CV

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	BC, LS, CAR
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	CV
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	CV, LS

OWLS: STRIGIDAE

Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	CV
Vermiculated Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>	LS
Bare-shanked Screech-Owl (E)	<i>Megascops clarkii</i>	SAV

Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	CAR
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	CV
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	LS
H Black-and-white Owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	CAR
Striped Owl	<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	CV

NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES: CAPRIMULGIDAE

Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	CV, CAR
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	LS, CAR
Dusky Nightjar (E)	<i>Antrostomus saturatus</i>	SAV

SWIFTS: APODIDAE

White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	BC, SAV, ER
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	LS

HUMMINGBIRDS: TROCHILIDAE

White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	LS, NP
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	LS
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	LS, CAR
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>	NP
Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	SAV
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliodyx barroti</i>	LS
Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>	CV, NP
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	BC
Black-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis helenae</i>	BC
Magnificent Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	SAV
Plain-capped Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster constantii</i>	CV
Fiery-throated Hummingbird (E)	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	CDM

White-throated Mountain-gem	<i>Lampornis castaneiventris</i>	SAV	
Volcano Hummingbird (E)	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	SAV,	CDM
Scintillant Hummingbird (E)	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	SAV	
Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>	BC	
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	NP	
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura urochrysis</i>	BC,	NP
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>	SAV	
White-tailed Emerald (E)	<i>Elvira chionura</i>	ER	
Snowcap (E)	<i>Microchera albocoronata</i>	BC	
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	LS	
Charming Hummingbird (E)	<i>Amazilia decora</i>	CAR	
Mangrove Hummingbird (E)	<i>Amazilia boucardi</i>	TAR	
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	CV	
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	MAN Y	
Blue-throated Goldentail	<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>	CAR	

TROGONS: TROGONIDAE

Resplendent Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	SAV	
Lattice-tailed Trogon (E)	<i>Trogon clathratus</i>	BC	
Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>	LS,	CAR
Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>	CAR	
Baird's Trogon (E)	<i>Trogon bairdii</i>	CAR	
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	CV	
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	LS	

MOTMOTS: MOMOTIDAE

Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus coeruliceps</i>	CV,	CAR
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	LS	

Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	LS
Turquoise-browed Motmot	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>	CAR

KINGFISHERS: ALCEDINIDAE

Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	TAR
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	TAR
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	TAR
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	TAR

PUFFBIRDS: BUCCONIDAE

White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	LS
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	LS, CAR

JACAMARS: GALBULIDAE

Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	LS
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TOUCANS: RAMPHASTIDAE

Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus</i>	LS
Fiery-billed Aracari (E)	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>	CV, CAR
Black-mandibled (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i>	LS
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	LS

WOODPECKERS: PICIDAE

Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	SAV
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	LS
Red-crowned x Hoffman's Woodpecker hybrid	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus x hoffmannii</i>	CAR
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	ER
Hoffmann's Woodpecker (E)	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	CV, SAV

	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	SAV
	Rufous-winged Woodpecker (E)	<i>Piculus simplex</i>	LS
	Chestnut-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>	LS
GO	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	CAR
GO	Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	CAR

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: FALCONIDAE

	Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	LS
	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	ER
	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	CV, TAR
	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	LS

NEW WORLD & AFRICA PARROTS: PSITTACIDAE

	Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	LS
	Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrrhura haematotis</i>	LS
	White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>	LS
	Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	LS
	Yellow-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	CV, CAR
	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	LS
	Sulphur-winged Parakeet (E)	<i>Pyrrhura hoffmanni</i>	SAV
	Olive-throated Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nana</i>	LS
	Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>	LS
	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	CAR
	Crimson-fronted Parakeet (E)	<i>Psittacara finschi</i>	LS

TYPICAL ANTBRIDS: THAMNOPHILIDAE

	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	LS
	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	CAR

Black-crowned (Western Slaty-) Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	LS
Black-hooded Antshrike (E)	<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>	CAR
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>	BC
Streak-crowned Antwreio (E)	<i>Dysithamnus striaticeps</i>	BC
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>	BC
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>	CAR
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	CAR
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>	CAR
Dull-mantled Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza laemosticta</i>	BC

TAPACULOS: RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Silvery-fronted Tapaculo (E)	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>	SAV
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OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS: FURNARIIDAE

Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	LS
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	BC
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>	LS
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	LS, CAR
Brown-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	BC
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	LS
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	SAV
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	CAR
Streak-breasted Treehunter (E)	<i>Thripadectes rufobrunneus</i>	SAV
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>	SAV
Ruddy Treerunner (E)	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>	SAV

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

H Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion semiflavum</i>	CAR
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H	Brown-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>	LS
	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	CV
	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	CAR
	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	LS
	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	CV
	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	SAV
	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	SAV
	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	LS
	Paltry Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus parvus</i>	SAV
	Northern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>	CAR
	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	BC
	Stub-tailed Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus cancrominus</i>	CAR
	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>	CAR
	Tufted Flycatcher	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>	SAV
	Dark Pewee (E)	<i>Contopus lugubris</i>	SAV
	Ochraceous Pewee (E)	<i>Contopus ochraceus</i>	SAV
	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	CV
	Yellowish Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	SAV
	Black-capped Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>	SAV
	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	LS
	Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	LS
	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	CV
	Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	CAR
	Nutting's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus nuttingi</i>	CV
	Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	CV
	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	CV
	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	MAN Y
	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	LS, CAR

Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	LS
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	LS
White-ringed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias albobittatus</i>	LS
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	CV, CAR
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	LS
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	MAN Y
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	CV, CAR

COTINGAS: COTINGIDAE

Snowy Cotinga (E)	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	LS
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MANAKINS: PIPRIDAE

H Long-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia linearis</i>	CAR
H White-ruffed Manakin	<i>Corapipo altera</i>	BC
White-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus candei</i>	LS
Orange-collared Manakin (E)	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	CAR
H Red-capped Manakin	<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	LS

TITYRAS AND ALLIES: TITYRIDAE

Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	CV, LS
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	SAV
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	BC
Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	CV

VIREOS, SHRIKE-BABLERS & ERPORNIS: VIREONIDAE

Mangrove Vireo	<i>Vireo pallens</i>	CAR
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	CV
Yellow-winged Vireo (E)	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	SAV

Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	SAV
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	SAV
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	BC, LS, CAR
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	SAV

CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES: CORVIDAE

Brown Jay	<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	CV
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SWALLOWS: HIRUNDINIDAE

Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	CV, SAV
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	CAR
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	LS
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	ER
Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	CAR
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	CV, TAR

WRENS: TROGLODYTIDAE

House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	NP, ER
Ochraceous Wren (E)	<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	SAV
Timberline Wren (E)	<i>Thryorchilus browni</i>	CDM
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	LS
Rufous-naped Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus rufinucha</i>	CV
GO Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	CAR
Black-throated Wren (E)	<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis</i>	LS
H Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>	CAR
Stripe-breasted Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>	BC
Plain Wren	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>	CV
Riverside Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus semibadius</i>	CAR

H	Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	LS
	White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	LS
	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	SAV
	Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	BC

GNATCATCHERS: POLIOPTILIDAE

	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	CAR
	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	CAR

DIPPERS: CINCLIDAE

	American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	SAV
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THRUSHES AND ALLIES: TURDIDAE

	Black-faced Solitaire (E)	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>	SAV
	Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush (E)	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	SAV
	Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	SAV
H	Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	BC
	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	LS
	Sooty Thrush (Robin) E	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	SAV, CDM
	Mountain Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	SAV
	Clay-colored Thrush (Robin)	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	MAN Y

SILKY-FLYCATCHERS: PTILOGONATIDAE

	Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher (E)	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>	SAV, CDM
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NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	SAV
	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	LS, TAR

Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	TAR	
Flame-throated Warbler (E)	<i>Oreothlypis gutturalis</i>	SAV,	CDM
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	MAN Y	
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	CV	
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	CV,	CAR
Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia bryanti</i>	CAR	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	MAN Y	
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	SAV	
Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	CV	
Black-cheeked Warbler (E)	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>	SAV	
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	BC,	LS
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	SAV	
Collared Redstart (Whitestart) E	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	SAV	
Wrenthrush (Zeledonia) E	<i>Zeledonia coronata</i>	CDM	

TANAGERS AND ALLIES: THRAUPIDAE

Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	CAR	
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	CAR	
White-throated Shrike-Tanager (E)	<i>Lanio leucothorax</i>	BC	
Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>	NP	
Passerini's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	LS	
Cherrie's Tanager (E)	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>	ER	
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	MAN Y	
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	NP,	LS, ER
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	LS	
Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>	ER	
Spangle-cheeked Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	SAV	
Plain-colored Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	LS	

	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	CAR	
	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	SAV,	ER
	Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>	LS	
	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	LS	
	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	CAR	
	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	NP,	CAR
	Black-and-yellow Tanager (E)	<i>Chrysothlypis chrysomelas</i>	BC	
	Slaty Flowerpiercer (E)	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	SAV	
GO	Peg-billed Finch (E)	<i>Acanthidops bairdi</i>	CDM	
	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	LS	
	Variable Seedeater (Caribbean)	<i>Sporophila corvina corvina</i>	LS	
	Variable Seedeater (Pacific)	<i>Sporophila corvina hoffmanni</i>	CAR	
	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	BC,	NP, ER
GO	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	SAV	
	Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	LS	
	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	NP,	ER, CAR
	Black-headed Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	LS	
	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	NP	
H	Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	LS	

BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS: EMBERIZIDAE

	Yellow-thighed Finch (E)	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	SAV	
	Large-footed Finch (E)	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	SAV,	CDM
	Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	SAV,	ER
	Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>	CAR	
	Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>	CV	
	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	SAV	
	Volcano Junco (E)	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	CDM	

Common Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager)	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	SAV
Sooty-capped Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager E)	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	SAV

CARDINALS AND ALLIES: CARDINALIDAE

Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	LS, BC, SAV, CAR
Flame-colored Tanager	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	SAV
Red-throated Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	LS
Carmioli's (Olive) Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	BC
Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>	BC, LS
Black-thighed Grosbeak (E)	<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>	SAV
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>	LS
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	CV
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	CV, CAR

TROUPIALS AND ALLIES: ICTERIDAE

Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	CV
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	CV, TAR
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	ER
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	MAN Y
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	CV
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	CV
Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	CV
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	MAN Y
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	LS
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	LS
Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	LS, ER

FINCHES, EUPHONIAS, AND ALLIES: FRINGILLIDAE

	Yellow-crowned Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	LS
	Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	CAR
	Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	LS
GO	Tawny-capped Euphonia (E)	<i>Euphonia annae</i>	BC
	Golden-browed Chlorophonia (E)	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	SAV

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: PASSERIDAE

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	CV
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MAMMAL LIST

Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Brazilian Long-nosed (Proboscis) Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>
Northern Ghost Bat	<i>Diclidurus albus</i>
Dice's Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus dicei</i>
Mantled Howler	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>
White-headed Capuchin	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>
Variiegated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
Kinakajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>
Collared Peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>

OTHERS

Marine Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>
Savage's Bull Frog	<i>Leptodactylus savageii</i>
Strawberry Poison Frog	<i>Oophaga pumilio</i>
Forrer's Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates forreri</i>
Black River Turtle	<i>Rhinoclemmys funerea</i>
Common Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>
Spintail Iguana	<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>
Green Spiny Lizard	<i>Sceloporus malachiticus</i>
Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
Central American Ameiva	<i>Ameiva festiva</i>
Green Parrot Snake	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>
Fer-de-Lance	<i>Bothrops asper</i>
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>
Blue Morpho (butterfly)	<i>Morpho helenor marinita</i>
Leafcutter Ant	<i>Atta cephalotes</i>
Bullet Ant	<i>Paraponera clavata</i>
Army Ant	<i>Eciton burchelli</i>