Ecuador Trip Report
Southern Ecuador Endemics
11th to 26th March 2015
Shiripuno Lodge Pre-tour
6th to 11th March 2015
Cuenca Extension Post-tour
26th to 29th March 2015

Trip Report compiled by Tour Leader: Forrest Rowland
Top Ten Bird Encounters of the Main Tour:
1. Jocotoco Antpitta
2. Orange-throated Tanager
3. Long-wattled Umbrellabird
4. White-breasted Parakeet
5. Crimson-breasted Finch
6. Ocellated Tapaculo
7. Coppery-chested Jacamar
8. Grey Tinamou
9. Watkin’s Antpitta
10. Vermilion Tanager

Top Five Bird Encounters of the Cuenca Extension:
1. Crescent-faced Antpitta
2. Red-faced Parrot
3. Giant Conebill
4. Violet-throated Metaltail
5. White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant

Top Five Bird Encounters of the Shiripuno Extension:
1. Rufous Potoo
2. Tawny-bellied Screech Owl
3. Banded Antbird
4. Blue-and-yellow Macaw
5. Scarlet Macaw

Tour Intro
Ecuador has been on the birding map, and the short list of “must visit” countries, for nearly a decade now. Hundreds of birders visit this diverse, attractive, comfortable Latin American country every year in search of any number of the 1700+ bird species that inhabit its land and waters. However, Ecuador’s far south is visited much less than the north. While Northern Ecuador does boast a slightly more evolved infrastructure, the sheer diversity of habitats, number of both Tumbesian and local Endemics in southern Ecuador, and species possible in such a small area, is unrivalled anywhere on Earth.

Our adventure through the rural south of Ecuador covered all the major habitat types, and offered a chance to see all but four regional and local endemic species in the country. Amazing vistas, well-appointed lodges set in the middle of pristine nature, and wonderful local cuisine make the route comfortable and enjoyable. The spectacular wildlife and complex microhabitats are fascinating, offering specific examples and insight into how complex topography and biogeographical isolation spawn speciation. Finally, the beauty of the birds, and learning the intricacies of the region’s ecology through their roles in their host habitat, makes this tour a uniquely educational, yet also aesthetic, experience.

Main Tour in Detail

Copalinga (900m) and Bombuscaro (1,100m): Our first destination was the Bombuscaro Valley, and perhaps the most productive birding of the entire tour. We were off to a big start! Built several years ago by two fun, nature-loving Belgians, Copalinga is perfectly situated for access to Podacarpus National Park (upper foothill forest), the lower Loja-Zamora road (lower subtropical forest), and boasts an impressive yard list rivalled by only a few lodges anywhere. Our stay was relatively brief, so we focused our efforts on the Bombuscaro entrance of Podacarpus National Park.
and the lower reaches of the old Loja-Zamora Road. Few birds were territorializing during our visit, therefore bird sound was pretty minimal. However, it meant tons of great flocks! Aside from the plethora of fancy Tanagers (including the mind-blowing Paradise, scarce Orange-eared, Golden-eared, and White-winged), we found Foothill Elaenia, Yellow-breasted Antwren, Ecuadorian and Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulets, Lafresnaye’s Piculet, Spectacled Bristle Tyrant, Blue-rumped, Golden-headed and Western Striped Manakins, Foothill Antwren and Coppery-chested Jacamar among many, many others! While the mixed flocks at Bombuscaro, as well as some of the skulkers, are legendary, the two best birds of the visit, and two of the highest quality birds of the whole tour, were seen right at Copalinga.

A few years ago Katarina and Bauduin (owners at Copalinga) had constructed a blind to view a piece of trail that they were baiting with corn. Very few places on Earth make seeing a Tinamou, of any species, likely. Some species are more confiding than others, of course, though none of the forest species are anything near “easy”. Well, with the boundaries of bird feeding being continually pushed by pioneering folks in Ecuador and Colombia, we had not one, but TWO species of Tinamous on our very first afternoon at Copalinga! Both Grey and Little Tinamous came in to the corn for incredible views. That wasn’t all…shortly thereafter two Grey-fronted Doves wandered in, scaring off a timid, though visible Ruddy Quail-Dove that was curious about the feed! An understory flock cruised through nearby, netting us another fine specialty of the area: Foothill Antwren. Grey Tinamou though took honors as one of the two best species seen during this portion of the tour. White-breasted Parakeets coming in to a clay lick, then seen later, right from the parking lot at Copalinga, came in a very, very close second!!!

**Paquisha (700-1500m) and the road to Yankuam (900m):** Driving to the end of the road, literally, in Ecuador requires a bit of planning, and a whole lot of patience. Road delays, turnarounds and landslides are the norm. Though we did use up the expected allotment of time wasted due to road construction and complication, we managed enough time in our travel day from Copalinga to Yankuam to visit a special site in the Cordillera del Condor above Paquisha, to look for some very special birds.

The one road east out of Paquisha heads up the Cordillera del Condor, a disjunct, fascinating remote mountain range that makes up the border with Peru in this area. The road heads up through foothill scrub into some good remnant, subtropical forest that is home to several denizens recently thought endemic to Peru. At the end of the road (the turnaround is obvious, as no one travels the road farther due to land mines being placed along the border) we had our first big score of the day with two responsive Bar-winged Wood Wrens. Shortly thereafter we came across a mixed flock that distracted us from a singing Grey-tailed Piha. Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner and Spectacled Prickletail were two of the prize birds present in the flock, both of which are extremely rare in Ecuador! The Prickletail is relatively unknown and very rare throughout its range. Before the rains set in, we were able to encounter the mega mixed flock that frequents the lower forest around midday. It’s one of my favorite flocks in the country! Not only does it hold the entire array of
gorgeous tanagers typically found in the Eastern subtropics (Saffron-crowned, Golden-naped and Golden), a great host of accompanying furnariids (Olive-backed and Montane Woodcreepers, Lineated and Buff-browed Foliage-gleaners, Streaked Xenops), and some fine Tyrannids (Plumbeous-crowned and Ecuadorian Tyrannulets), but among its attendees are some of the most sought-after and enigmatic species in the entire Andes: Equatorial Greytail and Vermilion, Blue-browed and Straw-backed Tanagers! Throw in Blackish Pewee, White-crowned Tapaculo and Blue-naped Chlororhina and you enjoy some of the most exciting birding in the country.

The road to Yankuam, being unpaved, relatively unimproved, and passing through miles and miles of pristine habitat offers many good birds. Some of the roadside attractions we encountered included Long-tailed Tyrant, Olive-chested Flycatcher, Black-billed Seed Finch, Black-crowned Saltator, Sooty-headed Tyrannulet, Black-capped Donacobius, White-lored Euphonia, Scaled Pigeon and Yellow-bellied Dacnis in the more open areas, while a short walk up a side road got us some very high quality species indeed: Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo, Fiery-throated Fruiteater, Chestnut-crowned Becard, Eastern Woodhaunter and Northern Chestnut-tailed Antbird.

Yankuam (900m): Recent renovations and upgrades to this extremely remote lodge have greatly improved the comfort from which one can set out to explore the surrounding forests. Located just 14km from the (literal) end of the road (at the time of this writing…the road is being extended to connect to the road down from Tapichalaca) means that this lodge, and the road itself, are remote enough to not require any effort for reaching into the “wilds”. One is IN the wild! The habitat to explore from Yankuam is utterly unique. The area has the best of upper Amazonian species, as well as foothill specialties, topped off with a healthy dose of one of the most iconic species known to Neotropical ornithology – the Orange-throated Tanager. Given all the potential, one understands that it is unlikely to see even half the species possible in just one-and-a-half days’ birding. Nonetheless, we saw that – and more! This was the best visit I’ve ever made to this site, and we even got to do some exploring down the miles of newly advanced road.

Summing up our visit to Yankuam is tough to do in that the list of species is far too long, and far too impressive, to include in its entirety. Or in its partiality for that matter. I’ll start by saying we found the prize bird, Orange-throated Tanager, within the first two hours of the first morning. Then again an hour or two later. And again, in a family group, bombing down the mountain to land nearly on top of us, later that afternoon. This gaudy, loud, incredible species put on the show of a lifetime for us! In the meantime we birded flocks, a full-out raging antswarm (complete with attendant antbirds), and called in a few of the skulking and difficult species. Some of the skulking types we taped in included Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher, Black-and-white Tody Tyrant, Dark-breasted Spinetail, Stripe-chested Antwren, White-browed and Peruvian Warbling Antbirds, Yellow-cheeked Becard and Coraya Wren. The antswarm was an amazing spectacle in-and-of itself, as we watched thousands upon thousands of ants streaming next to and over the road, killing everything in their path, including one large scorpion we watched them dismember right before our eyes! Of course, Sooty, White-cheeked and the awesome Hairy-crested Antbirds that were following the swarm certainly helped add to the wonder! Nonetheless, the flocks were the impressive aspect of the visit.
Each mixed flock, at the various points along the road, were different. The first we came across netted us several species of euphonia and tanagers, while another one further up the road held Little, Red-stained and White-throated Woodpeckers. The largest understory flock we encountered, and the most diverse, had Plain-winged and Lined Antshrikes, Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaners, Duidae Woodcreeper, Rufous-naped Greenlet, Rufous-winged Antwren and Purplish Jacamar. Some other exciting birds we came across in flocks (or via flocks, as some were bystanders simply present while we were scouring the flock) included Collared Trogon, Gilded and Lemon-throated Barbets, Rufous-rumped Antwren, Wing-barred Piprites, Red-billed Tyrannulet, Zimmer’s Flatbill, Grey-mantled Wren, Fulvous Shrike-Tanager, Flame-crested, Fulvous-crested, Masked, Turquoise, Green-and-gold, Yellow-bellied, Paradise and Yellow-backed Tanagers. It was nuts!!! All this despite having a heavy bout of rain in the morning, and being rained out most of the late afternoon.

From Yankuam we birded our way to Loja, where one construction delay netted us a few extra hummer species for the tour – Green-fronted Lancebill, Bronzy Inca and Rufous-vented White-tip.

Catamayo Valley (1,200m) and Jorupe (600m): The Jocotoco Foundation certainly boasts the best accommodation in the Southern Region of Ecuador, and we headed to our first example of their many impressive conservation concerns - Jorupe and the Urraca (White-tailed Jay) Lodge. Being just 6 miles from the Peruvian border, we crossed through some varied, prime habitats getting to this semi-deciduous forested area by traversing through the driest hills in the nation in the Catamayo Valley. We stopped at a nice overlook for breakfast, and found several fine species in the scrub nearby. Some of the more memorable of these included Tumbes Sparrow in full song, a pair of Scarlet-backed Woodpeckers posing for photos, Superciliariated Wrens, Ash-breasted Sierra Finch and Drab Seedeater. One of the most important stops on our travel day was, oddly enough, at a gas station near Catacocha. In the parking lot here we managed to find Three-banded Warbler and the uber-rare Saffron Siskin! The latter of the two has erratic seasonal movements and can turn up anywhere in the dry Tumbes habitats, but is often missed. We had great views of 4-5 individuals.

Our most important birding stop was to bird the extremely arid hillsides near El Empalme. This habitat type is very limited in Ecuador, and has little access to the south, in Peru, making this stop an important one! Elegant Crescentchest was the difficult bird of the area, though participants managed good-to-outstanding views of this strikingly beautiful skulker. White-headed Brush Finch was the main target though, and a family group put on a great show for us. Baird’s Flycatcher and a beautiful Short-tailed Woodstar were other great finds here!

Jorupe is one of my favorite sites in the country. Individual cabins nestled on a low ridge, right in the forest, and a beautiful deck, make for a lovely base. Good food, friendly staff and park guards who really know how to bird the site make every stay here exciting and fun. The forest here, right around the lodge, harbours all of the target species: Scarlet-backed Woodpecker, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Ecuadorian Piculet, Plumbeous-backed and Ecuadorian Thrushes, Plain
Antvireo, Whooping Motmot, Red-billed Scythebill, Grey-breasted Flycatcher and Ecuadorian Trogons were all present above the lodge in the morning. Combine this with easy birding along the two-track entrance road for Slaty, One-colored and Black-and-white Becards, Speckle-breasted Wren, Yellow-tailed and White-edged Orioles, Blackish-headed Spinetail, Sooty-breasted Flycatcher, Collared Antshrike, Rufous-necked and Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaners and the stunning namesake White-tailed Jay, among others for a smashingly productive day in the field. A quick stop at nearby site gave us great views of Tumbesian Tyrannulet, Ecuadorian Ground Dove, two Black-and-white Tanagers, and the most incredible views of Watkin’s Antpitta (which we watched singing away, in full view!!!), but the lion’s share of the endemic and special birds in the region are all found within a mile or two of the lodge itself. Our stay was great, as always, though we were hampered in nightbirding attempts by rain each night, beginning about 7pm.

El Tundo (1,500m) and Utuana (2,500m): Good fortune and fine weather were with us as we headed east from the lowland Tumbesian hills towards the continental divide and beyond. This travel day was our only opportunity to bird a narrow elevation range, from 1,500 to 2,500m. The humid bamboo scrub and forest that clings to the mountaintops of these relatively low-lying western ridges is home to many species endemic to the Tumbes region, as this misty subtropical forest is still very much subject to the Humboldt Current and overall dry Tumbes effect. The Jocotoco Foundation’s Utuana preserve protects a fine piece of upper-elevation forest, but stops en route were made to find the localized Bay-crowned Brush Finch (great roadside views), Jelski’s Chat-Tyrants (attempted to, literally, land on me twice!), Loja Tyrannulet, Silver-backed Tanager and Three-banded Warbler. Most of these are more readily found at El Tundo forest, which occupies a steep slope a bit lower in elevation than Utuana. Given our timeline, we focused as much time as we could to birding the Utuana preserve itself. In the amount of time it took to hike to the hummingbird feeders, take the short loop, and make it back to the vehicle for lunch, we managed great views of Black-cowled Saltator, great views of the showy Black-crested Tit-Tyrant (~8m distant), a male/female pair of Chapman’s Antshrike, as well as the stunning Rainbow Starfrontlet, Purple-throated Sunangel and Mountain Velvetbreast. It was an awesome run!

Tapichalaca (2,000-2,700m): Tapichalaca was the first preserve established by the Jocotoco Foundation, back in 1998. The property was purchased shortly after the discovery and description of the Jocotoco Antpitta. Named for its distinctive song (“hukoo-tukoo”, or some semblance thereof) the Jocotoco Antpitta quickly became the poster-bird for bird conservation in Ecuador, and the Jocotoco Foundation was swift and effective in collecting funds and interest. Now the Foundation owns/manages some 10 reserves. The prime objective of each is to protect special endemic habitats home to not only Ecuador’s endemic bird species, but also a plethora of endemic amphibians, reptiles, plants and even mammals. As it stands the Jocotoco Foundation continues to be the premier conservation organization in Ecuador. Given this profile, one can imagine that the
flagship preserve, Tapichalaca, is also the most well-appointed. Well, it is a fact. With a sweeping veranda to view the hummingbird feeders, warm hearth to take off the chill and spacious rooms, the Casa Simpson lives up to expectation. And the birding is incredible, even if you do experience on- and-off rain for the entire duration of your stay….which we did. Our daily garb was shirt, sweater, rain jacket, pants, rainpants, and waterproof or rubber boots. Thankfully the coffee and tea service was 24 hours, and the woodstove was kept full for the length of our stay, which was the wettest I can ever remember passing here.

We encountered many of the rare and seldom-seen species that make their home at Tapichalaca, though the rain certainly effected activity adversely. Orange-banded Flycatcher, Chusquea Tapaculo and Neblina Metaltail share equal billing with the Jocotoco Antpitta as being endemic to this ridge. We had brilliant views of each. Rufous-capped Thornbill, Barred and Green- and-black Fruiteaters, Golden-plumed Parakeet and plenty of other showier species were in evidence. Ocellated Tapaculo put on a ridiculous show, wandering right up an exposed trunk to sing at us for several minutes in full view!!! Chestnut-naped and Rufous Antpittas, Blackish and Ash- coloured Tapaculos, and tons of other great birds both in and away from flocks were seen over our two-day stay. But the star of the show, and #1-ranked bird of the tour (as always), was none other than the Jocotoco Antpitta itself. About 5 years ago, the park guards at Tapichalaca began training the Jocotoco Antpitta to come to worms. They hired the famous bird-tamer, Angel Paz (of Giant Antpitta ‘Maria’ fame in Northern Ecuador), to teach them his methods. Six months later, the first Jocotoco Antpitta was trained and being hand-fed worms at a small shelter near the ridgeline. This formerly astonishingly-difficult-to-see species was now a real probability! A couple months later, a second bird was trained. Then the young started coming…and so on…. By the time of our visit four reliable Jocotoco Antpittas came bouncing out of the bamboo at our feet, eager to please. The second morning of our visit we were birding the ridge trail when the antpittas came running up the trail calling to us! The worker who was supposed to feed the antpittas was a few minutes late. It was great!!!

Some of the other wonderful species regularly seen here (which we also saw) in the numerous flocks included Black-capped Hemispingus, Hooded, Lacrimose and Buff-breasted Mountain Tanagers, Grass-green Tanager, Plushcap, Citrine Warbler, Black-billed Peppershrike, Rufous Wren, Rufous Spinetail, Pearled Treerunner, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Black-throated Tody-Tyrant and a suite of gorgeous Chat-Tyrants: Yellow-bellied, Rufous-breasted and Slaty-backed. And the hummingbirds are a wonderful pastime at the feeders. Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Long-tailed Sylph and Amethyst-throated and Flame-throated (Little) Sunangel are all regulars.

Cerro Toledo (2,900-3,400m): This seldom-birded site can offer some of the best high-altitude birding in the Andes….unless one encounters swirling winds and sideways drizzle, as we did. However, during the brief calm-weather moments we had we enjoyed great views of Glowing Puffleg, Viridian and Neblina Metaltails, Paramo Tapaculo, Mouse-colored Thistletail, Black-
headed Hemispingus, an endearing juvenile White-browed Spinetail being fed by an attendant adult, and the absolutely stunning Golden-crowned Tanager.

**Buenaventura (500–1,200m):** Jocotoco’s famed Buenaventura Preserve is home to two of Ecuador’s endemic species: El Oro Parakeet and Ecuadorian Tapaculo. The Western Andean chain reaches its terminus in this area, giving way to low, semi-deciduous hills conserving the southernmost remnant patch of true foothill and lower subtropical forest in the Western Andes. The tropical and subtropical forests here are home to some 400+ species! Recent intense rains (i.e. historic flooding) greatly affected access to the middle elevations of the preserve, as the one road/trail allowing access to these elevations had washed away entirely. However, the weather during our stay was great! Despite one evening of torrential downpour, we lost very little in the way of good field time at this essential site.

Covering every access open to us, we managed to encounter nearly every target species. Fighting Brown-billed Scythebills, gorgeous Ochraceous Attilas, confiding Barred Pufibirds, displaying Club-winged Manakin, clumsy Crested Guans, lekking Rufous Motmots, responsive Esmeraldas Antbirds, and curious Whiskered Wrens were among the various non-endemic, non-hummingbird highlights. A Song Wren hopping into view, singing, was a rare treat. Fasciated Tiger Heron fishing in the creek next to us was a lucky find, too! However, the most exhilarating encounter, hands down, was our Long-wattled Umbrellabird: 7 meters distant, near eye-level, first bird of the day. This bizarrely endearing and handsome male gave front, back and side views, inflating his booming wattle while we looked on!!! A close contender was having a group of 3 El Oro Parakeets coming screeching in for lengthy scope views near nest boxes being attended. Fantastic! What’s even better is that we had another group of 8 drop in on us about an hour later. Add several huge mixed flocks, low-flying views of Grey-backed Hawk, and spectacular hummingbird species (including Crowned “Emerald-bellied” Woodnymph and Bronze-tailed “Ecuadorian” Plumeleteer), and we wrapped up an incredible visit.

**Santa Rosa and the Manglares-Churute (40m):** The route from Buenaventura to Guayaquil is full of great birding sites. Unfortunately, getting to Guayaquil is quite a haul. Luckily though, Ecuador’s new policy on improving all of its roadways has extended all the way to the distant reaches of the country, and this once 8-hour drive is now a lot closer to a 4-hour drive! We had plenty of time to search for some of the best birds of the tour, making this travel day a fun one.

Our first stop was near the town of Santa Rosa. The once tranquil road near the old airstrip was still very productive, despite being a lot less tranquil with the paving of the access road. We still had great waterfowl – White Ibis and Roseate Spoonbill – and the Seedeater trifecta: Variable, Chestnut-throated and Parrot-billed! From here we made our way straight to the roadside/highwayside marshes of Manglares-Churute National Park/Preserve. The sought-after species here is Horned Screamer, and it did not disappoint. We had stellar views of this bizarre creature, which is hard to liken to anything else in the avian world. A few other nice pick-ups included Masked Water Tyrant, Green Kingfisher and the big surprise of the day – Chestnut...
Munia?!?!? I was aware of a small released population, but had no idea that they were so established. We saw many! Though not native, still a beautiful bird.

Our best highway bird was, undoubtedly, Crimson-breasted Finch. We found a low, damp, grassy area with two singing, displaying individuals. What a bird!!! This showy species is only seasonal in Ecuador, with varying movements within its Pacific Coastal range. This year, perhaps due to the unbelievable amounts of rain in December, January and February, it ended up being fairly abundant on this tour. Even better views of Parrot-billed Seedeater, and scope studies of a few Snail Kite were also had at this random stop. Other good highway birding, as we approached Guayaquil, yielded great views of Great Black Hawk, Snowy-throated Kingbird and a number of beautiful waterbirds.

Santa Elena Peninsula (10m): Our adventure ended in the lowland habitats around Guayaquil and the Salinas Peninsula. Though Ecuador’s largest city offers little in the way of birding within its confines, the ambience of the region is enjoyable, and there is plenty of birding nearby. The list of sites we visited during our stay in Guayaquil included some dry grassland and arid scrub habitats on the Salinas Peninsula, and coastal birding areas near Anconcito. Due to the low elevation, long peninsula, and particular offshore current effects, this dry area has evolved a host of special arid species.

We had perfect weather, and a spectacular send-off birding these environs! Pacific Pygmy Owl and Burrowing Owl are always a pleasure to see, as is the dainty Pearl Kite. Crimson-breasted Finches were seen again, but weren’t the bird of the day this time. That honor might have gone to any one of the number of special species we found during a short stop in native arid scrub near Atahualpa. Short-tailed Field Tyrants in aerial display, Collared Warbling Finches in full song, Necklaced Spinetails building a nest, and, especially, an extremely responsive, excited pair of Grey-and-white Tyrannulets that came within a few meters of us were among the various contenders of the bird-of-the-day honor. Near the coast we had a great haul of waterbirds at the salt pans and along the coast. Both Nazca and Blue-footed Boobies were in good number off the beach, and the Ecuasal pans were loaded with a variety of shorebirds, terns and gulls, including Grey and Grey-hooded Gulls, among others. Close studies of terns and shorebirds by the beach was a lovely way to end our tour of endlessly diverse Southern Ecuador.

My thanks goes out to all of our participants. Southern Ecuador is as exciting as it is intense. Your enthusiasm was wonderful to share! We look forward to hearing from you again in the future.

Shiripuno Extension
Shiripuno is as peaceful as it is wild. Set farther afield than any other rainforest operation in Ecuador, is serves as the best access to pristine terra firme forest in the country. Though accommodations are basic, the food is innovative and delicious, and the trail network alone would take weeks to scour! Unfortunately, the three full days we had there were severely impeded by near-perpetual rain. The river rose 9 feet during our visit, then fell again, as abruptly it seemed, on our
boat journey out. This rain most certainly hampered bird activity to a large degree, as we were confronted, often, with extremely quiet stretches during our many walks.

Nevertheless, we had some truly great birds. A family of Rufous Potoos the first morning might’ve stolen the whole show. We had incredible views of this scarce terra firme specialists. Spix’s Guan, Blue-throated Piping Guan, Ruddy Quail-Dove (on a night roost), Black-bellied Cuckoo, Tawny-bellied Screech Owl, Great and Common Potoos, White-eared, Yellow-billed and Great Jacamars, Short-billed Leafloller (great views!), Pearly Antshrike, the most amazing Yellow-browed Antbird show ever, Chestnut and Cream-colored Woodpeckers, ALL 5 species of Macaws possible (including Red-and-green, Scarlet and Blue-and-yellow of course!), Orange-fronted Plushcrown, Chestnut-winged Hookbill, Ocellated and Elegant Woodcreepers, Yasuni Antwren, Banded Antbird (scope-filling views of a bird singing!!), and many more.

Wildlife was equally good, especially during our final boat ride out. Colombian Red Howler, Spix’s Night Monkey, Red-bellied Titi, Equatorial Saki, White-fronted Capuchin, Common Squirrel Monkey, Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth and Capybara all put in appearances for us!

**Cuenca Extension**

The sites visited on this post-tour extension were all fabulous. We lucked out with more good weather and little rain hindering us, which can be an issue when visiting nearly all highland sites. Our first birding stop of the post-tour was en route from Loja to Cuenca, at Cerro Ancanama (Ankakana according to local Saraguro indigenous peoples). It was incredible! We started off the morning with Bearded Guans and an incredibly confiding Ash-colored Tapaculo right off the track, and continued up into mixed flocks of Pale-naped Brush Finches, Citrine Warblers, Golden-crowned Tanagers, Blue-backed Conebills and the like. These are all common birds here at Ancanama. The main target though of any visit to this site is the incomparably adorable Crescent-faced Antpitta. This little beauty put on a once-in-a-lifetime show, coming right down the hillside to sit up in full view and sing its heart out for us! Known from but 4 sites on Earth, this bird was the highlight of the post-tour, despite not being a true endemic. A close runner-up to best bird were the two Red-faced Parrots that were perched quietly, not 6m from us, at eye-level. We got photos with our iPhones, no aid of scope needed! The great birding continued with White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant, Purple-collared Woodstar and Giant Hummingbird being highlights of the afternoon travel to Cuenca. The next two days we hit all the hotspots around Cajas National Park near Cuenca. We were however unfortunately unable to reach Yunguilla for the endemic Pale-headed Brush Finch due to record-breaking floods and washed out roads, so we simply focused on the endemics and special birds of the paramo around Cajas National Park. Violet-throated Metaltail, Red-rumped Bush Tyrant, Tit-like Dacnis and Giant Conebill were clearly the best birds of our time around this scenic, breathtaking national park. Being based in charming Cuenca allowed for a bit of down time in the city’s historic district, which boasts the best of colonial architecture in the country, and some fine dining as well.
Annotated List of Species recorded

BIRDS
Nomenclature and taxonomy follows the IOC World Bird List v5.1 by Gill, F. and M. Wright, 2015.

Total species recorded: **830** (733 seen, 93 heard (*) only)

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<tr>
<td><strong>CURASSOWS, GUANS &amp; CHACHALACAS Cracidae</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rufous-fronted Chachalaca</td>
<td><em>Ortalis erythroptera</em></td>
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<td>Speckled Chachalaca</td>
<td><em>Ortalis guttata</em></td>
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<td>Crested Guan</td>
<td><em>Penelope purpurascens</em></td>
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<td><em>Penelope barbatus</em></td>
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<td>Spix’s Guan</td>
<td><em>Penelope jacquacu</em></td>
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<td>Blue-throated Piping-Guan</td>
<td><em>Pipile cumanensis</em></td>
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<td>Sickle-winged Guan</td>
<td><em>Chamaepetes goudotii</em></td>
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<td>Nocturnal Curassow*</td>
<td><em>Nothocrax urumutum</em></td>
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<td><strong>SCREAMERS Anhimidae</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Horned Screamer</td>
<td><em>Anhima cornuta</em></td>
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<td><strong>DUCKS, GEESE &amp; SWANS Anatidae</strong></td>
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<td>Black-bellied Whistling Duck</td>
<td><em>Dendrocygna autumnalis</em></td>
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<td>Fulvous Whistling Duck</td>
<td><em>Dendrocygna bicolor</em></td>
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<td>Torrent Duck</td>
<td><em>Merganetta armata</em></td>
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<td>White-cheeked Pintail</td>
<td><em>Anas bahamensis</em></td>
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<td>Andean Teal</td>
<td><em>Anas andium</em></td>
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<td>Andean Ruddy Duck</td>
<td><em>Oxyurus ferruginea</em></td>
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<td><strong>NEW WORLD QUAILS Odontophoridae</strong></td>
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<td>Marbled Wood Quail*</td>
<td><em>Odontophorus gujanensis</em></td>
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<td>Rufous-fronted Wood Quail*</td>
<td><em>Odontophorus erythrops</em></td>
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<td><strong>FLAMINGOS Phoenicopteridae</strong></td>
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<td>Chilean Flamingo</td>
<td><em>Phoenicopterus chilensis</em></td>
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<td>American White Ibis</td>
<td><em>Eudocimus albus</em></td>
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<td>Roseate Spoonbill</td>
<td><em>Platalea ajaja</em></td>
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<td><strong>HERONS, BITTERNS &amp; EGRETS Ardeidae</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rockjumper Birding Tours
### Fasciated Tiger Heron
- *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

### Black-crowned Night Heron
- *Nycticorax nycticorax*

### Yellow-crowned Night Heron
- *Nyctanassa violacea*

### Striated Heron
- *Butorides striatus*

### Western Cattle Egret
- *Bubulcus ibis*

### Cocoi Heron
- *Ardea cocoi*

### Western Great Egret
- *Ardea alba*

### Snowy Egret
- *Egretta thula*

### Little Blue Heron
- *Egretta caerulea*

### Brown Pelican
- *Pelecanus occidentalis*

### Peruvian Pelican
- *Pelecanus thagus*

### Magnificent Frigatebird
- *Fregata magnificens*

### Nazca Booby
- *Sula grantii*

### Neotropic Cormorant
- *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis*

### Anhinga
- *Anhinga anhinga*

### Black Vulture
- *Coragyps atratus*

### Turkey Vulture
- *Cathartes aura*

### Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
- *Cathartes melambrotus*

### King Vulture
- *Sarcoramphus papa*

### Western Osprey
- *Pandion haliaetus*

### White-tailed Kite
- *Elanus leucurus*

### Pearl Kite
- *Gampsonyz swainsonii*

### Grey-headed Kite
- *Leptodon cayanensis*

### Hook-billed Kite
- *Chondrohierax uncinatus*

### Swallow-tailed Kite
- *Elanoides forficatus*

### Double-toothed Kite
- *Harpagus bidentatus*

### Tiny Hawk
- *Accipiter superciliosus*

### Plain-bred Hawk
- *Accipiter ventralis*

### Plumbeous Kite
- *Ictinia plumbea*

### Snail Kite
- *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

### Slender-billed Kite
- *Helicoles est hematus*

### Savannah Hawk
- *Buteogallus meridionalis*

### Great Black Hawk
- *Buteogallus urubitinga*

### Montane Solitary Eagle
- *Buteogallus solitarius*

### Barred Hawk
- *Morphnarchus princeps*
Roadside Hawk  
Harris’s Hawk  
White-rumped Hawk  
Variable Hawk  
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle  
Grey-backed Hawk  
Gray-lined Hawk  
Short-tailed Hawk  
White-throated Hawk  

**RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS  Rallidae**
White-throated Crake*  
Ecuadorian Rail*  
Grey-necked Wood Rail*  
Purple Gallinule  
Common Gallinule  
Andean Coot  

**LIMPKIN  Aramidae**
Limpkin  

**OYSTERCATCHER  Haemotopidae**
American Oystercatcher  

**STILTS & AVOCETS  Recurvirostridae**
Black-necked Stilt  

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS  Charadriidae**
Southern Lapwing  
Grey Plover  
American Golden Plover  
Semipalmated Plover  
Collared Plover  

**JACANAS  Jacanidae**
Wattled Jacana  

**SANDPIPERS & PHALAROPES  Scolopacidae**
Whimbrel  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
Solitary Sandpiper  
Willet  
Spotted Sandpiper  
Sanderling  
Semipalmated Sandpiper  
Western Sandpiper  
Least Sandpiper  

**GULLS, TERNs & SKIMMERS  Laridae**
Andean Gull  

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Rockjumper Birding Tours
| Grey-headed Gull                  | Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus          |
| Grey Gull                        | Leucophaeus modestus                   |
| Laughing Gull                    | Leucophaeus atrocyilla                |
| Kelp Gull                        | Larus dominicanus                     |
| Gull-billed Tern                 | Geochelidon notiochelidon              |
| Caspian Tern                     | Hydroprogne caspia                    |
| Royal Tern                       | Thalasseus maximus                    |
| Cabot’s Tern                     | Thalasseus acuflavidus                |
| Common Tern                      | Sterna hirundo                        |

**PIGEONS & DOVES  Columbidae**

| Rock Dove                      | Columba livia                          |
| Scaled Pigeon                  | Patagoiensis speciosa                 |
| Band-tailed Pigeon             | Patagoiensis fasciata                 |
| Ruddy Pigeon                   | Patagoiensis subvinacea               |
| Plumbeous Pigeon               | Patagoiensis plumbea                  |
| Eared Dove                     | Zenaida auriculata                    |
| West Peruvian Dove             | Zenaida meloda                        |
| Common Ground Dove             | Columbina passerina                   |
| Ruddy Ground-Dove              | Columbina talpacoti                   |
| Ecuadorian Ground-Dove         | Columbina buckleyi                    |
| Croaking Ground-Dove           | Columbina cruziana                    |
| Blue Ground-Dove               | Claravis pretiosa                     |
| White-tipped Dove              | Leptotila verreauxi                   |
| Grey-fronted Dove              | Leptotila rufaxilla                   |
| Ochre-bellied Dove*            | Leptotila ochraceiventris*            |
| White-throated Quail-Dove      | Geotrygon frenata                     |
| Ruddy Quail-Dove               | Geotrygon montana                     |

**CUCKOOS & ANIS  Cuculidae**

| Greater Ani                    | Crotophaga major                      |
| Smooth-billed Ani              | Crotophaga ani                        |
| Groove-billed Ani              | Crotophaga sulcirostris              |
| Striped Cuckoo*                | Tapera naevia*                        |
| Black-bellied Cuckoo           | Piaya melanogaster                    |
| Squirrel Cuckoo                | Piaya piaya                           |
| Black-billed Cuckoo            | Coccyzus erythropthalmus              |

**OWLS  Strigidae**

| West Peruvian Screech Owl*     | Megascops peruvianus*                 |
| Tawny-bellied Screech Owl      | Megascops watsoni watsoni             |
| Black-and-White Owl           | Strix nigrolineata                    |
| Ferruginous Pygmy Owl*         | Glaucidium brasilianum*               |
| Peruvian Pygmy Owl             | Glaucidium peruanum                   |
| Burrowing Owl                  | Athenes curicurata                    |

**POTOOS  Nyctibiidae**

| Great Potoo                    | Nyctibius grandis                     |
| Common Potoo                   | Nyctibius griseus                     |
| Rufous Potoo                   | Nyctibius bracteatus                  |
### NIGHTJARS  
**Caprimulgidae**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-tailed Nighthawk</td>
<td><em>Lurochilus semitorquatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackish Nightjar</td>
<td><em>Caprimulgus nigrescens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pauraque</td>
<td><em>Nyctidromus albicollis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladder-tailed Nightjar</td>
<td><em>Uropsalis climacocerca</em></td>
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### SWIFTS  
**Apodidae**  
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spot-fronted Swift</td>
<td><em>Cypseloides cherrei</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-chested Swift</td>
<td><em>Cypseloides lemosi</em></td>
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<td>Chestnut-collared Swift</td>
<td><em>Cypseloides rutila</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-collared Swift</td>
<td><em>Streptoprocne zonaris</em></td>
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<td>Band-rumped Swift</td>
<td><em>Chaetura spinicaudus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray-rumped Swift</td>
<td><em>Chaetura cinereiventris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-tailed Swift</td>
<td><em>Chaetura brachyura</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neotropical Palm-Swift</td>
<td><em>Tachornis squamata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift</td>
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### HUMMINGBIRDS  
**Trochilidae**  
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<tr>
<td>Buff-tailed Sicklebill</td>
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<td>Rufous-breasted Hermit</td>
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<td>Pale-tailed Barbthroat</td>
<td><em>Threnetes leucurus</em></td>
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<td><em>Phaethornis yaruqui</em></td>
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<td>Green Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis malais</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-bearded Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis yaruqui</em></td>
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<td>Great-billed Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</em></td>
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<td>Tawny-bellied Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis bourcier</em></td>
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<td>Straight-billed Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis atrimentalis</em></td>
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<td><em>Phaethornis striigularis</em></td>
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<td>Stripe-throated Hermit</td>
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<td>Grey-chinned(Porcullae)Hermit</td>
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<td>Green-fronted Lancebill</td>
<td><em>Doryfera johannae</em></td>
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<td><em>Campyloptera longipennis</em></td>
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<td><em>Campyloptera villaviscensio</em> Near Endemic</td>
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<td>Napo Sabrewing</td>
<td><em>Florisuga mellivora</em></td>
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<td><em>Colibri coruscans</em></td>
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<td><em>Topaza pyra</em></td>
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<td>Fiery Topaz*</td>
<td><em>Klais guimeti</em></td>
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<td><em>Discosura popelairii</em></td>
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<td><em>Discosura conversii</em></td>
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<td>Golden-haired Sapphire</td>
<td><em>Chrysura oenone</em></td>
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<td><em>Taphrosplus hypocstictus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-tailed Hummingbird</td>
<td><em>Amazilia tzacatl</em></td>
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<td><em>Amazilia amazilia dumerili</em> Tumbes Endemic</td>
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<td><em>Amazilia amazilia alticola</em> Endemic ssp.</td>
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<td><em>Heliodoxa schreibergii</em></td>
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<td>Fawn-breasted Brilliant</td>
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<td><em>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</em></td>
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<td>Velvet-purple Coronet</td>
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<td><em>Coeligena torquata</em></td>
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<td><em>Coeligena iris</em></td>
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<td>Amethyst-throated Sunangel</td>
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<td>Booted Racket-tail</td>
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<td>Neblina Metaltail</td>
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<td>Long-billed Starthroat</td>
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<td><em>Myrtis fanny</em></td>
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<td><strong>TROGONS &amp; QUETZALS</strong></td>
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<td><em>Trogon Rufus</em></td>
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<td><strong>KINGFISHERS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alcedinidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Chloroceryle inda</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Green Kingfisher  Chloroceryle americana  
Amazon Kingfisher  Chloroceryle amazona  
Ringed Kingfisher  Ceryle torquata  

**MOTMOTS Momotidae**  
Whooping Motmot  Momotus subrufescens  
Rufous Motmot  Baryphthengus martii  
Broad-billed Motmot*  Electron platyrhynchum*  

**JACAMARS Galbulidae**  
White-eared Jacamar  Galbacyrhynchus leucotis  
Brown Jacamar*  Brachygalba lugubris*  
Yellow-billed Jacamar  Galbula albirostris  
Coppery-chested Jacamar  Galbula pastazae  
Purplish Jacamar  Galbula chalcothorax  
Great Jacamar  Jacamerops aureus  

**PUFFBIRDS Buccoideae**  
White-necked Puffbird  Notharchus macrorhynchus  
Spotted Puffbird*  Bucco tamatia*  
Barred Puffbird  Nystalus radiatus  
White-chested Puffbird*  Malacoptila fusca*  
Black-fronted Nunbird  Monasa nigrifrons  
White-fronted Nunbird  Monasa morphoeus  
Yellow-billed Nunbird  Monasa flavirostris  
Swallow-wing Puffbird  Chelidoptera tenebrosa  

**NEW WORLD BARBETS Capitonidae**  
Scarlet-crowned Barbet  Capito aurovirens  
Gilded Barbet  Capito auratus  
Lemon-throated Barbet  Eubucco richardsoni  
Red-headed Barbet  Eubucco bourcierii  

**TOUCANS Ramphastidae**  
Black-throated Toucanet  Aulacorhynchus atrorugularis cyanolaemus  
Lettered Aracari  Pteroglossus inscriptus  
Ivory-billed Aracari  Pteroglossus azara  
Chestnut-eared Aracari  Pteroglossus castanotis  
Many-banded Aracari  Pteroglossus pluricinctus  
Pale-mandibled Aracari  Pteroglossus erythropygius  Endemic  
Golden-collared Toucanet  Selenidera reinwardtii  
Grey-breasted Mountain-Toucan*  Andigena hypoglauca*  
Channel-billed Toucan  Ramphastos vitellina  
Choco Toucan  Ramphastos brevis  Near-Endemic  
White-throated Toucan  Ramphastos tucanus  
Black-mandibled Toucan  Ramphastos ambiguous swainsonii  

**WOODPECKERS & PICULETS Picidae**  
Lafresnaye’s Piculet  Picumnus lafresnayei  
Ecuadorian Piculet  Picumnus sclateri  Tumbes Endemic  
Olivaceous Piculet  Picumnus olivaceus
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
Smoky-brown Woodpecker
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker
Little Woodpecker
Red-rumped Woodpecker
Red-stained Woodpecker
White-throated Woodpecker
Yellow-throated Woodpecker*
Golden-olive Woodpecker
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker
Scale-breasted Woodpecker*
Chestnut Woodpecker
Cream-colored Woodpecker
Lineated Woodpecker
Guayaquil Woodpecker
Crimson-crested Woodpecker

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker  *Melanerpes cruentatus*
Smoky-brown Woodpecker  *Picoides fumigatus*
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker  *Veniliornis callonotus*
Little Woodpecker  *Veniliornis passerinus*
Red-rumped Woodpecker  *Veniliornis kirkii*
Red-stained Woodpecker  *Veniliornis affinis*
White-throated Woodpecker  *Piculus albigularis*
Yellow-throated Woodpecker*  *Piculus flavigula*
Golden-olive Woodpecker  *Piculus rubiginosus*
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker  *Colaptes rivolii*
Scale-breasted Woodpecker*  *Celeus grammicus*
Chestnut Woodpecker  *Celeus elegans*
Cream-colored Woodpecker  *Celeus flavus*
Lineated Woodpecker  *Dryocopus lineatus*
Guayaquil Woodpecker  *Campephilus guayaquilensis*  Near-Endemic
Crimson-crested Woodpecker  *Campephilus melanoleucos*

**FALCONS & CARACARAS  Falconidae**

Black Caracara  *Daptrius ater*
Northern Crested Caracara  *Caracara cheriway*
Yellow-headed Caracara  *Milvago chimachima*
Laughing Falcon*  *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
Barred Forest-Falcon*  *Micrastur ruficollis*
American Kestrel  *Falco sparverius*
Bat Falcon  *Falco rufigularis*
Peregrine Falcon  *Falco peregrinus*

**PARROTS  Psittacidae**

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw  *Ara ararauna*
Scarlet Macaw  *Ara macao*
Red-and-Green Macaw  *Ara chloropterus*
Chestnut-fronted Macaw  *Ara severa*
Red-bellied Macaw  *Orthopsittaca manilata*
Scarlet-fronted Parakeet  *Aratinga wagleri frontatus*
Red-masked Parakeet  *Aratinga erythrogenus*  Tumbes Endemic
White-eyed Parakeet  *Aratinga leucophthalmaus*
Dusky-headed Parakeet  *Aratinga weddelli*
Golden-plumed Parakeet  *Leptopsittaca branickii*
Maroon-tailed Parakeet  *Pyrrhura melanura melanura*
El Oro Parakeet  *Pyrrhura orcesi*  Endemic
White-breasted Parakeet  *Pyrrhura albippectus*
Pacific Parrotlet  *Forpus coelestis*
Gray-cheeked Parakeet  *Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*
Cobalt-winged Parakeet  *Brotogeris cyanoptera*
Black-headed Parrot  *Pionites melanocephalus*
Orange-cheeked Parrot  *Pyrrhura barrabandii*
Red-faced Parrot  *Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops*
Blue-headed Parrot  *Pionus menstruus*
Red-billed Parrot  *Pionus sordidus*
White-capped Parrot  *Pionus seniloides*
Bronze-winged Parrot  *Pionus chalcopterus*
Scaly-naped Amazon  
Mealy Amazon  

**OVENBIRDS Furnariidae**

Chestnut-winged Cinclodes  
Stout-billed Cinclodes  
Pacific Hornero  
Andean Tit-Spinetail  
Mouse-colored Thistletail  
Streak-backed Canastero*  
Many-striped Canastero  
Rufous Spinetail  
Azara’s Spinetail  
Dark-breasted Spinetail  
Slaty Spinetail  
Blackish-headed Spinetail  
Necklaced Spinetail  
White-browed Spinetail  
Ash-browed Spinetail  
Line-cheeked Spinetail  
Spectacled Prickletail  
Orange-fronted Plushcrown  
Equatorial Graytail  
Spotted Barbtail  
Pearled Treerunner  
Pacific Tuftedcheek  
Streaked Tuftedcheek  
Scaly-throated Foliage-Gleaner  
Montane Foliage-Gleaner  
Lineated Foliage-Gleaner*  
Buff-browed Foliage-Gleaner  
Rufous-necked Foliage-Gleaner  
Chestnut-winged Hookbill  
Eastern Woodhaunter  
Rufous-tailed Foliage-Gleaner  
Slaty-winged Foliage-Gleaner  
Rufous-rumped Foliage-Gleaner  
Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner  
Black-billed Treehunter*  
Henna-hooded Foliage-Gleaner  
Dusky Leaftossers*  
Short-billed Leaftossers  
Streaked Xenops  
Plain Xenops  
Plain-brown Woodcreeper  
Olivaceous Woodcreeper  
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper  
Long-billed Woodcreeper*

**SPECTRUMS**

Scaly-naped Amazon  
Mealy Amazon  

**OVENBIRDS Furnariidae**

Chestnut-winged Cinclodes  
Stout-billed Cinclodes  
Pacific Hornero  
Andean Tit-Spinetail  
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Plain Xenops  
Plain-brown Woodcreeper  
Olivaceous Woodcreeper  
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper  
Long-billed Woodcreeper*
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper*  Dendrexetastes rufigula*
Black-banded Woodcreeper*  Dendrocolaptes picumnus*
Striped Woodcreeper*  Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*
Ocellated Woodcreeper  Xiphorhynchus ocellatus
Elegant Woodcreeper  Xiphorhynchus elegans
Buff-throated Woodcreeper  Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoideas
Spotted Woodcreeper  Xiphorhynchus erythropygius
Olive-backed Woodcreeper  Xiphorhynchus triangularis
Streak-headed Woodcreeper  Lepidocolaptes souleyetii
Montane Woodcreeper  Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger
Duida Woodcreeper  Lepidocolaptes duida
Greater Scythebill*  Drymotoxeres pucheranii*
Brown-billed Scythebill  Campylorhamphus pusillus
Red-billed Scythebill  Campylorhamphus trochilorostris

**ANTBIRDS Thamnophilidae**

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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>Fasciated Antshrike</td>
<td>Cymbilaimus lineatus</td>
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<td>Great Antshrike</td>
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<td>Jet Antbird*</td>
<td>Cercomacra nigricans*</td>
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White-browed Antbird  Myrmoborus leucophrys
Black-faced Antbird  Myrmoborus myotherinus
Peruvian Warbling Antbird  Hypocnemis peruviana
Yellow-browed Antbird  Hypocnemis hypoxantha
Silvered Antbird  Scytalopus atratus
Spot-winged Antbird  Schistocicla leucostigma subplumbea
Chestnut-backed Antbird  Myrmeciza exsul
Esmeraldas Antbird  Myrmeciza nigricauda
Northern Chestnut-tailed Antbird  Myrmeciza castanea
White-shouldered Antbird*  Myrmeciza melanoceps*
Sooty Antbird  Myrmeciza fortis
Grey-headed Antbird*  Myrmeciza griseiceps*
White-plumed Antbird*  Pithys albibrons*
White-cheeked Antbird  Gymnopythia leucaspis
Hairy-crested Antbird  Rhegmatorhina melanosticta
Spot-backed Antbird  Hylophylax naevius theresae
Common Scale-backed Antbird  Willisornis poecilinota

ANTTRUSHES  Formicariidae
Formicarius analis*

ANTPITTAS  Grallariidae
Grallaria squamigera*
Grallaria guatimalensis*
Grallaria haplonota*
Grallaria ruficapilla*
Grallaria watkinsii* Tumbes Endemic
Grallaria ridgelyi* Endemic
Grallaria nuchalis
Grallaria rufula
Grallaria quitensis
Grallaricula nana*
Grallaricula lineifrons

TAPACULOS  Rhinocryptidae
Acropternis orthonyx
Liosceles thoracicus*
Myornis senilis
Scytalopus atratus
Scytalopus robinsii* Endemic
Scytalopus parkeri* Endemic
Scytalopus opacus
Scytalopus latrans

CRESCENTCHESTS  Melanopareiidae
Melanopareia elegans Tumbes Endemic

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS  Tyrannidae
Piprites chloris
Phyllomias zeledoni
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<td>Brownish Twistwing*</td>
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Zimmer’s Flatbill
Gray-crowned Flatbill*
Olive-faced Flatbill
White-throated Spadebill
Cinnamon Flycatcher
Euler’s Flycatcher
Gray-breasted Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Smoke-colored Pewee
Eastern Wood Pewee
Western Wood Pewee
Tumbes Pewee
Blackish Pewee
Vermilion Flycatcher
Drab Water Tyrant
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant
White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant
Smoky Bush Tyrant
Red-rumped Bush Tyrant
Masked Water Tyrant
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant
Jelski’s Chat-Tyrant
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant
Long-tailed Tyrant
Short-tailed Field-Tyrant
Piratic Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Gray-capped Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Lesser Kiskadee
Yellow-throated Flycatcher*
Lemon-browed Flycatcher
Golden-crowned Flycatcher*
Baird’s Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Sulphury Flycatcher*
Snowy-throated Kingbird
White-throated Kingbird
Tropical Kingbird
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Eastern Kingbird
Grayish Mourner
Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Short-crested Flycatcher
Sooty-crowned Flycatcher
Rufous-tailed Flatbill
Ochraceous Attila

Tolmomyias assimilis
Tolmomyias poliocephalus*
Tolmomyias viridiceps
Platyrinchus mystaceus
Pyrrohymyias cinnamomea
Lathrotricus euleri
Lathrotricus griseipectus
Sayornis nigricans
Contopus cooperi
Contopus fumigatus
Contopus virens
Contopus sordidulus
Contopus punensis
Contopus nigrescens
Pyrocephalus rubinus
Octornis littoralis
Agriornis montanus
Agrionis albicauda
Myiotheretes fumigatus
Cnemarchus erythropygius
Fluvicola nangeta
Silvicultrix diadema
Silvicultrix jelskii
Ochthoea cinnamoneiventris
Ochthoea rufipectis
Ochthoea fumicolor
Colonia colonus
Muscigalla brevicauda
legatus leucophaius
Myiopetes similis
Myiopetes granadensis
Pitangus sulfuratus
Pitangus lictor
Conopias parvus*
Conopias cinchoneti
Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*
Myiodynastes bairdii
Myiodynastes maculatus
Megarynchus pitangua
Tyrranopsis sulphurea*
Tyranus niveigularis
Tyranus albogularis
Tyranus melancholicus
Tyranus savanna
Tyranus tyrannus
Rhytipterna simplex
Myiarchus tuberculifer
Myiarchus ferox
Myiarchus phaeocephalus
Ramphotrigon ruficauda
Attila torridus
Near-Endemic
Tumbes Endemic
Near-Endemic
Citron-bellied Attila
Bright-rumped Attila

**COTINGAS Cotingidae**

- Red-crested Cotinga
- Barred Fruit eater
- Green-and-black Fruit eater
- Fiery-throated Fruit eater
- Scaled Fruit eater*
- Black-necked Red Cotinga
- Plum-throated Cotinga
- Spangled Cotinga
- Dusky Piha
- Screaming Piha*
- Grey-tailed Piha
- Bare-necked Fruitcrow
- Amazonian Umbrellabird
- Long-wattled Umbrellabird

**MANAKINS Pipridae**

- Dwarf Tyrant Manakin
- Golden-winged Manakin*
- Club-winged Manakin
- Western Striped Manakin
- Blue-crowned Manakin
- Blue-rumped Manakin
- White-bearded Manakin
- Blue-backed Manakin
- Wire-tailed Manakin
- White-crowned Manakin
- Golden-headed Manakin

**TITYRAS, BECARDS Tityridae**

- Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher*
- Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher
- Black-crowned Tityra
- Masked Tityra
- Brown-winged Schiffornis*
- Cinereous Mourner
- White-browed Purpletuft
- Yellow-cheeked Becard
- Slaty Becard
- Chestnut-crowned Becard
- White-winged Becard
- Black-and-white Becard
- One-colored Becard

**VIREOS & GREENLETS Vireonidae**

- Rufous-browed Peppershrike
- Black-billed Peppershrike
- Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo

**Near-Endemic**

- Pipreola arcaua
- Pipreola riefferii
- Pipreola chlorolepidota
- Cotinga maynana
- Lipaugus vociferans*
- Gymnoderus foetidus
- Cephalopterus ornatus
- Cephalopterus penduliger
- Near-Endemic

- Masius chrysoptera*
- Machraopterus deliciosus
- Lepidothrix coronata
- Lepidothrix sidorei
- Manacus manacus
- Chiroxiphia pareola
- Pipra filicauda
- Dixiphia pipra
- Dixiphia erythrocephala

- Onychorhynchus coronatus*
- Terenotriccus erythrus
- Tityra inquisitor
- Tityra semifasciata
- Schifformis turdinus*
- Laniocera hypopyrra
- Iodopleura isabellae
- Pachyramphus spodiarius
- Pachyramphus castaneus
- Pachyramphus polychopterus
- Pachyramphus marginatus
- Pachyramphus homochrous

- Cyclarhis gujanensis
- Cyclarhis nigriventer
- Vireolanus leucotis
Brown-capped Vireo  Vireo leucophrys
Red-eyed Vireo  Vireo olivaceus
Yellow-green Vireo  Vireo flavoviridis
Lemon-chested Greenlet  Hylophilus thoracicus
Rufous-naped Greenlet  Hylophilus sembranneus
Dusky-naped Greenlet  Hylophilus hypoxanthus
Olivaceous Greenlet  Hylophilus olivaceus
Tawny-crowned Greenlet  Hylophilus ochraceiceps
Lesser Greenlet  Hylophilus decurtatus

CROWS, JAYS & MAGPIES  Corvidae

Turquoise Jay  Cyanolyca turcosa
Violaceous Jay  Cyanocorax violaceus
White-tailed Jay  Cyanocorax mystacalis  Tumbes Endemic
Inca Jay  Cyanocorax inca

SWALLOWS & MARTINS  Hirundinidae

Sand Martin  Riparia riparia
White-winged Swallow  Tachycineta albiventer
Grey-breasted Martin  Progne chalybea
Brown-chested Martin  Progne tapera
Blue-and-white Swallow  Notiochelidon cyanoleuca
Brown-bellied Swallow  Notiochelidon murina
White-banded Swallow  Atticora Fasciata
White-thighed Swallow  Neochelidon tibialis
Southern Rough-winged Swallow  Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Barn Swallow  Hirundo rustica
Chestnut-collared Swallow  Petrochelidon ruficollis  Tumbes Endemic

DONACOBIUS  Donacobiidae

Black-capped Donacobius  Donacobius atricapilla

WRENS  Troglodytidae

Fasciated Wren  Campylorhynchus fasciatus  Tumbes Endemic
Thrush-like Wren  Campylorhynchus turdinus
Grey-mantled Wren  Odontorchilus branickii
Rufous Wren  Cynccerthia unirufa
Sedge Wren  Cistothorus platensis
Plain-tailed Wren  Pheugopedius eufryhs
Whiskered Wren  Pheugopedius mystacalis
Coraya Wren  Pheugopedius coraya
Speckle-breasted Wren  Pheugopedius sclateri paucimaculatus
Superciliated Wren  Cantorchilus superciliatus  Tumbes Endemic
Bay Wren
House Wren
Mountain Wren
Grey-breasted Wood Wren  Henicorhina leucophrys
White-breasted Wood-Wren  Henicorhina albipectus
Bar-winged Wood-Wren  Henicorhina leucoptera  Near-Endemic
Southern Nightingale-Wren*  Microcerculus marginatus*
Song Wren  Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus
**GNATCATCHERS**  **Polioptilidae**

- Tropical Gnatcatcher

**MIMIC THRUSHES**  **Mimidae**

- Long-tailed Mockingbird

**THRUSHES**  **Turdidae**

- Andean Solitaire*
- Slaty-backed Nightingale Thrush*
- Swainson’s Thrush
- Pale-eyed Thrush
- Great Thrush
- Chiguanco Thrush
- Plumeous-backed Thrush
- Black-billed Thrush
- Ecuadorian Thrush

**DIPPERS**  **Cinclidae**

- White-capped Dipper

**OLD WORLD SPARROWS**  **Passeridae**

- House Sparrow

**FINCHES**  **Fringillidae**

- Yellow-bellied Siskin
- Hooded Siskin*
- Saffron Siskin
- Orange-crowned Euphonia
- Thick-billed Euphonia
- Golden-rumped Euphonia
- White-lobed Euphonia
- Bronze-green Euphonia
- White-vented Euphonia
- Orange-bellied Euphonia
- Rufous-bellied Euphonia
- Blue-naped Chlorophonia

**NEW WORLD WARBLERS**  **Parulidae**

- Olive-crowned Yellowthroat
- Tropical Parula
- Blackburnian Warbler
- Blackpoll Warbler
- Citrine Warbler
- Black-crested Warbler
- Buff-rumped Warbler
- Grey-and-Gold Warbler
- Russet-crowned Warbler
- Three-banded Warbler
- Three-striped Warbler
- Canada Warbler

* Tumbes Endemic

Near-Endemic

Rockjumper Birding Tours
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slate-throated Whitestart</td>
<td>Myioborus minimatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spectacled Whitestart</td>
<td>Myioborus melanocephalus</td>
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<td><strong>ORPENDOLAS, ORIOLES &amp; BLACKBIRDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peruvian Meadowlark</td>
<td>Sturnella bellica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russet-backed Oropendola</td>
<td>Psarocolius angustifrons</td>
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<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
<td>Psarocolius decumanus</td>
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<td>Green Oropendola</td>
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<td>Olive Oropendola</td>
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<td>Solitary Cacique*</td>
<td>Cacicus solitaries*</td>
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<td>Scarlet-rumped Cacique*</td>
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<td>Northern Mountain Cacique*</td>
<td>Cacicus leucoramphus*</td>
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<td>Casqued Oropendola</td>
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<td>White-edged Oriole</td>
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<td>Giant Cowbird</td>
<td>Molothrus oryzivorus</td>
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<td>Shiny Cowbird</td>
<td>Molothrus bonariensis</td>
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<td>Scrub Blackbird</td>
<td>Dives warszewicz</td>
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<td>Great-tailed Grackle</td>
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<td><strong>BANANAQUIT</strong></td>
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<td>Bananaquit</td>
<td>Coereba flaveola intermedia</td>
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<td><strong>Buntings, New World Sparrows &amp; Allies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-collared Sparrow</td>
<td>Zonotrichia capensis</td>
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<td>Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch*</td>
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<td><strong>TANAGERS &amp; ALLIES</strong></td>
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<td>Magpie Tanager</td>
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<td>Flame-crested Tanager</td>
<td>Tachyphonus cristata</td>
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Fulvous-crested Tanager  
White-shouldered Tanager  
White-lined Tanager  
Fulvous Shrike-Tanager  
Masked Crimson Tanager  
Silver-beaked Tanager  
Lemon-rumped Tanager  
Blue-gray Tanager  
Palm Tanager  
Blue-capped Tanager  
Vermilion Tanager  
Orange-throated Tanager  
Hooded Mountain Tanager  
Black-chested Mountain Tanager*  
Lacrimose Mountain Tanager  
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager  
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager  
Grass-green Tanager  
Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager  
Golden-crowned Tanager  
Fawn-breasted Tanager  
Orange-eared Tanager  
Turquoise Tanager  
Paradise Tanager  
Green-and-Gold Tanager  
Golden Tanager  
Silver-throated Tanager  
Saffron-crowned Tanager  
Golden-eared Tanager  
Flame-faced Tanager  
Yellow-bellied Tanager  
Spotted Tanager  
Bay-headed Tanager  
Golden-naped Tanager  
Blue-browed Tanager  
Blue-necked Tanager  
Masked Tanager  
Blue-and-Black Tanager  
Silver-backed Tanager  
Straw-backed Tanager  
Opal-rumped Tanager  
Opal-crowned Tanager  
Swallow Tanager  
Black-faced Dacnis  
Yellow-bellied Dacnis  
Blue Dacnis  
Purple Honeycreeper  
Green Honeycreeper  
Golden-collared Honeycreeper  
Guira Tanager  
Yellow-backed Tanager  

Tachyphonus surinamensis  
Tachyphonus luctuosus  
Tachyphonus rufus  
Lanio fulvus  
Ramphocelus nigrigularis  
Ramphocelus carbo  
Ramphocelus icteronotus  
Thraupis episcopus  
Thraupis palmarum  
Thraupis cyanopephala  
Calochlaetes coccineus  
Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron  
Buthraupis montana  
Buthraupis eximia*  
Anisognathus lachrymosa  
Anisognathus igniventris  
Anisognathus somptuosus  
Chlorornis reiferii  
Dubusia taeniatus  
Pipraeidea melanonota  
Chlorochrysa calliparea  
Tangara mexicanus  
Tangara chilensis  
Tangara schrankii  
Tangara arthus  
Tangara icterocephala  
Tangara xanthogastra  
Tangara chrysotis  
Tangara parzudakii  
Tangara xanthogastra  
Tangara punctate  
Tangara xanthogastra  
Tangara ruficervix  
Tangara cyanotis  
Tangara cyanicollis  
Tangara nigrocincta  
Tangara vassorii  
Tangara viridicollis  
Tangara argyrofenges  
Tangara velia  
Tangara callophryis  
Tersinia viridis  
Dacnis lineata  
Dacnis flaviventer  
Dacnis cayana  
Cyanerpes caeruleus  
Chlorophanes spiza  
Iridophanes pulcherrimus  
Hemithraupis guira  
Hemithraupis flavicollis
Tit-like Dacnis
Chestnut-vented Conebill
Cinereous Conebill
Blue-backed Conebill
Capped Conebill
Giant Conebill
Glossy Flowerpiercer
Black Flowerpiercer
White-sided Flowerpiercer
Bluish Flowerpiercer
Masked Flowerpiercer
Crimson-breasted Finch
Ash-breasted Sierra Finch
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch
Collared Warbling Finch
Saffron Finch
Blue-black Grassquit
Variable Seedeater
Black-and-White Seedeater
Yellow-bellied Seedeater
Parrot-billed Seedeater
Drab Seedeater
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater
Chestnut-throated Seedeater
Thick-billed Seed Finch
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch
Black-billed Seed Finch
Plain-colored Seedeater
Paramo Seedeater
Plushcap

Saltators, Grosbeaks & Allies  Cardinalidae

Tooth-billed Tanager
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
White-winged Tanager
Ochre-breasted Tanager
Golden Grosbeak
Slate-colored Grosbeak
Buff-throated Saltator
Black-winged Saltator
Grayish Saltator
Black-cowled Saltator
Streaked Saltator

Mammals
Total species recorded: 23

Deer  Cervidae
White-tailed Deer  Odocoileus virginianus
**PECCARIES Tayassuidae**

- White-lipped Peccary
  - *Tayassua pecari*

**RACCOONS & ALLIES Procyonidae**

- White-nosed Coati
  - *Nasua narica*
- South American Coati
  - *Nasua nasua*
- Eastern Lowland Olingo
  - *Bassaricyon alleni*

**FISHING BATS Noctilionidae**

- Greater Bulldog Bat
  - *Noctilio leporinus*

**RABBITS, HARES Leporidae**

- Tapeti
  - *Sylvilagus brasiliensis*

**TWO-TOED SLOTHS Megalonychidae**

- Linne’s Two-toed Sloth
  - *Choloepus didactylus*

**THREE-TOED SLOTHS Bradypodidae**

- Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth
  - *Bradypus variegatus*

**NEW WORLD POSSUMS Didelphidae**

- Common Possum
  - *Didelphis virginianus*

**NEW WORLD MONKEYS Cebidae**

- Noisy Night Monkey*
  - *Aotus vociferans*
- Mantled Howler*
  - *Alouatta caraya*
- Colombian Red Howler
  - *Alouatta seniculus*
- White-fronted Capuchin
  - *Cebus albifrons*
- Equatorial Saki
  - *Pithecia aequatorialis*
- Woolly Monkey
  - *Lagothrix lagotricha*
- Common Squirrel Monkey
  - *Saimiri sciureus*
- Red-bellied Titi
  - *Callicebus moloch*

**CAVYS Caviidae**

- Capybara
  - *Hydrochaerus hydrochaerus*

**AGOUTIS Dasyproctidae**

- Central American Agouti
  - *Dasyprocta punctata*
- Black Agouti
  - *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*

**SQUIRRELS Sciuridae**

- Northern Amazon Red Squirrel
  - *Sciurus igniventris*
- Guayaquil Squirrel
  - *Sciurus guayaquilensis*

_Tumbes Endemic_