



Southern Ecuador 2010:

Two species of Umbrellabird under one umbrella!



Jocotoco Antpitta - Tapichalaca

Text and photos by Dušan M. Brinkhuizen ©

Introduction

As the title of this report suggests this trip was a great success. Seeing both species of umbrellabird, namely Amazonian Umbrellabird and Long-wattled Umbrellabird, on a single trip is memorable. The many diverse regions that we travelled include High Andes, Amazon foothills, Tumbes, Marañon and Chocó. The route was specially designed to pick up all the southern Ecuador specialties within a single tour. Just to mention a few of the southern specialties that we recorded: Blackish-headed Spinetail, Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner, Jocotoco Antpitta, Bearded Guan, Gray-headed Antbird, Jelski's Chat-tyrant, Black-crested Tit-tyrant, Black-and-white Tanager, Ochre-bellied Dove, Watkins's Antpitta, Tit-like Dacnis, El Oro Parakeet, El Oro Tapaculo. Luck was on our side as we had a good number of rare birds: Pale-headed Brush-finch, Gray-capped Cuckoo, Lanceolated Monklet, Foothill Elaenia, Fulvous-breasted Flatbill, Spangled Coquette, Coppery-chested Jacamar, Swallow-tailed Nightjar, Crimson-bellied Woodpecker, Red-rumped Bush-tyrant, Black-faced Ibis to name but a few. Birds seen that are not considered that rare but so good: Andean Condor, Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, Aplomado Falcon, White-capped Dipper, Torrent Duck, Wire-crested Thorntail, Elegant Crescentchest and many more!

Tour itinerary

30 Jan - Catamayo to Jorupe, Urraca Lodge
31 Jan - Jorupe, Urraca Lodge
1 Feb - Sozoranga, Utuana (bosque de Hanne) & Jorupe, Urraca Lodge
2 Feb - Jorupe, Urraca Lodge to Zamora & Copalinga Lodge
3 Feb - Podocarpus N.P. sector Rio Bombuscaro & Copalinga Lodge
4 Feb - Copalinga Lodge to Reserva Tapichalaca
5 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca
6 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca & Valladolid (Marañon valley)
7 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca to Buenaventura, El Oro
8 Feb - Buenaventura, El Oro
9 Feb - Buenaventura, El Oro to Santa Isabel
10 Feb - Reserva Yunguilla & Cuenca
11 Feb - Podocarpus N.P. sector El Cajas
12 Feb - Vulcan Antisana

Day-by-day reports

30 Jan - Catamayo to Jorupe, Urraca Lodge

The birding started while we were having a buffet breakfast in Catamayo. **Fasciated Wrens**, **Pacific Parrotlets** and an **Amazilia Hummingbird** were showing themselves well in the garden of the restaurant. It was a long drive to Jorupe so we stopped several times on the way for some roadside birding. Species we picked up on the way included **Croaking Ground-dove**, **Red-masked Parakeet**, **Green Kingfisher** (single one this trip), **Long-tailed Mockingbird**, **Pacific Elaenia** and a nice **Baird's Flycatcher**. As we got closer to Jorupe the habitat and the roadside birding started to get better and better. We watched a **Great Black-hawk** perched in a tree in front of us, while we listened to the



typical calls of our first **Pale-browed Tinamou**. A pair of **Collared Antshrike** showed well, as did **Rufous-browed Peppershrike** and **Gray-and-gold Warbler** a little later. We had good views of **Scarlet-backed Woodpecker** and some of us saw our first **Ecuadorian Piculet**. We arrived in the afternoon at Urraca Lodge. "Urraca" is the local name for Jay and it was nice to see the **White-tailed Jay (photo)** around

the lodge as we settled in. After dinner we tried to see the **West-Peruvian Screech-owl** which was calling from nearby the cabañas but we weren't able to locate it precisely.

31 Jan - Jorupe, Urraca Lodge

Urraca Lodge is a great place to stay. The accommodation is comfortable, the staff is very well organized plus the birding is superb: our compliments to Foundation Jocotoco in protecting and managing this important Tumbesian habitat. In the early morning we started birding along the road going downhill. This turned out to be great as many species were nesting along the way down.

Dawn chorus (**Plumbeous-backed Thrush**, **Streaked Saltator**, **Pale-browed Tinamou** and **Watkins's Antpitta** vocally very abundant) and bird activity were good. A pair of **Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner** was responsive to our tape, but rather difficult to see. The **Black-striped Sparrow** was showing itself much easier when it started singing in the scrub next to the track. Sue spotted an adult **Laughing Falcon** which showed itself very well. We saw both **White-egged Oriole** and **Yellow-tailed Oriole** as we continued further down. One of the specialties, the **Blackish-headed Spinetail (photo)**, was singing from inside the scrub. It took a little time but we all got to see the bird well. At the same spot we watched other specialties like a **Tumbesian Tyrannulet** and a **Speckle-breasted Wren**. A **Blue-crowned Motmot** was



nesting in the bank along the road and we watched it carefully when it flew back into the cavity. Close to the entrance gate we saw up to three **Ecuadorian Piculets**. At the same spot a singing **Red-billed Scythebill** kept us busy. We left the road and walked back up on a trail inside the forest. A pair of **Ecuadorian Trogons** was nesting and showed itself well. The nest, a cavity, was located inside a termite nest. Later, we found more trogons nesting in the same way, inside a termite nest. Surprisingly, the breeding ecology of this species has yet not been described according to Harold Greeney (the leading biologist in studying nesting ecology of birds in Ecuador). We flushed two **Pauraques (photo)** from the trail. The adult landed in front of us and started clapping its wings on the



ground. It was trying to distract us from its chick nearby, a spectacular show that certainly worked! We had good views of both **Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner** and **Henna-hooded Foliage** just before we got back at the lodge. After a good lunch we followed the road going up. In a single tree we found the nests of **One-colored Becard**, **Black-and-white Becard** and **Slaty Becard**. All three species had a similar type of nest: a clump of dry grass hanging on an outer branch in the top of the tree. A little further up we found a second

nest of **Slaty Becard** which was guarded by the female-only. We heard an **Ochre-bellied Dove** calling from inside the forest and a **Watkins's Antpitta** sounded close by. We were searching for the rare **Gray-capped Cuckoo** that was reported being seen a week ago. At the spot there was no sign of the cuckoo but we did enjoy a group of **Gray-cheeked Parakeets** that was perched nicely in front of us at eyelevel. Another **Watkins's Antpitta** started singing next to us. With the help of a little playback the bird came slowly towards us and eventually showed itself. What a spectacular bird! On our way back we suddenly heard the call of the **Gray-capped Cuckoo**! We played the tape and the bird came in but very secretively. After a while most of us got to see this rare bird. What a bonus to finish off the day with!

1 Feb - Sozoranga, Utuana (bosque de Hanne) & Jorupe, Urraca Lodge

In the morning we went to the Utuana reserve which was about a 1.5hour drive eastwards of Jorupe. The reserve, also named "Bosque de Hanne", protects some of the final parcels of temperate forest in this zone and holds some special species of birds. On the way up we passed the village of Sozoranga where we watched a colony of **Chestnut-collared Swallows (photo)** at the church. This local species of swallow nests here in good numbers (>100) and was certainly worth the stop. Once at Utuana it started to get chilly and we prepared us for the hike into the forest. A soaring **Plain-breasted Hawk** was noticed by Rick and our first **Rainbow Starfrontlet**



hovered in front of us above the trail. The **Jelski's Chat-tyrant** was the first specialty we encountered and a pair showed well at the start of the forest. Inside the forest we watched the hummingbird feeders which were attended by **Rainbow Starfrontlets**, **Purple-throated Sunangels** and **Speckled**

Hummingbirds. At the scrubby part we watched a nicely perched **Red-crested Cotinga** and a calling **Line-cheeked Spinetail** kept us busy for a while. The bird activity inside the forest was low and a calling **White-throated Quail-dove** and a **Black-capped Tyrannulet** were one of the few species recorded. There was no sign of the rare **Gray-headed Antbird** and it seemed that all the bamboo (best habitat for the species) had seeded and died out for some kind of major regeneration event. We did hear the **Black-crested Tit-tyrant** a few times and some of us were lucky to glimpse this species. On our way back we stopped along the main road where still some bamboo was left "alive". Bird activity at this spot was good and we had a flock of **Rufous-chested Tanagers**, **Line-cheeked Spinetail** and **Silver-backed Tanagers** right in front of us. We also watched a pair of **Chapman's Antshrike** a beautiful species that showed well. A little later Sharon spotted a bird with a large red bill. It turned out to be the spectacular **Black-cowled Saltator**! Suddenly, the even rarer **Gray-headed Antbird** started singing in the bamboo next to us. Some of us were lucky and glimpsed the bird as it quickly and mysteriously disappeared inside the lower growth. Further down we spotted a **Savanna Hawk** on the wire and stopped at the river to check for Comb Duck. The bridge is a good place for this species but we weren't lucky this time. Rick did see a **Killdeer** flying away upstream, a good species for Ecuador!

2 Feb - Jorupe, Urraca Lodge to Zamora & Copalinga Lodge

We did a little birding around Urraca lodge before we left for Zamora. Finally, during breakfast, we all managed to see the **Long-billed Starthroat** which had been coming to the flowers and feeder irregularly. **Rufous-necked Wood-rails** were calling from the forest beneath us. A pair of **Black-and-white Tanager** was calling next to the cabañas but we did not manage to locate the birds. We went back to the river to check for Comb Duck but again no sign of the ducks. We made a few stops during the long drive to Zamora. A stop at a dry canyon got us some great views of a pair of **Tawny-crowned Pygmy-tyrant**. In the same area we watched **Baird's Flycatchers**, **Long-tailed Mockingbirds** and



Tropical Gnatcatchers. Late afternoon in light rain we birded the old Loja-Zamora road. One of the first birds we saw was a MEGA in the form of a singing **Lanceolated Monklet (photo)**! The bird showed very well and we managed to get some pictures too! A few "before-bed-time" flocks came by rapidly and species as **Spotted Tanager**, **Orange-eared Tanager** and **Crested Oropendula** were picked out as new ones for the trip. A nice bonus was a **Fascinated Tiger-heron** that perched on the rocks at the spectacular fast

flowing river. About a kilometer before Copalinga Lodge the road was blocked by a landslide. After a little improvising we safely arrived at the lodge just before dark!

3 Feb - Podocarpus N.P. sector Rio Bombuscaro & Copalinga Lodge

In the early morning we watched the purple lavender flowers for hummingbirds which are found at the parking place next to the dining hall. The most abundant species at the flowers were **Sparkling Violetear**, **Violet-headed Hummingbird** and **Glittering-throated Emerald**. The tiny **Spangled Coquette** and the spectacular male **Wire-crested Thorntail** came to feed carefully as they were often

chased away by the larger species. **White-bellied Woodstar** and **Golden-tailed Sapphire** also came in on a regular basis. A single **Speckled Hummingbird** was kind of a “vagrant” at Copalinga with only a few records. This species is normally found at higher altitudes but some hummingbirds wander down to lower elevations as did a **White-bellied Woodstar** and a **Chestnut-breasted Coronet**. On the way to Rio Bombuscaro we saw a few **Gray-fronted Doves** on the track. A **Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser** was one of the first birds we heard. A **Plain-backed Antpitta** sang close by but we did not get the bird into view. A **Coppery-chested Jacamar** was calling from uphill. The bird came in as we played the tape and we got excellent views of this target species. A big black bird flew over and landed right in front of us. A stunning male **Amazonian Umbrellabird (photo)**! The bird sat on a bare branch all in the open and we got some fantastic views of this much wanted cotinga! Inside the forest we run into a few species like **Plain Antvireo**, **Inca Jays** and **Orange-crested Flycatcher**. A nice flock kept us busy and we picked up **Lafresnaye’s Piculet**, **Streaked Xenops**, **Gray-mantled Wren**, **Ashy-throated Bush-tanager** and the scarce **Fulvous-breasted Flatbill**. At the campsite area we first heard the **Foothill Elaenia** calling from the mixed flock. As we followed the flock we watched two **Foothill Elaenias**, presumably a pair, while foraging. The campsite area is a good spot for this recently described species. On the way back we spotted a **Highland Motmot** with broken rackets and a **Green-fronted Lancebill**. The **White-capped Dipper** was a species high on our list. As predicted we found a nice one foraging at the small waterfall along the road! Unexpected was the finding of a male **Torrent Duck** that sat nicely on a big rock in the middle of the river. According to Catherine, the owner of Copalinga, it had been more than two years ago that she had seen this species here! A little later we found our second **Fasciated Tiger-heron** of the trip. After lunch we first birded from the dining hall with a cup of coffee. The hummingbird feeders attracted a few new species including **Green Hermit**, **Fork-tailed Woodnymph** and **Violet-fronted Brilliant**. At the banana feeders we watched **Golden Tanagers**, **Silver-beaked Tanagers**, **Grayish Saltators**, **Orange-billed Sparrow** and the shy **Speckled Chacalacas**. Birds that we found in the immediate area included **Lined Antshrike**, **Mottle-backed Elaenia**, **Olive-chested Flycatcher**, **Short-crested Flycatcher**, **Olivaceous Greenlet**, **Guira Tanager**, **Paradise Tanagers**, **Golden-collared Honeycreeper** and **Magpie Tanagers**. We did a short afternoon walk on the orange trail at the backside of the lodge. Activity was low but we did hear a **Short-tailed Antthrush** singing. Our highlight of the walk was an **Ecuadorian Tyrannulet** that perched and sang right in front of us.



4 Feb - Copalinga Lodge to Reserva Tapichalaca



We birded around the lodge in the morning seeing many of the species we had seen the day before. The **Spangled Coquette** and **Wire-crested Thorntail (photo)** were both present at the lavender flowers while the **Speckled Chacalacas** and some tanagers were visiting the banana feeders. New birds for the trip included nice views of a responsive **Golden-winged Tody-flycatcher** and a cooperative **Dark-breasted Spinetail**.

The absolute highlight was a splendid male **Andean Cock-of-the-Rock** (*photo*) that perched in the *Cecropia* tree right in front of us. We all jumped up from the dining table leaving the delicious breakfast totally behind us! The immature bird showed an interesting bright and mottled plumage and sat in the tree for a long time. After breakfast we left for the Old Loja-Zamora road to bird at a bit higher elevation. At the river we spotted again, probably the same, male **Torrent Duck** which seemed to have moved down stream significantly. A group of **White-banded Swallows** was new for the list. The birding at the old road was a bit slow but we did add some new species from a flock. Birds that we encountered were two **Ecuadorian Tyrannulets**, **Yellow-olive Flatbill**, **Yellow-bellied Tanager**, **Green-and-gold Tanager**, **Golden-eared Tanager**, **Bay-headed Tanager**, **Lafresnaye's Piculet**, **Ash-browed Spinetail**, **Olivaceous Greenlet** and **Inca Jays**. We left for Tapichalaca around noon and during the drive we stopped for birding at the higher part of Podocarpus N.P. sector Sabanilla. Here we encountered a very cooperative mixed-species flock with species like **Pearled Treerunner**, **Spectacled Whitestart**, **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager**, **Lacrimose Mountain-tanager** and **Gray-hooded Bush-tanager**. The ultra-blue **Golden-crowned Tanager** was one of the most spectacular species that participated in the flock. As we arrived late afternoon at the Tapichalaca lodge we heard **White-capped Tanager** calling from the valley beneath us.



5 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca

After early breakfast we birded along the main road till 8:00 (eight o'clock is Jocotoco feeding time!). The vulnerable **Golden-plumed Parakeets** were abundant this time off year and we saw few flocks (>20) flying over, especially in the morning and afternoon. **Scaly-naped Amazons** were also flying over at a regular basis and we were lucky to see a flock of **Barred Parakeets**. A **Chusquea Tapaculo** was singing very loudly and surprisingly the bird perched and sang a few times right in the open! **Saffron-crowned Tanager** and **Beryl-spangled Tanager** were new tanagers that we added to the trip list. A **Plain-breasted Hawk** was perched on a dead snag drying its feathers. As always it had been very wet and foggy weather at Tapichalaca. We were lucky that the weather cleared up as we started



the walk to the Jocotoco's. During the walk we picked up some nice species such as **Streaked Tuftedcheek**, **Barred Becard** and **Orange-banded Flycatcher**. The seasonal **Slaty Finch** was singing abundantly and we managed to get some into view. **White-throated Quail-doves** were showing themselves nicely in front of the hide. At the feeding place an immature **Jocotoco Antpitta** was the first to come in on the worms. A little later no less than two adult **Jocotoco Antpittas** (*photo*) came in to join

the party! After filling their beaks with worms the adults quickly went off as they were clearly feeding

a nestling! Later we met Harold Greeney at the lodge and he told us that they were studying the nest of the pair. A **Chestnut-naped Antpitta** was singing from beneath but did not come to the feeder as the Jocotoco pair had been very aggressive lately. On the way back we encountered an exciting flock with **Golden-crowned Tanager**, **Black-capped Hemispingus**, **Black-throated Tody-tyrant**, **Black-capped Tyrannulet**, **Slaty Finch**, **Orange-banded Flycatcher** and a nice singing **Plushcap**! A skulky **Yellow-billed Cacique** and a secretive **Rufous Antpitta** were seen by some of us, whereas the beautiful **Barred Fruiteater** showed itself very well. After lunch we watched the hummingbird feeders at the lodge. Species that we saw at the feeders included **Collared Inca**, **Amethyst-throated Sunangel**, **Flame-throated Sunangel**, **White-bellied Woodstar**, **Long-tailed Sylph**, **Fawn-breasted Brilliant**, **Chestnut-breasted Coronet** and **Speckled Hummingbird**. A leucistic hummingbird that came irregularly to the feeders turned out to be a **Flame-throated Sunangel (photo)**. It was cloudy and raining so we decided to drive down to a lower elevation in the hope to find some better weather conditions. It cleared up just before Valladolid where we picked up a few good birds. A **Fasciated tiger-heron** was the first bird we saw. A group of very noisy **White-eyed Parakeets** landed in front of us and showed well. **Emerald Toucanet** and **Loja Tyrannulet** were also added to the list. On the way back we spotted two of the rare **Crimson-bellied Woodpeckers**. The birds were uniform bright red in plumage, unlike depicted in the field guides: a yet “undescribed” subspecies? Late afternoon back at the lodge we walked the road up. A **Glowing Puffleg** showed well while foraging on the flowers along the road. A mixed-species flock included **Turquoise Jays**, **Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager**, **Lacrimose Mountain-tanager**, **Pale-naped Brush-finch** and **Rufous-naped Brush-finch**. Just before dinner we went outside to look for night birds. It was immediately a success as we watched a female **Swallow-tailed Nightjar** perched a few meters in front of us! Great day!



6 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca & Valladolid (Maranon valley)

The weather was similar to the day before so we took about the same birding route trying to avoid the clouds. Bird activity was rather slow and we did not add as many new species as the day before. Our highlight at Valladolid was the **Marañon Thrush**, a species endemic to the Marañon region and in Ecuador only found in this valley. We had lunch under a nice shelter as it started to pour rain! We drove back to higher elevations where it turned out to be less rainy. **Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant** and **Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant** were seen well. Some of us took a long tough hike through the forest which produced more mud than birds! At the end of the trail we were kindly rewarded by three **Bearded Guans** that showed very well! This much wanted species has a vulnerable status plus a very restricted range. That was certainly worth the hike! We watched the **Golden-plumed Parakeets** entering their nest boxes and higher up we saw a flock of **Black-headed Hemispingus**.

7 Feb - Reserva Tapichalaca to Buenaventura, El Oro

In the morning it was pouring rain at Tapichalaca so we decided to pack and leave after breakfast. It was a long journey to the Umbrellabird-lodge so an early start worked out well. We had a good birding stop at a dry valley about 10km before the village of Vilcabamba. **Elegant Crescentchests**

were singing from a few places and we tried to get the birds into view. At a certain scrubby bush the bird turned out to be very cooperative and showed fantastically well. A stunning colorful bird **(photo)**! A **Pacific Pygmy-owl** was perched at eye-level giving us some excellent views. We heard a **Giant Hummingbird** but could not locate the bird. Other birds that were seen in the area include **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**, **Fasciated Wren**, **Long-tailed Mockingbird** and **Southern Yellow Grosbeak**.



Further on the way to Buenaventura we picked up a few species like **Chiguanco Thrush** and **White-capped Dipper**. We arrived in the afternoon at the entrance road to the lodge but the track turned out to be too muddy for our tour bus. After a bit of improvising and with help from the lodge we managed to settle in before it started to get dark.

8 Feb - Buenaventura, El Oro

We left early in the morning in order to be on time at the “umbrellabird lek”. Birds heard during the walk down included species like **Olive-striped Flycatcher**, **Rufous Motmot** and **Rufous-fronted Wood-quail**. We spotted our first **Long-wattled Umbrellabird** at the start of the trail. Unfortunately, it was only seen by a few of us as it quickly disappeared into the forest. Lower down the trail we clearly heard a deep “mist horn” call coming from the canopy above us. A long black curling object was spotted right in front of us that looked like a monkey-tail at first glance. It turned out to be the meter long wattle of an adult male **Long-wattled Umbrellabird**! The spectacular bird sat there for a while and called once before it flew off. A little further down we found another male at almost eye-height that showed even better. It sat quietly on a bare branch and watched us, but moved its wattle as it called right in our faces, whoooooomph! Magnificent! On the way back we saw a good number of new species. **Violet-tailed Sylph** and **Wedge-billed Hummingbird** were two new species of hummers seen in the forest while a small mixed flock contained species like **Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner**, **Streaked Xenops**, **Wedge-billed Woodcreeper** and **Western Slaty Antshrike**. New tanagers that we added to the list were **Fawn-breasted Tanager** and **Silver-throated Tanager**. We heard the remarkable sound of the **Club-winged Manakin** and after a while we even managed to locate the displaying male. The species has a spectacular courtship display whereby the sound is made exclusively by the wings. Researchers found out that the sound is produced by rubbing a stiffened wing-feather tip across seven ridges set into the thickened shaft (club-wing) of the adjacent feather, wow! **White-bearded Manakins** were lekking around as well. A pair of **Song Wrens** showed well after little use of playback. Another scarce bird that was seen and heard well was a **Brownish Twistwing**



next to the track at eye-level. **Plumbeous Kites** were perched in the top of the trees while a few **Red-masked Parakeets** flew over. We came a little late for breakfast but the birds seen were absolutely worth it! Next, we watched the hummingbird feeders. The feeders at the Umbrellabird Lodge are probably the most spectacular in Ecuador as they are permanently crowded with massive numbers of hummingbirds. We were told that a “clever” Cattle Egret came in one day and started to forage on the

hummingbirds from the terrace! Targets for Buenaventura were the **Emerald-bellied Woodnymph**, **Violet-bellied Hummingbird** (*photo previous page*) and **Baron's Hermit**. Other species seen that are somewhat more widespread included **White-necked Jacobin**, **Brown Violetear**, **Green Thorntail**, **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**, **Andean Emerald**, **Green-crowned Brilliant** and **Long-billed Starthroat**. After feeder action and some photographing we drove to the higher part of the reserve to search for



the two local El Oro endemics. The Endangered **El Oro Parakeet** was high on our list and our local guide Leo had a stake out of a nesting site. On the way up we checked the river and YES, we saw a very showy pair of **Torrent Tyrannulets**! Most of us "dipped" the species at Valladolid, so we were happy to see the species well. In order to get to the nest boxes of the parakeets we had to walk up a steep pasture and in the mean while Leo chased away the cattle. As we waited for the parakeets to arrive a very showy male **Collared Trogon** (*photo*) came in on our whistle. Suddenly, we heard Leo calling from a little hill nearby. He was keeping an eye on another nest box and he had heard the birds flying in. As we arrived at the spot we got two **El Oro Parakeets** (*photo under*) into view. One was perched on a dead snag and the other stuck his head out of the nest box. We were even luckier when the family group of four birds flew out in our

direction and landed in a nearby tree at eye-level! This small parakeet is not only rare and extremely local but also shows a very interesting breeding ecology. The nest boxes are occupied by steady family groups (ranging from 3-8 individuals) that show cooperative breeding. After ticking the first El Oro endemic successfully our next plan was to find the rare **El Oro Tapaculo**. This species can be rather hard to find as they are not that vocal as most other tapaculo species. We walked the trail at the higher part of the reserve (the best habitat for the tapaculo) and added a few nice species like **Three-banded Warbler**, **Loja Tyrannulet**, **Golden-winged Manakin** and **Common Bush-tanager** (westslope locality for the species!). We played the tape of the tapaculo at several spots but did not get any response. A loud call was given by a **Grey-backed Hawk** that flew over our heads. At a certain moment an **El Oro Tapaculo** (also called Ecuadorian Tapaculo as it is endemic to the country) started singing in the forest patch above us (recording of the bird can be found on www.xeno-canto.org). The bird did not come down but we were happy to have heard this endemic as the call is most important regarding species identification (most tapaculos are not really distinguishable by plumage anyway!). On our way back we spotted our fifth **Fasciated Tiger-heron**, a species that almost became a nuisance this trip! A group of **Chestnut-mandibled Toucans** showed fantastically well in a bare tree



in the lower part of the reserve. Some of us did an afternoon hike that produced three **Crested Guans**, while others stayed at the lodge and spotted the **Rufous-headed Chacalaca**.

9 Feb - Buenaventura, El Oro to Santa Isabel



It was raining all morning. A few of us gave it a try and did a walk into the forest. For most of the time the only movements we saw were the leaves shaking from the dripping water. A **Chestnut-backed Antbird** was seen as well as the **Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher** that had built its nest. A **Buff-rumped Warbler** was foraging in front of us along the wet trail. The distinct song of the **Thrush-like Schiffornis** had drawn our attention but the bird seemed not to react on playback. Species that were seen back at the

lodge where **Rufous-headed Chacalaca (photo)** and **Black-striped Sparrow**. In the lower part of the reserve we watched a few **Chestnut-mandibled Toucans (photo)** before we continued our drive to Santa Isabel. Once we were settled at the hotel we prepared ourselves for a night hike at Reserva Yunguilla. The rare Buff-fronted Owl has been heard and seen occasionally at the reserve so we gave it a try. After a long hike we reached the forest patch where the owl was seen before. We were lucky on one hand but unlucky on the other hand because a **Mottled Owl** was calling loudly. As the small Buff-fronted Owl is known to avoid larger species of owl (it may get eaten!) there was a little chance left for us to get it. We did get a nice view of the **Mottled Owl** in the spotlight as it flew over our heads.



10 Feb - Reserva Yunguilla & Cuenca

The Jocotoco reserve Yunguilla was established to protect the Critically Endangered **Pale-headed Brush-finch**. The species had not been recorded for decades and was listed as possibly extinct, until the re-discovery of a very small population at Yunguilla in 1998. The species is only found in this small valley and although the area is protected, natural occurring fires put the habitat at high risk. Thus, seeing this ultra rare bird was high priority. After a 30min walk on the trail we saw a single bird moving on a dead snag in front of us. It was a **Pale-headed Brush-finch!** Everybody had seen the bird well, pfffff, the pressure was off! We continued the birding more relaxed as the target was in the pocket. Other birds that were seen along the trail were **Rufous-chested Tanager**, **Line-cheeked Spinetail**, **Highland Hepatic Tanager**, **Southern Yellow Grosbeak**, **Stripe-headed Brush-finch**, **Hooded Siskin** and **Loja Hummingbird**. We heard the rare brush-finch at two other spots but it was not seen again. **Chestnut-crowned Antpittas** were calling from the dense vegetation and a **Striped Cuckoo** was seen just before we returned at the bus. **Croaking Ground-dove**, **Vermillion Flycatcher**

and **Black-lored Yellowthroat** were a few species that were seen in the garden at the hotel. In the afternoon we went to the pleasant old city centre of Cuenca for some sightseeing.

11 Feb - Podocarpus N.P. sector El Cajas

El Cajas is a great destination for high altitude “paramo” birding. The paramo landscape is beautiful with small lagoons, patches of *Polylepis* forest and sloping grasslands. Bird wise the *Polylepis* patches are most interesting as they can hold some specialists like **Giant Conebill** and **Tit-like Dacnis**. Our first stop was at a small lake where we saw **Andean Teal**, **Yellow-billed Pintail** and **Andean Ruddy-duck**. The bushes around the lake were very “birdy” and soon we got our first pair of **Tit-like Dacnis** (*photo*). This stunning cobalt-blue species proved to be common at this spot as we watched several different pairs. Both **Stout-billed Cinclodes** and **Bar-winged Cinclodes** were picked up foraging along the water edge. Other species that we found at the bushes were **Andean Tit-spinetail**, **Brown-backed Chat-tyrant** and **Plumbeous Sierra-finch**. A nice male **Ecuadorian Hillstar** was foraging on the flowers while a **Blue-mantled Thornbill** preferred to forage on the ground. Our second stop was at a larger *Polylepis* patch. A **Tawny Antpitta** was very cooperative and seemed



almost “tamed” as it showed itself for minute’s long right in the open at few feet distance! A big rufous bird flew up from the ground and perched on a bare snag. It turned out to be the rare **Red-rumped Bush-tyrant** (*photo*)! Later on we saw at least another three individuals, so the species did not seem that rare at all! A flock of **Pearled Treerunners** and a **Giant Conebill** was a nice finishing touch before we left for lunch.

12 Feb - Vulcan Antisana

Our last day birding was at another great paramo location but with a different set of bird species. Especially big birds like raptors can be numerous on the plains around the magnificent snowcapped Antisana volcano. On the way up we picked up some species that we also had seen at El Cajas like **Plumbeous Sierra-finch**, **Black-billed Shrike-tyrant** and **Paramo Ground-tyrant**. **Black-chested**

Buzzard-eagle, Black-winged Ground-doves and Black-tailed Trainbearer were new additions to the list. As we arrived at the highland plains the **Carunculated Caracaras** started to get numerous. We watched several different ages and plumages of this pretty species from close distance. Suddenly, we spotted two gigantic birds flying in our direction. They turned out to be two juvenile **Andean Condors**! It got even better when the two were joined by two adults (*photo*). We started to get all excited as the four plane-sized birds were flying right towards us. A minute later the group of condors was soaring right above of us almost at touching distance. Some of us came with the idea to lie down on the ground and pretended to be carrion. It seemed to work as the birds really checked us out! Ten meters away from an **Andean Condor**: truly a birding experience of a lifetime! The birds dropped down in the valley beneath us and landed on the ground. A dead calf was what had attracted them! We had some splendid views through the



scope of both juvenile and adult birds feeding on the carcass. After the condor event we continued the tour to search for the rare **Black-faced Ibis**. Once at the crossroad we encountered no less than **thirty-eight Black-faced Ibises** on the plain: truly a record number! Other species that we picked up on the plains were **Andean Gull, Andean Lapwing, Stout-billed Cinclodes** and **Paramo Pipit**. We



drove to Laguna Mica to look for **Silvery Grebes**. We found the species at the eastern side of the lake together with other waterfowl like **Andean Teal, Yellow-billed Pintail, Andean coot** and wintering **Blue-winged Teal**. After a delicious lunch at the hacienda we saw a stunning **Aplomado Falcon** (*photo*) on our way back to Quito.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following people for making our trip a success: The staff at Urracca Lodge, especially manager and guide Leo, the staff at Tapichalaca and Franco for showing us the Jocotoco's, the staff at Umbrellabird Lodge and Leo for his excellent guiding, Enriques for his help during the search for the Pale-headed Brush-finch, Catherine for all her help and birding at Copalinga and Oscar for the safe and pleasant driving during the tour.

Species list

The taxonomy of this list follows:

Ridgely, R.S. & Greenfield, P.J. (2006). *Aves del Ecuador*, Vol I. Quito: Colibri Digital

Species			heard-only *
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus</i>	<i>soui</i>	*
Pale-browed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus</i>	<i>transfasciatus</i>	*
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta</i>	<i>armata</i>	
Andean Teal	<i>Anas</i>	<i>andium</i>	
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas</i>	<i>georgica</i>	
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas</i>	<i>discors</i>	
Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>	
Bearded Guan	<i>Penelope</i>	<i>barbata</i>	
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope</i>	<i>purpurascens</i>	
Rufous-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis</i>	<i>erythroptera</i>	
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis</i>	<i>guttata</i>	
Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus</i>	<i>erythrops</i>	*
Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps</i>	<i>occipitalis</i>	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	<i>brasilianus</i>	
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma</i>	<i>fasciatum</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus</i>	<i>ibis</i>	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>alba</i>	
Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus</i>	<i>melanopis</i>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes</i>	<i>aura</i>	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps</i>	<i>atratus</i>	
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur</i>	<i>gryphus</i>	
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia</i>	<i>plumbea</i>	
Plain-breasted Hawk	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>ventralis</i>	
Barred Hawk	<i>Leucopternis</i>	<i>princeps</i>	*
Gray-backed Hawk	<i>Leucopternis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	
Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus</i>	<i>urubitinga</i>	
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus</i>	<i>meridionalis</i>	
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus</i>	<i>melanoleucus</i>	
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo</i>	<i>unicinctus</i>	
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>magnirostris</i>	
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>platypterus</i>	
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>brachyurus</i>	
Variable Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>polyosoma</i>	
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres</i>	<i>cachinnans</i>	
Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur</i>	<i>semitorquatus</i>	*
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara</i>	<i>cheriway</i>	

Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus</i>	<i>carunculatus</i>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco</i>	<i>sparverius</i>	
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco</i>	<i>ruficularis</i>	
Apomado Falcon	<i>Falco</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	
Rufous-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	*
White-throated Crake	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>albigularis</i>	*
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>chloropus</i>	
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>ardesiaca</i>	
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus</i>	<i>resplendens</i>	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>vociferus</i>	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis</i>	<i>macularius</i>	
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana</i>	<i>jacana</i>	
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus</i>	<i>serranus</i>	
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	
Croaking Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina</i>	<i>cruziana</i>	
Black-winged Ground-Dove	<i>Metriopelia</i>	<i>melanoptera</i>	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba</i>	<i>livia</i>	
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>cayennensis</i>	
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>plumbea</i>	
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida</i>	<i>auriculata</i>	
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila</i>	<i>verreauxi</i>	
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila</i>	<i>rufaxilla</i>	
Ochre-bellied Dove	<i>Leptotila</i>	<i>ochraceiventris</i>	*
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon</i>	<i>frenata</i>	
Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Aratinga</i>	<i>erythrogenys</i>	
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga</i>	<i>leucophthalma</i>	
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca</i>	<i>branickii</i>	
El Oro Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura</i>	<i>orcesi</i>	
Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus</i>	<i>lineola</i>	
Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus</i>	<i>coelestis</i>	
Gray-cheeked Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris</i>	<i>pyrrhoptera</i>	
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus</i>	<i>sordidus</i>	
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus</i>	<i>chalcophterus</i>	
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona</i>	<i>mercenaria</i>	
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya</i>	<i>cayana</i>	
Gray-capped Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus</i>	<i>lansbergi</i>	
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga</i>	<i>sulcirostris</i>	
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera</i>	<i>naevia</i>	
West Peruvian Screech-Owl	<i>Otus</i>	<i>roboratus</i>	*
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba</i>	<i>virgata</i>	
Pacific Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium</i>	<i>peruanum</i>	
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus</i>	<i>albicollis</i>	
Swallow-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis</i>	<i>segmentata</i>	
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne</i>	<i>rutila</i>	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne</i>	<i>zonaris</i>	

Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura</i>	<i>cinereiventris</i>	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga</i>	<i>mellivora</i>	
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>yaruqui</i>	
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>guy</i>	
Baron's Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>baroni</i>	
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera</i>	<i>ludovicae</i>	
Wedge-billed Hummingbird	<i>Schistes</i>	<i>geoffroyi</i>	
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri</i>	<i>delphinae</i>	
Green Violetear	<i>Colibri</i>	<i>thalassinus</i>	
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri</i>	<i>coruscans</i>	
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus</i>	<i>amethysticollis</i>	
Flame-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus</i>	<i>micraster</i>	
Purple-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus</i>	<i>viola</i>	
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura</i>	<i>popelairii</i>	
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura</i>	<i>conversii</i>	
Spangled Coquette	<i>Lophornis</i>	<i>stictolophus</i>	
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia</i>	<i>melanogenys</i>	
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus</i>	<i>kingi</i>	
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus</i>	<i>coelestis</i>	
Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus</i>	<i>chimborazo</i>	
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia</i>	<i>victoriae</i>	
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia</i>	<i>nuna</i>	*
Blue-mantled Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma</i>	<i>stanleyi</i>	
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura</i>	<i>tyrianthina</i>	
Glowing Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis</i>	<i>vestita</i>	
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena</i>	<i>torquata</i>	
Rainbow Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena</i>	<i>iris</i>	
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua</i>	<i>matthewsii</i>	
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>rubinoides</i>	
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>jacula</i>	
Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>leadbeateri</i>	
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona</i>	<i>gigas</i>	*
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster</i>	<i>longirostris</i>	
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus</i>	<i>mulsant</i>	
Short-tailed Woodstar	<i>Myrmia</i>	<i>micrura</i>	
Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais</i>	<i>guimeti</i>	
Emerald-bellied Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania</i>	<i>hypochlora</i>	
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania</i>	<i>furcata</i>	
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>tzacatl</i>	
Amazilia Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>amazilia</i>	
Loja Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>alticola</i>	
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>franciae</i>	
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia</i>	<i>oenone</i>	
Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Damophila</i>	<i>julie</i>	
Ecuadorian Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>mesurus</i>	

Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>collaris</i>	
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>personatus</i>	
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle</i>	<i>torquata</i>	
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle</i>	<i>americana</i>	
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus</i>	<i>martii</i>	
Highland Motmot	<i>Momotus</i>	<i>aequatorialis</i>	
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus</i>	<i>momota</i>	
Coppery-chested Jacamar	<i>Galbula</i>	<i>pastazae</i>	
Lanceolated Monklet	<i>Micromonacha</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco</i>	<i>bourcierii</i>	
Chestnut-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos</i>	<i>swainsoni</i>	
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos</i>	<i>brevis</i>	*
Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus</i>	<i>prasinus</i>	
Lafresnaye's Piculet	<i>Picumnus</i>	<i>lafresnayi</i>	
Ecuadorian Piculet	<i>Picumnus</i>	<i>sclateri</i>	
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides</i>	<i>fumigatus</i>	
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis</i>	<i>callonotus</i>	
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes</i>	<i>rubiginosus</i>	
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	
Crimson-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus</i>	<i>haematogaster</i>	
Tawny-throated Leaftosser	<i>Sclerurus</i>	<i>mexicanus</i>	*
Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes</i>	<i>excelsior</i>	
Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	
Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius</i>	<i>leucopus</i>	
Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura</i>	<i>andicola</i>	
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>azarae</i>	
Dark-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>albigularis</i>	
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>unirufa</i>	*
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>brachyura</i>	
Blackish-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>tithys</i>	
White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea</i>	<i>gularis</i>	*
Ash-browed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca</i>	<i>curtata</i>	
Line-cheeked Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca</i>	<i>antisiensis</i>	
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis</i>	<i>squamiger</i>	
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes</i>	<i>boissonneautii</i>	
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia</i>	<i>variegaticeps</i>	
Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia</i>	<i>striaticollis</i>	
Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>	
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor</i>	<i>rufum</i>	
Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner	<i>Hylocryptus</i>	<i>erythrocephalus</i>	
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops</i>	<i>rutilans</i>	
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus</i>	<i>griseicapillus</i>	
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus</i>	<i>spirurus</i>	
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus</i>	<i>erythropygius</i>	
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes</i>	<i>souleyetii</i>	
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes</i>	<i>lacrymiger</i>	

Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus</i>	<i>trochilirostris</i>	
Chapman's Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>zarumae</i>	
Lined Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>tenuipunctatus</i>	
Collared Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>bernardi</i>	
Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>atrinucha</i>	
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus</i>	<i>mentalis</i>	
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza</i>	<i>exsul</i>	
Immaculate Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza</i>	<i>immaculata</i>	*
Gray-headed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza</i>	<i>griseiceps</i>	
Short-tailed Antthrush	<i>Chamaeza</i>	<i>campanisona</i>	
Plain-backed Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>haplonota</i>	*
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>ruficapilla</i>	*
Watkins's Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>watkinsi</i>	
Jocotoco Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>ridgelyi</i>	
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>nuchalis</i>	*
Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>rufula</i>	
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>quitensis</i>	
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus</i>	<i>latrans</i>	*
El Oro Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus</i>	<i>robbinsi</i>	*
Chusquea Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis</i>	<i>orthonyx</i>	*
Elegant Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia</i>	<i>elegans</i>	
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias</i>	<i>nigrocapillus</i>	
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus</i>	<i>elatus</i>	*
Foothill Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis</i>	<i>olallai</i>	
Pacific Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis</i>	<i>subplacens</i>	
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia</i>	<i>albiceps</i>	
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia</i>	<i>gigas</i>	
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia</i>	<i>pallatangae</i>	
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma</i>	<i>obsoletum</i>	
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus</i>	<i>poecilocercus</i>	
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus</i>	<i>stictopterus</i>	
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	
Black-crested Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes</i>	<i>nigrocristatus</i>	
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes</i>	<i>parulus</i>	
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	
Tumbesian Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias</i>	<i>tumbezana</i>	
Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis</i>	<i>flaveola</i>	*
Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus</i>	<i>ruficeps</i>	*
Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus</i>	<i>meloryphus</i>	
Loja Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius</i>	<i>flavidifrons</i>	
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius</i>	<i>chrysops</i>	
Ecuadorian Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes</i>	<i>gualaquizae</i>	
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes</i>	<i>striaticollis</i>	
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus</i>	<i>pileatus</i>	*
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus</i>	<i>granadensis</i>	*
Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus</i>	<i>calopterus</i>	
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	
Brownish Twistwing	<i>Cnipodectes</i>	<i>subbrunneus</i>	
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus</i>	<i>fulvipectus</i>	
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias</i>	<i>sulphurescens</i>	
Orange-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus</i>	<i>phoenicomitra</i>	
Orange-banded Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus</i>	<i>lintoni</i>	
Olive-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus</i>	<i>cryptoxanthus</i>	
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius</i>	<i>barbatus</i>	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus</i>	<i>fumigatus</i>	
Tumbes Pewee	<i>Contopus</i>	<i>punensis</i>	
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus</i>	<i>rubinus</i>	
Paramo Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola</i>	<i>alpina</i>	
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis</i>	<i>montanus</i>	
Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus</i>	<i>erythropygius</i>	
Jelski's Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>jelskii</i>	
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>rufipectoralis</i>	
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>fumicolor</i>	
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus</i>	<i>leucophaeus</i>	
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>similis</i>	
Baird's Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes</i>	<i>bairdii</i>	
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus</i>	<i>pitangua</i>	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus</i>	<i>melancholicus</i>	
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>tuberculifer</i>	
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>ferox</i>	
Sooty-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>phaeocephalus</i>	
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion</i>	<i>rubrocristatus</i>	
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola</i>	<i>riefferii</i>	*
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola</i>	<i>arcuata</i>	
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola</i>	<i>peruvianus</i>	
Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus</i>	<i>penduliger</i>	
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius</i>	<i>chrysopterus</i>	
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus</i>	<i>deliciosus</i>	
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus</i>	<i>manacus</i>	
Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis</i>	<i>turdina</i>	*
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	
Slaty Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>spodiurus</i>	
Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>albogriseus</i>	

One-colored Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>homochrous</i>	
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis</i>	<i>gujanensis</i>	
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	
Olivaceous Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus</i>	<i>decurtatus</i>	*
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca</i>	<i>turcosa</i>	
White-tailed Jay	<i>Cyanocorax</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>	
Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax</i>	<i>yncas</i>	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon</i>	<i>cyanoleuca</i>	
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon</i>	<i>murina</i>	
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>	
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne</i>	<i>chalybea</i>	
Chestnut-collared Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon</i>	<i>rufocollaris</i>	
Gray-mantled Wren	<i>Odontorchilus</i>	<i>branickii</i>	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes</i>	<i>aedon</i>	
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes</i>	<i>solstitialis</i>	*
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus</i>	<i>platensis</i>	
Fasciated Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	
Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>euophrys</i>	*
Speckle-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>sclateri</i>	
Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>nigricapillus</i>	
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia</i>	<i>unirufa</i>	
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina</i>	<i>leucosticta</i>	
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	
Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus</i>	<i>phaeocephalus</i>	
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila</i>	<i>plumbea</i>	
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus</i>	<i>leucocephalus</i>	
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes</i>	<i>ralloides</i>	*
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus</i>	<i>fuscater</i>	*
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus</i>	<i>ustulatus</i>	
Plumbeous-backed Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>reevei</i>	
Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>maculirostris</i>	
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>ignobilis</i>	
Marañon Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>maranonicus</i>	
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>fuscater</i>	
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>chiguanco</i>	
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>serranus</i>	
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>albicollis</i>	
Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus</i>	<i>longicaudatus</i>	
Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus</i>	<i>bogotensis</i>	
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis</i>	<i>leverianus</i>	
Black-and-white Tanager	<i>Conothraupis</i>	<i>speculigera</i>	*
White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha</i>	<i>albocristata</i>	*
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus</i>	<i>atropileus</i>	

Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus</i>	<i>verticalis</i>
Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus</i>	<i>rubrirostris</i>
Rufous-chested Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis</i>	<i>ornata</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>rufus</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus</i>	<i>carbo</i>
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus</i>	<i>icteronotus</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis</i>	<i>episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis</i>	<i>palmarum</i>
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis</i>	<i>cyanoccephala</i>
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus</i>	<i>lacrymosus</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus</i>	<i>igniventris</i>
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus</i>	<i>somptuosus</i>
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis</i>	<i>riefferii</i>
Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis</i>	<i>rufivertex</i>
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea</i>	<i>melanonota</i>
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa</i>	<i>calliparaea</i>
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>ruficervix</i>
Silver-backed Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>viridicollis</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>cyanicollis</i>
Yellow-bellied Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>xanthogastra</i>
Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>punctata</i>
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>nigroviridis</i>
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>chilensis</i>
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>gyrola</i>
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>chrysotis</i>
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>xanthocephala</i>
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>parzudakii</i>
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>schrankii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>arthus</i>
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>icterocephala</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis</i>	<i>cayana</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes</i>	<i>spiza</i>
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis</i>	<i>guira</i>
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum</i>	<i>sitticolor</i>
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum</i>	<i>albifrons</i>
Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes</i>	<i>fraseri</i>
Tit-like Dacnis	<i>Xenodacnis</i>	<i>parina</i>
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>lafresnayii</i>
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>humeralis</i>
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>albilatera</i>
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>caerulescens</i>
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>cyanea</i>
Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus</i>	<i>diadema</i>
Common Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus</i>	<i>ophthalmicus</i>
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus</i>	<i>flavigularis</i>
Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus</i>	<i>canigularis</i>

Bananaquit	<i>Coereba</i>	<i>flaveola</i>	
Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Tiaris</i>	<i>obscurus</i>	
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>grossus</i>	*
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>maximus</i>	
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>coerulescens</i>	
Black-cowled Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>nigriceps</i>	
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>striatipectus</i>	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus</i>	<i>aurifrons</i>	
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus</i>	<i>plebejus</i>	
Slaty Finch	<i>Haplospiza</i>	<i>rustica</i>	
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis</i>	<i>flaveola</i>	
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia</i>	<i>jacarina</i>	
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>corvina</i>	
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>	
Lesser Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus</i>	<i>angolensis</i>	
Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia</i>	<i>inornata</i>	
Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops</i>	<i>conirostris</i>	
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>aurantiistrostris</i>	
Black-capped Sparrow	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>abeillei</i>	
Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>brunneinucha</i>	
Stripe-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>torquatus</i>	
Pale-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes</i>	<i>pallidinucha</i>	
Rufous-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes</i>	<i>latinuchus</i>	
Pale-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes</i>	<i>pallidiceps</i>	
Highland Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga</i>	<i>flava</i>	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga</i>	<i>rubra</i>	
Southern Yellow Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus</i>	<i>chrysogaster</i>	
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula</i>	<i>pitayumi</i>	
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica</i>	<i>fusca</i>	
Black-lored Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis</i>	<i>auricularis</i>	
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis</i>	<i>semiflava</i>	
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus</i>	<i>miniatus</i>	
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus</i>	<i>melanocephalus</i>	
Gray-and-gold Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>fraseri</i>	
Citrine Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>luteoviridis</i>	
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>nigrocristatus</i>	
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>	
Three-banded Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>trifasciatus</i>	
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>tristriatus</i>	
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis</i>	<i>fulvicauda</i>	
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius</i>	<i>angustifrons</i>	
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius</i>	<i>decumanus</i>	
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus</i>	<i>cela</i>	

Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus</i>	<i>uropygialis</i>
Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus</i>	<i>holosericeus</i>
White-edged Oriole	<i>Icterus</i>	<i>graceannae</i>
Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus</i>	<i>mesomelas</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives</i>	<i>warszewiczi</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus</i>	<i>bonariensis</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus</i>	<i>mexicanus</i>
Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella</i>	<i>militaris</i>
Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis</i>	<i>magellanica</i>
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis</i>	<i>xanthogastra</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia</i>	<i>laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia</i>	<i>xanthogaster</i>

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