

# Chocó step by step: from cloud forests to lowlands along the west slope of the Ecuadorian Andes



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## **Introduction**

From 30 May through 5 June 2009 Judy, Tom, David, Trevor and Dušan had a birding trip along the west slope of the Andes in Northern Ecuador. The main goals of this trip were: (1) to see a good variety of birds and (2) to relax. We were all in a fanatic birding mood so our second goal was achieved to a minimum. We recorded a total of 223 bird species in six full days of birding. The highlights of the trip are mentioned in the day by day text. A full species list is included at the end of the report. All the species were recorded by all of us unless stated otherwise in the text.

## **Itinerary**

Day 1 – Yanacocha, old Mindo-Nono road and Tandayapa valley

Day 2 – Reserva Las Galarias

Day 3 – Reserva Las Galarias

Day 4 – Milpe sanctuary and Milpe road

Day 5 – Paz de las Aves and Oilbird cave at Chontal

Day 6 – Rio Silanche sanctuary

Day 7 – Roundtrip Santa Rosa, Bellavista, Miraflores

## Day 1 – 30 May 09

The first day started great with nice weather and some very good birds along the road to Yanacocha. Our first bird of the trip was spotted by Trevor: a **White-throated Tyrannulet** foraging in the shrubbery along the road. A few minutes later we found a **Paramo Pipit** singing from the top of a little bush. Then a large colorful bird surprised us and flew in front of the car and perched. It was a female **Masked Trogon!**, totally unexpected in this habitat (no trees just pastures). On the road a **White-browed Ground-tyrant** (austral migrant) was showing itself very well. We also had some excellent views from inside the car of a pair of **Streak-throated Bush-Tyrants**.



Birding was slow along the first part of the main trail (Trocha Inca) at Yanacocha. The only bird we saw was a **Buff-winged Star-frontlet**. The distinctive call of the **Barred Fruiteater** was heard well but unfortunately we did not see the bird. Along the rocky part of the trail we had great views of a female **Rainbow-bearded Thornbill**. The bird was foraging nearby on some little flowers and chased away a **Tyrian Metaltail** a few times. Our first mixed-species flock consisted of **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Supercilliated Hemispingus** and a pair of **Spectacled Whitestart**. We heard **Chestnut-naped Antpitta** below us while a **Rufous Antpitta** was calling just above us. A **White-browed Spinetail** responded to its call and we saw some glimpses of this skulky bird. Our first hummingbird at a feeder halfway the trail was the spectacular **Sword-billed Hummingbird**. The feeders at the tunnel were far more active and we saw at least three **Sword-billed Hummingbird** chasing each other.

Other hummers included **Golden-breasted Puffleg**, **Sapphire-vented Puffleg**, **Great Sapphirewing**, **Mountain Velvetbreast** and **Sparkling Violetear**. **Glossy** and **Masked Flowerpiercer** showed well at the feeders too. New species in a larger mixed-species flock included **Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager**, **Streaked Tuftedcheek**, **White-banded Tyrannulet** and **Rufous-naped Brush-Finch**. Just before heading back we saw our absolute highlight of Yanacocha: a **Rufous Antpitta** right on the trail! It was first seen by Tom and luckily we all got great views of this secretive bird. On our way back the mist started to get in quickly and we only saw a few birds. During lunch we had **Tawny Antpitta** calling nearby.



After lunch we birded along the old Nono-Mindo road. At a bamboo patch we heard **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta** and we enjoyed a pair of duetting **Plain-tailed Wren**. At the Alambi River we found a **White-capped Dipper**. The **Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant** was giving us a hard time. We only got to see glimpses of the bird which was calling continuously from inside the dense vegetation. We saw a flock of at least three **Hooded Mountain-Tanager** very well through the scope. We ended the day with a very rare bird. We stopped at a nest site of a pair of **Black-and-chestnut Eagles** near the village of Tandayapa. The pair did a breeding attempt about a year ago but it failed. The adults were seen very irregularly ever since. When we scoped the nest we were surprised to see a huge raptor in the nesting tree! We could clearly see its magnificent crest as it was moving its head. Let's hope these rare cloud forest eagles stay around for a while!

## Day 2 – 31 May 09

We spent all day birding on the trails of Reserva Las Gralarias. The dawn chorus included the beautiful songs of **Russet-crowned Warbler**, **Andean Solitaire** and **Slaty-backed Nightingale Thrush**. The **Spillman's Tapaculo** with its machinegun song was loudly present in the understory but we never got to see it. Our first big bird surprised us at the Guan Gulch trail. When we got the bird in our bins we glimpsed some spectacular colors of a **Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan!** Luckily the bird hopped out in the open and turned out not to be shy at all. A few minutes later we found another great bird: an immature **Hook-billed Kite** was perched in a tree and we all got great looks of it. It was very still in the cloud forest the next half hour. Apart from the song of the **Yellow-breasted Antpitta** we did not see or hear any birds. We decided to have a stake-out at a more open spot in the forest in the hope birds would come out. Our plan worked and the first bird that appeared was a **Toucan Barbet!** It showed very well and we all had great looks of this colorful Chocó endemic. A few minutes later we were surprised by a pair of **Golden-headed Quetzal** which we only saw briefly. The scarce **Tyrannine Woodcreeper** gave its characteristic song and showed well. A mixed-species flock came by and we saw **Beryl-spangled Tanager**, **Montane Woodcreeper**, **White-tailed Tyrannulet**, **Slate-throated Whitestart** and **Lineated Foliage-gleaner**. The **Tawny-bellied Hermit** visited us one by one, hovering in front of our noses. David was most popular with his colorful jacket. On our way back we had a soaring **Barred Hawk** and a male **Masked Trogon**. Tom discovered a perched **Gorgeted Sunangel** which later had a fight with a male **Violet-tailed Sylph**. At the guest house we had four **Swallow-tailed Kite** soaring at close range.



After lunch we watched the hummingbirds at the feeders. We saw a wide range of species including **Velvet-purple Coronet**, **Brown Inca**, **Buff-tailed Coronet**, **Collared Inca**, **Violet-tailed Sylph**, **Fawn-breasted Brilliant**, **Speckled Hummingbird** and **Green Violet-ear**. Of the smaller species the spectacular **Booted Racket-tail** and bumblebee **Purple-throated Woodstar** showed up. **Masked** and **White-sided Flowerpiercer** were present at the feeders as well.



In the afternoon it started to rain. Nevertheless we went out birding and it turned out to be an excellent choice. Our plan was to look for antpittas on the trails as the weather conditions (dark and rainy) seemed good. We had a long walk down the Santa Rosa River trail and at the start Trevor saw a pair of **Dark-backed Wood-Quail**. For about half an hour we did not see any bird. We decided to go a bit more down the trail and suddenly there it was: a huge antpitta on the trail! Wow, the bird jumped around the corner as we followed it carefully. When we stuck our heads around the corner we were standing eye-to-eye with a **Giant Antpitta!!!** Our adrenaline was pumping as we were watching one of the rarest and most secretive birds in Ecuador. Recently, many birders are seeing the species hand-fed at Angel Paz's place but seeing a fully "wild" bird is a totally different experience!!! Unbelievably, on the way back Trevor discovered a second **Giant Antpitta** higher up the trail, most probably from another territory. What a great birds to end the day with!

### Day 3 – 1 June 09

This day we explored other trails of Reserva Las Galarias. We started with a mixed-species flock which included **Metallic-green Tanager**, **Montane Woodcreeper**, **Red-faced Spinetail** and **Tricolored Brush-Finch**. The fluorescent bluish-green color of the tanagers was an amazing sight in the early morning sun. We had good views of a family group of **Azara's Spinetail** and a pair of duetting **Gray-breasted Wood-Wren**. We spent most of the morning along Canyons Trail which goes through spectacular pristine cloud forest. However, we didn't see many birds as birding can be typically harder in primary forest. Tom and Trevor saw a **Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant** and a very noisy **Streak-capped Treehunter** hardly showed itself. On our way back we heard most probably the call of an **Orange-breasted Fruiteater** but we couldn't confirm its identification. Along Parrot Hill trail we did get great looks of a **Scaled Fruiteater**. A few minutes later Judy spotted a larger blackish bird in front of us. It was a **Beautiful Jay**! As we carefully approached the bird there turned out to be two more. The birds passed us at close range and we got some excellent views of this rare Chocó endemic! In the afternoon it was again dark and rainy. We decided to use our tactic from the day before and went looking for ground birds. A **Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant** wasn't shy at all and showed itself at about 5 feet distance. Then we waited at the spot where we had heard **Yellow-breasted Antpitta**. Surprisingly, the bird came out on the trail after a few minutes and we all saw it very well!



## Day 4 – 2 June 09

In the morning we stopped to have a cup of coffee at the entrance of the Milpe reserve as it was raining and we were hoping it would clear up later. While we waited for the rain to stop we studied the hummingbirds at the feeders. We saw males and females of **Green Thorntail**, **Green-crowned Brilliant** and **Green-crowned Woodnymph**. Other new species included **Andean Emerald** and **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**. We were lucky and it stopped raining about an hour later. Activity of birds was high and we started off great with a group of four **Chocó Toucan**. We watched the toucans through the scope and at a sudden moment they were taking a sunbath. It was very funny to see how they were holding their beaks open in different positions forming a surrealistic picture. Our first flock included **Slaty-capped Flycatcher**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**, **Orange-bellied Euphonia**, **Golden Tanager**, **Lemon-rumped Tanager**, **Blue-gray Tanager** and **Blue-necked Tanager**. As we walked into the reserve we saw **Buff-rumped Warbler** and **Orange-billed Sparrow**. Our main target for the day was the **Club-winged Manakin**. An exclusive sound that lekking males produce with their wings is an experience you don't want to miss. As we came closer to the lek we started to hear the computer-like sounds. Soon we located a male above us and we could study in detail the funny movements he made to produce its sound. At the lek another flock came in and we saw a pair of **Red-headed Barbet**, **Spotted Woodcreeper**, **Ochre-breasted Tanager** and **Tawny-breasted Flycatcher**. The trail came out at an open spot where we enjoyed a pair of **Ornate Flycatchers**. Then we heard the distinctive calls of the **Yellow-collared Chlorophonia** in a large tree in front of us. After a while we all got looks of a superb male. We went into the forest again and took a steep trail down to the river. Apart from a preening **Chocó Warbler** we didn't see any birds. The tropical forest at the river was breath taking and we decided to take a break. After a snack and a good rest we went back uphill and encountered a large flock. The flock was full of furnariids and we saw **Uniform Treehunter**, **Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner** and **Plain Xenops**. Other birds included **Russet Antshrike**, **Three-striped Warbler** and **Smokey-brown Woodpecker**. Back at the entrance we saw an excited **Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant** which probably had a nest nearby.



After our picnic lunch we went birding along the Milpe road. Most of the habitat along the road was secondary forest which gave us a different set of bird species. We looked for the Moss-backed Tanager but we could not find it. We did get nice views of a **White-whiskered Hermit** feeding on the flowers. A group of **White-thighed Swallow** was perched on the electricity wires and here we also saw a **Yellow Tyrannulet**. At another spot we run into a small flock of **Swallow Tanager** together with a female **Blue Dacnis** and a **Squirrel Cuckoo**. From inside the car we enjoyed watching two **Band-backed Wren** who showed well. At a farmhouse we scoped a **Masked Water-tyrant**. Late afternoon we birded the forest patch at the end of the Milpe road. This spot is known for having very rare birds but when we were there activity was very low. The only bird we got to see was a male **Checker-throated Antwren**. On our way back we had fantastic views of a **Bronze-winged Parrot**. The bird was perched in top of a tree and we enjoyed watching its detailed plumage through the scope under excellent light conditions.





## Day 5 – 3 June 09

We left Las Gralarias Guest House at 4:30am in order to arrive by 5.30 at Angel Paz' place. It was still dark when we met Angel and his brother. While we walked down the trail Angel tried to attract a Rufescent Sreech- Owl but without success. We did hear a **Common Potoo** and a **Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl** on our way down. When we arrived at his hide the **Andean Cocks-of-the-Rock** were already starting to get active. We enjoyed watching the displaying males for about half an hour. We got good views from the hide of at least two noisy males and they became even noisier when a female came in. As the day became brighter the activity of the Cocks-of-the-Rock dropped and we went to Angel's new hide where he feeds a variety of different birds. He takes good care of his birds by giving them a luxurious "ensalada de frutas" of fresh fruit every day. As soon as the first bananas were placed a group of **Sickle-winged Guans** came in. It was amazing to see these relatively shy birds from just a few feet distance away. A few minutes later a pair of **Crimson-rumped Toucanet** and a pair of **Toucan Barbet** came in and started feeding within touching distance.



A **Green-fronted Lancebill** was perched in front of us, a scarce hummingbird which is typically found inside forest along streams. We also spotted an **Olivaceous Piha** in the same tree. No less than seven **Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager** enjoyed the fruit salad for a moment. Soon they were replaced by the more aggressive **Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager**. On our way to the antpittas we all got great looks at a male **Powerful Woodpecker**.



Angel told us that “Maria” was not feeling well because she recently had a fight. Nevertheless, she (the most famous **Giant Antpitta** worldwide) came in and took some earthworms in front of our nose. Indeed her plumage did look a bit messed up. We decided to leave her alone and tried to look for “Shakira”. Two **Ochre-breasted Antpittas** came out and “Shakira (who is recognized by her dance talent) was seen the best. We watched the hummingbird feeders on our way back. The species we saw were the same as the ones at Reserva Las Galarias. However, the spectacular **Empress Brilliant** seemed a bit more common at Angel’s feeders at this time of year. We had a late breakfast at Angel Paz’s with delicious “Bolones de Verde” and “Empanadas”. While we were eating we saw a pair of **Yellow-bellied Siskins**. After we finished our coffee and desert we started our journey to the Oilbirds of Chontal.



The owner of the property was waiting for us on an old tractor as we arrived at the little village. We got a shaky ride on the back of his tractor and it took us about 20

minutes to get to the spot. Normally there are two options to look for the birds. The easiest option is to take a trail around and watch the birds from a distance with a telescope. The other option is to go down into the ravine by using ropes and ladders. The river was very low and according to Sr. Morales the only way to see the birds at this time of year was by taking the second option. We didn't want to miss the birds so we all decided to take the adventurous climb down. It wasn't very difficult but we all paid the price and got wet! It took us about 15 minutes before we got to the **Oilbirds**. We had great looks at a small number of birds at very close range. One of the birds was nesting as we could see two fluffy chicks. We all got wet again on the way back but the birds were certainly worth it. At the village we were invited to have a look at their local museum. They showed us a nice collection of artefacts of which they said all were found in the immediate area. It was interesting to see the different artefacts but we were not sure if all the pieces were authentic...



#### **Day 6 – 4 June 09**

On our way to the Rio Silanche reserve we stopped a few times to look for birds. We had good looks at a group of **Pacific Parrotlet** which were feeding next to the car. At the same spot we enjoyed watching courtship display of males in a group of **Shiny Cowbird** on the track. When we arrived at the reserve we first walked the short loop around the canopy tower to look for understory birds. Apart from hearing a **Chestnut-backed Antbird** we did not get many birds. Activity was rather low as it was already getting warm.

The flowers (not the feeders) at the canopy tower attracted a few hummingbirds. We had good looks at both **Stripe-throated Hermit** and **Blue-chested Hummingbird**. Tom saw a male **Purple-chested Hummingbird** but unfortunately we never got a good look at it. A fast moving mid-story flock was the only mixed-species flock we got for the day. The species we saw well included **Wedge-billed Woodcreeper**, **Dot-winged Antwren**, **Checker-throated Antwren**, **White-shouldered Tanager** and **Buff-throated Saltator**. Trevor discovered a larger bird in the canopy. It was a male **Western White-tailed Trogon** and we all saw it very well through the scope. A **Broad-billed Motmot** was perched in front of our nose at a distance too close to be scoped. On our way back to the tower we saw a large dark bird flying by. It turned out to be the rare **Crimson-bellied Woodpecker**. We all got to see the bird before it flew away again. We had a long rest in the canopy tower. We didn't see many birds for a while, but we did see a well camouflaged frog.



It was a flat-shaped frog perched on the concrete of the tower. Apart from being a bit whiter it seemed that it had taken over the color of the concrete. A pair of **Dusky-capped Flycatcher** was building a nest and showed well. We were running up-and-down the stairs many times as we heard a male **White-bearded Manakin** in the understory below us. After a while we got a bit tired of the bird because it didn't show itself.

Our waiting got finally rewarded when a **White-necked Puffbird** popped up at eye level. We watched the bird full-frame in the scope for about five minutes before it flew back into the forest again. Tom was very lucky to see a **Gray-mantled Wren**. We went back to the car for lunch. Just as we started eating we heard another male **White-bearded Manakin**. As fanatic as we were we decided to have a short break and tried to look for it. The male cooperated extremely well and we got excellent views of this beautiful bird. Our last noteworthy bird for the day was a well showing male **Western Slaty Antshrike**.



### Day 7 – 5 June 09

On our last morning Tom and Trevor decided to stay at Reserva Las Gralarias. We decided not to walk as much as the previous days and made a roundtrip with the car to do some roadside birding. We had our first mixed-species flock along the road to Santo Rosa. In the flock we saw **Smoke-colored Pewee** and **Capped Conebill** which were new species for the trip. Further along the road we saw a **Cinnamon Flycatcher** and two **Blue-capped Tanager**. We heard **Turquoise Jay** and soon after we stopped the car we located the bird. The bird was accompanied by two **Hooded Mountain-Tanager**, **Beryl-spangled Tanager** and a **Blue-and-black Tanager**. We heard **Ocellated Tapaculo** at several different locations. At one particular spot we glimpsed some movements of the tapaculo but we never got to see the details of it. Before we got to the Bellavista area we ran into a “monster” flock. It was a very large mixed-species flock which held us busy for at least 15 minutes. Interesting were four Masked Trogons that seemed to follow the flock actively. New species in the flock

included **Black-capped Tyrannulet**, **Sepia-brown Wren**, **Pearled Treerunner** and **Grass-green Tanager**. We had great looks at the tanager which was eating berries at close distance. We looked for the rare Tanager Finch at different known spots near Bellavista but didn't encounter it. Around noon bird activity started to get low and we had to get back on time to pack the bags. We stopped a few times along the Miraflores road where we finally got to see a **White-tipped Dove**. This was the first good look we got of the species after having heard and flushed them several times. Tom had seen a **Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager** in a flock at Reserva Las Gralarias. This remarkable record is one of the very few on the west slope of the Andes in Ecuador.

### Bird species list

Species (English)	Species (Linneus)	* Heard only	
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes</i>	<i>goudotii</i>	
Dark-backed Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus</i>	<i>melanonotus</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus</i>	<i>ibis</i>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes</i>	<i>aura</i>	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps</i>	<i>atratus</i>	
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax</i>	<i>uncinatus</i>	
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	
Barred Hawk	<i>Leucopternis</i>	<i>princeps</i>	
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>magnirostris</i>	
Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Spizaetus</i>	<i>isidori</i>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco</i>	<i>sparverius</i>	
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco</i>	<i>rufigularis</i>	
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>plumbea</i>	
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>subvinacea</i>	*
Dusky Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>goodsoni</i>	*
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila</i>	<i>verreauxi</i>	
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura</i>	<i>melanura</i>	*
Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus</i>	<i>coelestis</i>	
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus</i>	<i>chalconotus</i>	
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya</i>	<i>cayana</i>	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga</i>	<i>ani</i>	
Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium</i>	<i>nubicola</i>	*

Oilbird	<i>Steatornis</i>	<i>caripensis</i>	
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius</i>	<i>griseus</i>	*
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne</i>	<i>zonaris</i>	
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura</i>	<i>cinereiventris</i>	
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis</i>	<i>squamata</i>	
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>striigularis</i>	
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>yaruqui</i>	
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>syrmatophorus</i>	
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera</i>	<i>ludovicae</i>	
Green Violetear	<i>Colibri</i>	<i>thalassinus</i>	
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri</i>	<i>coruscans</i>	
Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus</i>	<i>strophianus</i>	
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura</i>	<i>conversii</i>	
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia</i>	<i>melanogenys</i>	
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus</i>	<i>coelestis</i>	
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma</i>	<i>herrani</i>	
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura</i>	<i>tyrianthina</i>	
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis</i>	<i>luciani</i>	
Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis</i>	<i>mosquera</i>	
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena</i>	<i>wilsoni</i>	
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena</i>	<i>torquata</i>	
Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena</i>	<i>lutetiae</i>	
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya</i>	<i>lafresnayi</i>	
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera</i>	<i>ensifera</i>	
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes</i>	<i>cyanopterus</i>	
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua</i>	<i>flavescens</i>	
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua</i>	<i>jardini</i>	
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus</i>	<i>underwoodii</i>	
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>rubinoides</i>	
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>jacula</i>	
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa</i>	<i>imperatrix</i>	
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox</i>	<i>mittchellii</i>	
Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania</i>	<i>fannyi</i>	
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>tzacatl</i>	
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>franciae</i>	
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>amabilis</i>	
Purple-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>rosenbergi</i>	
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus</i>	<i>auriceps</i>	
Western White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>viridis</i>	
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>personatus</i>	
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron</i>	<i>platyrhynchum</i>	

White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus</i>	<i>hyperrhynchus</i>	
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco</i>	<i>bourcierii</i>	
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis</i>	<i>ramphastinus</i>	
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos</i>	<i>brevis</i>	
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus</i>	<i>haematopygus</i>	
Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan	<i>Andigena</i>	<i>laminirostris</i>	
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides</i>	<i>fumigatus</i>	
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis</i>	<i>kirkii</i>	
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes</i>	<i>rivoli</i>	
Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus</i>	<i>pollens</i>	
Crimson-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus</i>	<i>haematogaster</i>	
Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>azarae</i>	
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>brachyura</i>	*
White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea</i>	<i>gularis</i>	
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca</i>	<i>erythroptis</i>	
Rusty-winged Barbtail	<i>Premnornis</i>	<i>guttuligera</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>	
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla</i>	<i>subalaris</i>	
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor</i>	<i>rufum</i>	
Uniform Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes</i>	<i>ignobilis</i>	
Striped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes</i>	<i>holostictus</i>	
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes</i>	<i>virgaticeps</i>	*
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops</i>	<i>minutus</i>	
Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla</i>	<i>tyrannina</i>	
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus</i>	<i>spirurus</i>	
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes</i>	<i>promeropirhynchus</i>	
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus</i>	<i>erythroptis</i>	
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes</i>	<i>lacrymiger</i>	
Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>atrinucha</i>	
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes</i>	<i>anabatinus</i>	
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla</i>	<i>fulvoventris</i>	
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhophias</i>	<i>quixensis</i>	
Long-tailed Antbird	<i>Drymophila</i>	<i>caudata</i>	
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza</i>	<i>exsul</i>	*
Giant Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	



Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>ruficapilla</i>	*
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>nuchalis</i>	*
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>flavotincta</i>	
Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>rufula</i>	
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	<i>quitensis</i>	*
Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula</i>	<i>flavirostris</i>	
Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus</i>	<i>spillmanni</i>	*
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis</i>	<i>orthonyx</i>	*
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias</i>	<i>nigrocapillus</i>	
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia</i>	<i>flavogaster</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>	
Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis</i>	<i>flaveola</i>	
Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus</i>	<i>ruficeps</i>	
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes</i>	<i>striaticollis</i>	
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon</i>	<i>superciliaris</i>	
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>	
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus</i>	<i>pileatus</i>	
Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus</i>	<i>ruficeps</i>	*
Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus</i>	<i>flavicans</i>	
Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius</i>	<i>villosus</i>	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus</i>	<i>fumigatus</i>	
White-browed Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola</i>	<i>albilora</i>	
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes</i>	<i>striaticollis</i>	
Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola</i>	<i>nengeta</i>	
Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca</i>	<i>cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>cayanensis</i>	
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>similis</i>	
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes</i>	<i>chrysocephalus</i>	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus</i>	<i>melancholicus</i>	
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>tuberculifer</i>	
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila</i>	<i>spadiceus</i>	*
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola</i>	<i>riefferii</i>	*
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola</i>	<i>arcuata</i>	*
Scaled Fruiteater	<i>Ampelioides</i>	<i>tschudii</i>	
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola</i>	<i>peruvianus</i>	
Olivaceous Piha	<i>Snowornis</i>	<i>cryptolophus</i>	
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus</i>	<i>deliciosus</i>	

White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus</i>	<i>manacus</i>	
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus</i>	<i>decurtatus</i>	
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca</i>	<i>turcosa</i>	
Beautiful Jay	<i>Cyanolyca</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon</i>	<i>cyanoleuca</i>	
White-thighed Swallow	<i>Atticora</i>	<i>tibialis</i>	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>	
Southern Nightingale Wren	<i>Microcerculus</i>	<i>marginatus</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>	*
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	<i>zonatus</i>	
Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>euophrys</i>	*
Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>nigricapillus</i>	*
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia</i>	<i>unirufa</i>	
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia</i>	<i>olivascens</i>	
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina</i>	<i>leucophrys</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>	*
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>fuscater</i>	
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>serranus</i>	
Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus</i>	<i>bogotensis</i>	
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus</i>	<i>superciliaris</i>	
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>luctuosus</i>	
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>rufus</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>cyanocephala</i>	
Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis</i>	<i>montana</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>	
Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus</i>	<i>notabilis</i>	
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis</i>	<i>riefferii</i>	
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>ruficervix</i>	
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>heinei</i>	
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>cyanicollis</i>	
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>vassorii</i>	

Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>nigroviridis</i>	
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>labradorides</i>	
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>arthus</i>	
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina</i>	<i>viridis</i>	
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis</i>	<i>cayana</i>	
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum</i>	<i>sitticolor</i>	
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum</i>	<i>albifrons</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>	
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	
Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus</i>	<i>semifuscus</i>	
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus</i>	<i>cassinii</i>	
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>maximus</i>	
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>atripennis</i>	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus</i>	<i>plebejus</i>	
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>corvina</i>	
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>	
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>aurantiirrostris</i>	
Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>brunneinucha</i>	
Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	
White-winged Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes</i>	<i>leucopterus</i>	
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis</i>	<i>stolzmanni</i>	
Southern Yellow Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus</i>	<i>chrysogaster</i>	
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula</i>	<i>pitiayumi</i>	
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis</i>	<i>semiflava</i>	*
Slate-throated Redstart	<i>Myioborus</i>	<i>miniatus</i>	
Spectacled Redstart	<i>Myioborus</i>	<i>melanocephalus</i>	
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>	
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>tristriatus</i>	
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis</i>	<i>fulvicauda</i>	
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus</i>	<i>bonariensis</i>	
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis</i>	<i>xanthogastra</i>	
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia</i>	<i>xanthogaster</i>	
Yellow-collared Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia</i>	<i>flavirostris</i>	

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n = 223 species