



COLOMBIA UNCOVERED TOUR REPORT

09 - 20 February 2024

By Eduardo Ormaeche



Chestnut Wood Quail, an endemic of Colombia (photo Chuck Gates).

Overview

In 2024, we ran a shorter version of our classic Colombia Uncovered birding tour, which focused on the main route from Cali to Puerto Asis in the Putumayo state, and added a couple of days in Bogotá to look for some special birds around the capital, instead of our typical days visiting the Llanos in Juan Solito. Please see our 2023 trip report where we birded the Llanos around Juan Solito, [here](#). Our 2024 set departure was a great trip with a group of friends who had birded and traveled together many times before.

We started by visiting the humid montane cloud forest above Cali, enjoying a busy feeding station, feasting our eyes on several species of colorful birds, including the endemic and striking **Multicolored Tanager**, a contender for the most beautiful tanager in the world. We also saw the endemic **Chestnut Wood Quail** coming to the feeder with chicks.

Then we moved south for a taste of the Puracé National Park, where we admired the majestic **Andean Condor** and obligatory **Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan**. After a long drive, we arrived at the Paramo de Bordoncillo, where we found the rare **Chestnut-bellied Cotinga**, one of the many targets of this trip, without hiking at all!

We then descended in elevation, birding along the infamous Trampolin de la Muerte, a mountain road that joins the high-elevation Andes of Colombia in Pasto state with the Amazon rainforest foothills and lowlands near the Ecuadorian border. This is a fantastic route that provides quality mixed-species flocks, with beautiful and colorful tanagers, **Andean Cock-of-the-rock** and some range-restricted birds, such as the most-wanted **White-rimmed Brushfinch**.

The upper tropical lowlands provided beauties like **Paradise Tanager** and **Wire-crested Thorntail**. The Amazon lowlands yielded an excellent selection of birds like **Cream-colored Woodpecker**, **White-chinned** and **White-eared Jacamars**, **Long-billed Woodcreeper**, **Spot-crowned Barbet**, **Chestnut-eared** and **Lettered Aracaris**, **Hoatzin**, **Ladder-tailed Nightjar**, **Black-capped Donacobious**, **Red-bellied Macaw**, **Opal-crowned Tanager** and the localized **Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet**, amongst many others.

The Andes of Bogotá were good, with outstanding views of **Andean Potoo**, **Muisca Antpitta**, **Black-headed Hemispingus**, **Bogota Rail**, **Whistling Heron**, **Green-bearded Helmetcrest**, **Black-billed Mountain Toucan**, **Blue-throated Starfrontlet** and many more.

We enjoyed other wildlife as well, including a few endemic primates of Colombia and brief views of **Pink River Dolphin** and **Spectacled Bear**. This was a fun trip along a seldom-visited birding route in the most bird-diverse country in the world.

Detailed Report

Day 1, 8th February 2024. Arrival in Cali and transfer to hotel

The group agreed to arrive a day early to be sure to be in town and ready for the start of the trip in a relaxed and organized way. We enjoyed a lovely supper at the hotel and discussed the tour plan and schedule.

Day 2, 9th February 2024. Finca La Florida and transfer to Popayan

We had an early start and drove to La Florida, a private bird reserve that has become very popular among local and international birders in recent years due to its great feeding stations. On arrival, we spent the whole morning at the “moth trap”, where we got super views of **Grey-breasted Wood Wren** and **Russet-crowned Warbler** showing very well, right out in the open. Other interesting birds included **Variegated Bristle Tyrant**, **Streak-capped Treehunter**, **Montane Woodcreeper**, **Red-faced Spinetail**, **Northern Tropical Pewee**, **Black-and-white Warbler**, **Blackburnian Warbler**, **Canada Warbler**, **Slate-throated Whitestart** and **Narino Tapaculo** (heard only).



Multicolored Tanager, perhaps the most striking Colombian endemic (photo Daniel Orozco).

Perhaps the most excitement came when an endemic **Multicolored Tanager** came in at eye level and posed well for pictures. This was truly a special moment with one of the most beautiful and colorful birds of the neotropics. This bird has only become accessible at feeders in the Cali area in the last ten years. Before that, it was tricky to get good views, since it was usually only seen in mixed-species flocks in the cloud forest canopy in only a handful of places in Colombia. Other birds that we saw at the feeders included **Red-headed Barbet**, **Crimson-rumped Toucanet**, **Golden-naped**, **Golden**, **Flame-rumped**, **Saffron-crowned**, **Blue-grey**, **Palm** and **Metallic-green Tanagers**.

Additionally, we secured good views of **Blue-winged Mountain Tanager**, **Green Honeycreeper**, **Black-billed Thrush**, **Saffron Finch**, **Bananaquit**, **White-naped Brushfinch**, **Chestnut-capped Brushfinch**, **Orange-bellied Euphonia** and **Acorn Woodpecker**. We also saw **Common Potoo** at its daytime roosts as well as **Sickle-winged Guan** and **Andean Motmots** in the lodge garden. Some of the birds that remained heard only for the day included **Bright-rumped Attila**, **Colombian Chachalaca**, **Squirrel Cuckoo** and **Andean Solitaire**.

Of course, the hummingbirds were a blast and kept us entertained for a good while, providing excellent views of **White-necked Jacobin**, **Speckled Hummingbird**, **Brown Violetear**, **Fawn-breasted Brilliant**, **White-booted Racket-tail**, **Bronzy Inca**, **Andean Emerald**, **Greenish Puffleg**, and **Steely-vented Hummingbird**, with brief views of **Tawny-bellied** and **Green Hermit**.

Another highlight of the day was witnessing several visits of the endemic **Chestnut Wood Quail** with chicks, making birders and photographers very happy.

We then had a tasty local lunch and left Cali and drove south towards Popayan, the capital of the Cauca department.

Day 3, 10th February 2024. Paramo de Puracé

After breakfast, we enjoyed views of **Southern Lapwing** in the hotel grounds. We then drove above Popayan to the Puracé National Park below the paramo of the Cauca department. Here, we visited the Cruz del Condor sector, where, accompanied by members of the local community, we went to the Cruz del Condor stakeout to wait for the national bird of Colombia (as well as Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia). It was drizzling, windy, and overcast, and as time went on, it seemed increasingly likely that we would unfortunately miss the condor today. While we were waiting we had several good views of **Carunculated Caracara**, and then the **Andean Condor** flew above the stakeout and around us to finally land on the huge rock on the cliff where the locals had left some bait for it. We had phenomenal, close views of the condor!



Andean Condor (photo Chuck Gates).

Other birds seen at the stakeout included **Greenish Puffleg**, **Band-tailed Pigeon** and **White-collared Swift**. We birded along the road for a while, and the activity was very quiet until we got our first targets, including the widespread but beautiful, **Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager**, as well as great views of **Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan**, which performed very well for us. Additionally, we saw **Sierran Elaenia**, **Great Thrush**, **Andean Siskin**, **Inca Jay**, **Mountain Cacique**, **Hooded Mountain Tanager**, **Blue-capped Tanager**, **Lacrimose Mountain Tanager**, **Superciliaried Hemispingus**, **Blue-and-black Tanager**, **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Masked Flowerpiercer**, **White-naped Brushfinch** and **Blackburnian Warbler**.

We ate lunch in the community and then visited a garden with some feeders, where we saw **Shinning Sunbeam**, **Buff-winged Starfrontlet**, **Greenish Puffleg** and **Sparkling Violetear**. We had great views of **Golden-fronted Whitestart** and **Crimson-mantled Woodpecker**. Then we drove back to Popayan for the night.



Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan (photo Chuck Gates).

Day 4, 11th February 2024. Transfer to Pasto

Today was mostly a travel day as we made our way from Popayan all the way south to the Guamuez Lake (also known as Laguna La Cocha) in the Nariño department, above the city of Pasto. It was one of the longest drives of the trip, but it was necessary to explore the montane and upper tropical forest of the infamous Trampolin de la Muerte. We stopped along the road and were able to add some interesting species, such as the endemic **Apical Flycatcher**, **Pale-vented Pigeon**, **Crested and Yellow-headed Caracaras**, **Common Tody-Flycatcher**, **Chivi Vireo**, **Yellow-bellied Elaenia**, **Scrub Tanager**, **Thick-billed Seed Finch**, **Yellow-bellied Seedeater**, **Yellow-faced Grassquit**, **Yellow Warbler** and **Lesser Goldfinch**. We arrived at the Laguna La Cocha, located

at an altitude of 8,530 feet (2,600 meters). At night, we heard **Rufous-banded Owl** around the cabins when the temperature dropped to less than 50°F (10°C)!



Chestnut-bellied Cotinga, mega of the Andes.

Day 5, 12th February 2024. Birding Paramo de Bordoncillo

Today, our main goal was to explore the Paramo de Bordoncillo, a place that has caught the attention of birders for the past decade thanks to consecutive records of the poorly known Chestnut-bellied Cotinga. This is one of the rarest birds in the whole of the Andes, (where it also occurs in Ecuador), but it is tough to find anywhere.

The weather was not promising, but fortunately, it was not raining. We started birding along a steep trail when Donna suddenly spotted a bird, and there it was; the **Chestnut-bellied Cotinga!** We did not even have to reach the ridge – a challenging task for anyone who is not physically fit – but thankfully we found it very easily and could enjoy it big time.

We also had good encounters with **Tawny Antpitta** (an individual who appeared to have an injured foot), **White-banded Tyrannulet**, **Agile Tit-Tyrant**, **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant**, **Hooded**, **Scarlet-bellied** and **Lacrimose Mountain Tanagers**, **Golden-crowned Tanager**, **Mountain Wren**, **Slaty Brushfinch**, **Pale-naped Brushfinch**, **Glossy Flowerpiercer**, **Tyrian Metaltail** and **White-chinned Thistletail**. At the end of a lovely day of birding, we went to Mocoa for the night.

Day 6, 13th February 2024. Trampolin (Upper Section)

On our 2023 Colombia Uncovered tour, we could not explore this area because of the destruction caused by a massive landslide that made the road to Pasto unusable. Thus, in 2023, we took a detour from Puracé to Huila and then to Mocoa. This gave us the opportunity to visit other areas, such as El Encanto Reserve in the Huila, where we saw Hooded Antpitta, Tolima Dove and Red-bellied Grackle attending feeding stations. We also spent more time at the Vereda Campuna, where we recorded Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher. Unfortunately, Paramo de Bordoncillo and the Trampolin were unavailable to us on that tour, so we were eagerly anticipating going there on this 2024 tour.

The birds behaved well despite the non-stop rain every day until the end of our trip. Some of the remarkable species we encountered along this route included **Yellow-throated Tanager** (which just sneaks into Colombia from Ecuador, here at its northern limit). This can be easy to see in northern Peru and Ecuador, but in Colombia, it is found only in this area. Other birds seen were **Blue-winged Mountain Tanager, Beryl-spangled, Flame-faced, Saffron-crowned, Metallic-green, Blue-and-black, Blue-grey, Blue-necked, Blue-capped** and **Golden Tanagers**. **Grass-green Tanager** showed very well along the road down from Paramo de Bordocillo to the upper section of the Trampolin, and it was a highlight for some tour participants.



Yellow-throated Tanager (photo Chuck Gates).

We saw the obligatory **Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer** (previously known as Deep-blue Flowerpiercer), **Three-striped Warbler, Canada Warbler, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, Pale-**

naped Brushfinch, Common Chlorospingus (here of the race *nigriceps*), **Mountain Wren** and **Sepia-brown Wren** (also known as Sharpe's Wren).

We encountered a nice mixed-species feeding flock, with **Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet, Handsome Flycatcher, White-banded Tyrannulet, Golden-bellied Flycatcher, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, Spotted Barbtail, Streaked Xenops, Black-and-white Warbler** and **Blackburnian Warbler**. We also heard **White-bellied Antpitta** far away from the road. We then went to look for the **White-rimmed Brushfinch** – a sought-after species in South America – and saw it well, but it was difficult to photograph due to the poor light conditions. (It is also found in the southern Andes of Colombia and northern Andes of Ecuador, north and east of Quito).



The range-restricted White-rimmed Brushfinch (photo Daniel Orozco).

Day 7, 14th February 2024. Birding Trampoline (lower section)

We left Mocoa with a packed breakfast and returned to the Trampoline to explore the mid to lower parts. We found upper tropical forest species such as **Andean Cock-of-the-rock**, spotted by Donna, who also saw a **Red-ruffed Fruitcrow** male, unfortunately missed by the rest of us. We then saw **Plumbeous Pigeon, Speckled Chachalaca** and **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, which was spotted and photographed well by Chuck. We heard **Black Tinamou** in the forest down the road, but it was in an inaccessible spot. Jeff and I managed to see **Wattled Guan** which then disappeared into the lush forest. Additionally, **Lineated** and **Crimson-crested Woodpeckers, Russet Antshrike, Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, Black-crowned Tityra, Violaceous Jay, White-lored, Thick-billed** and **Orange-bellied Euphonias, Yellow-throated Chlorospingus** and **Orange-eared Tanager** were seen. **Golden-eared Tanager** was the next bird we enjoyed. In the lower parts, we had an excellent encounter with **Yellow-handed Titi**.

Later we explored the surroundings of Mocoa in the Vereda Rumiyaçu sector and had views of **Speckled Chachalaca, Squirrel Cuckoo, Gilded Barbet, Chestnut-eared Aracari, Cream-colored Woodpecker, Orange-fronted Plushcrown, Grey-capped Flycatcher, Black-crowned Tityra, Red-capped Cardinal, Violaceous Jay, White-lined, Swallow and Turquoise Tanagers, Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, Yellow-tufted and Little Woodpeckers and Swallow-tailed and Plumbeous Kites**. One of the stars of the afternoon was **Cerulean Warbler**, a lifer for several participants, even though this bird is widespread across the Americas. Another unusual species was **Blackpoll Warbler**.



Scaled Piculet in the Colombian foothills (photo Chuck Gates).

Day 8, 15th February 2024. Vereda Rumiyaçu and Finca Discosura

This morning we explored Vereda Rumiyaçu, where we had **Cobalt-winged Parakeet, Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Piratic Flycatcher, Yellow-browed Sparrow, Black-billed Thrush, Scarlet Tanager, Purple Honeycreeper, Masked Tanager, Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch, Thick-billed, Orange-bellied and Bronze-green Euphonias**. We also had views of **White-lored Euphonia**, sometimes also known as Golden-bellied Euphonia. The name of the genus, *Euphonia*, is of Greek origin and refers to the bird's "pleasing song". The genus was described in the 19th century by the French zoologist Anselme Gaetan Desmarest.

We repeated some of the birds we had seen the previous day, as well as **Chestnut Woodpecker** (seen in flight several times), **Lettered Aracari, Plumbeous Pigeon, Short-crested Flycatcher** and we enjoyed scope views of the striking **Plum-throated Cotinga**.

Later, we explored a section of the road between Mocoa and Huila called Finca, where a local family allows birders to visit their land and look for birds on their property. This is a good spot to see **Wire-crested Thorntail**, which we saw well, albeit briefly. We also saw **Paradise Tanager**, a target for several of the participants. We then had **Black-throated Mango, Long-billed Starthroat, Blue-headed Parrot, Ochre-lored Flatbill, Long-tailed Tyrant, Lemon-browed**

Flycatcher, Yellow-green Vireo, Yellow-bellied Tanager, Green-and-gold Tanager (not seen by everybody), **Swallow** and **Silver-beaked Tanager** and heard **Thrush-like Antpitta** calling from deep within the forest. After spending time here in the company of a very enthusiastic and warm local family, we returned to Mocoa. Unfortunately, there was no time to explore the road up to the property where we had seen Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher on last year's tour.

Back in Mocoa, we tried for Band-bellied Owl on the outskirts of town, but sadly, it was not calling, most likely due to the light drizzle. The owls did not cooperate much during this trip.



Plum-throated Cotinga was a pleasant surprise on the trip.

Day 9, 16th February 2024. El Escondite

We left Mocoa towards Puerto Asis in the Putumayo department and visited an area known as The Escondite (the hide), an excellent place to see certain lowland species and one of the best for Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet. This parrot species is restricted to northern South America and can sometimes be overlooked since they feed quietly in the forest canopy and sub-canopy; however, this place offers good chances for them. We arrived, and guess what? It was raining!

After breakfast we found **Amazonian Trogon, Red-bellied Macaw, Cinnamon Attila, Thrush-like Wren, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher, Boat-billed Flycatcher, Cinnamon-throated and Plain-brown Woodcreepers, White-chinned Jacamar, Scarlet-crowned Barbet** and **Lafresnaye's Piculet** (named after the 19th century French ornithologist and collector Frédéric de Lafresnaye). We also saw **Crimson-crested Woodpecker** and heard **Laughing Falcon**. We reached an open grassy area where we had great views of **Hoatzin** and a glimpse of **Rufous-sided Crake**. Here, we also saw **Pale-vented Pigeon, White-collared and Grey-rumped Swifts, Wattled Jacana, Rufescent Tiger Heron, Green and Bare-faced Ibises, Magpie Tanager** and

Spot-breasted Woodpecker. We heard **Undulated Tinamou**, one of the classic sounds of the Amazon rainforest.

Near the ruins of an old school, we sheltered from the rain and managed to see **Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet**, which showed very well for us, feeding quietly in a tree and flying around and returning now and again.

After lunch, we went to our hotel near Puerto Asis and had great views of **Amazon Night Monkey** during the day. In the evening, we shared a delicious meal and drinks to say goodbye to our friends Steve and Laura, who were flying back to Bogotá the next day to connect with their international flights. We thoroughly enjoyed their company on the trip, including Steve's birthday, and hope to travel together again in the future.

Day 10, 17th February 2024. Playa Rica

Our schedule for the day was to sail in a boat across the Putumayo River to the local village of Playa Rica. As we drove to the port, the weather looked awful for birding. We birded as much as possible when we arrived at the village and waited for the weather to improve.

We found one of the birds we really wanted to see most, the impressive **Long-billed Woodcreeper**. The village area provided **Greater Ani**, **Grey-fronted Dove** and **Sunbittern**, which initially had Chuck in desperation boulevard until he managed to get great photographic shots. We further saw **Ringed**, **Amazon** and **Green Kingfishers**, **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Scarlet-crowned Barbet**, **White-eared Jacamar**, **Swallow-winged Puffbird**, **Black Caracara**, **Cream-colored Woodpecker**, **Dusky-headed Parakeet**, **Great Antshrike**, **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**, **Bare-necked Fruitcrow**, **White-winged Becard**, **Yellow-margined Flatbill**, **Lesser Kiskadee**, **White-winged** and **White-banded Swallows**, **Orange-backed Troupial** and **Opal-crowned Tanager**. Here, we also saw **Red-crowned Titi**, endemic to the Putumayo River, and had a good look at it.

At Cuembi, right next to the Ecuadorian border, we had brief glimpses of **Pink River Dolphin**, seeing their backs when they came up to breathe. It was a worthwhile and enjoyable experience. We got the usual suspects and new ones, including **Black Skimmer**, **Cocoi Heron**, **Pied Water Tyrant** and **Ladder-tailed Nightjar**.

Day 11, 18th February 2024. Flight to Bogotá

Today we headed to Puerto Asis airport and said goodbye to our local ground crew, Jovanni and Brian. We then flew to Bogotá, arriving in the afternoon, and rested at the hotel before our upcoming days in the eastern Andes.

Day 12, 19th February 2024. Chingaza National Park and Observatorio de Colibries

It was another day in the field, and it was good to start with no rain and cool weather, instead of hot and humid weather. After a predawn breakfast on the way, we arrived at the Chingaza National Park where the birding was slow, except for **Andean Guan**, **Purple-backed Thornbill**, the endemic **Bronze-tailed Thornbill**, **Great Sapphirewing**, **Tyrian Metaltail**, **Brown-bellied Swallow**, **Blue-backed Conebill**, **Masked Flowerpiercer**, **Plumbeous Sierra Finch**, **Rufous-**

browed Conebill, Blue-and-black Tanager and Glossy Flowerpiercer. The endemic **Green-bearded Helmetcrest** was spotted by Dorothy and gave brief views for all except Jeff, and no matter how much we tried, we could not find it again. We also heard **Muisca Antpitta** in the vicinity, but there were no views this time.

A bonus was a huge male **Spectacled Bear** which crossed the road and disappeared into the paramo. Spectacled Bear is the only species of bear (*Ursidae*) in South America. The Colombian population lacks beige facial coloring, showing a darker face than the Peruvian and Ecuadorian populations.

In the afternoon, we visited Observatorio de Colibries La Calera, where the activity was slow, but we added the endemic **Blue-throated Starfrontlet** to our list.



Spectacled Bear in the Colombian paramo (photo Chuck Gates).

Day 13, 20th February 2024. Bosque Guaviare and Huasca

Today was to be our last day birding together as our trip was coming to an end, and it proved to be one of the best days of the whole trip, with high quality birds and almost no rain. We met our local guide, who was authorized to guide within the Reserva Bosque Guajira, a buffer zone of the Chingaza National Park. We met him at Guasca after a lovely breakfast. We headed into the field, where we hit our first feeding flock, with species such as **Rufous Wren, White-throated Tyrannulet, Pale-naped Brushfinch, Black-crested Warbler, Golden-crowned Warbler, Rufous-browed and Blue-backed Conebills, White-sided, Bluish, Masked and Glossy Flowerpiercers, Hooded and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers, Mountain Elaenia and Pearled Treerunner.** Excitement soared with amazing views of **Black-headed Hemispingus**, a

bird not widespread in the Andes, being found only in Colombia and Ecuador, with old records in Piura state in the Andes of northern Peru.



Black-headed Hemispingus, one of the highlights around Bogotá (photo Chuck Gates).

At an antpitta feeding station, we got superb views of the localized **Muisca Antpitta**, a recent split from Rufous Antpitta. The name is derived from the Muisca civilization of the eastern Andes of Colombia, which continues to this day in parallel with modern Colombian society. Other good birds of the day included **Black-billed Mountain Toucan** and incredible views of the seldom-seen **Andean Potoo** roosting during the daytime. We had a moderately challenging walk to get this last one, but everybody tried hard, and the effort paid off in the end.

Next, we visited a hummingbird feeder station which provided great species like **Glowing Puffleg**, **Loguema's Sunangel**, **Great Sapphirewing**, **Buff-tailed Coronet**, **White-bellied Woodstar** and **Lesser Violetear**.

We returned to Guasca to explore the wetlands of Siache. On the way, we found the endemic and endangered **Flame-winged Parakeet** (also known as Brown-breasted Parakeet). Although we only had scope views because of the distance, we saw them well.

Once in the wetlands, we looked for the endemic **Bogota Rail**, which we saw very well. Other species seen here were **Common Gallinule**, **Andean Teal** and we had flushed views of **Noble Snipe**. The endemic **Silvery-throated Spinetail** proved hard but eventually allowed for reasonably good views along with **Torrent Tyrannulet**, **Yellow-hooded Blackbird**, **Grey-browed Brushfinch** and **Band-tailed Seedeater**.

Then we transferred back to Bogotá and had a ludicrous traffic jam before we reached our hotel. That evening we enjoyed our last dinner together as a group in the hotel.

Day 14, 21st February 2024. Transfer to the airport

After a decent wake-up time and a lovely breakfast, we transferred to the airport and said our goodbyes. This adventure was fantastic, with an incredible group of friends in a beautiful country. I hope to travel with them again soon.



Andean Potoo (photo Chuck Gates).

Bird List - Following IOC (December 2023)

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen.

Common name	Scientific name
Tinamous (Tinamidae)	
Black Tinamou (H)	<i>Tinamus osgoodi</i>
Undulated Tinamou (H)	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
Cinereous Tinamou (H)	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>
Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)	
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas geórgica</i>
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferrugínea</i>
Chachalacas, Curassow, Guans (Cracidae)	
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
Colombian Chachalaca (H)	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>
Odontophoridae (New World Quail)	
Chestnut Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>
Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)	
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>
Potoos (Nyctibiidae)	
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
Andean Potoo	<i>Nyctibius maculosus</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
Hummingbird (Trochilidae)	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Longuemare's Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus clarisse</i>
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>
Green-bearded Helmetcrest	<i>Oxygogon guerinii</i>
Bronze-tailed Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma heteropogon</i>
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>
Glowing Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i>
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>
Blue-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena helianthea</i>
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>
White-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliopteryx longirostris</i>
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Saucerottia saucerottei</i>
Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)	
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plúmbea</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
Plain-breasted Ground Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Rails, Crakes & Coots (Rallidae)	
Bogota Rail	<i>Rallus semiplumbeus</i>
Ecuadorian Rail	<i>Rallus aequatorialis</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>
Limpkin (Aramidae)	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Podicipedidae	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Plovers (Charadriidae)	
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>
Collared Plover	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>
Jacanas (Jacanidae)	

Common name	Scientific name
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)	
Noble Snipe	<i>Gallinago nobilis</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)	
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
Sunbittern (Eurypygidae)	
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
Anhinga, Darters (Anhingidae)	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
Cormorant, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)	
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>
Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)	
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Hoatzin (Opisthocomidae)	
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)	
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
Osprey (Pandionidae)	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)	
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plúmbea</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Owls (Strigidae)	
Tropical Screech Owl (H)	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Rufous-banded Owl (H)	<i>Strix albitarsis</i>
Band-bellied Owl (H)	<i>Pulsatrix melanota</i>
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl (H)	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Trogons (Trogonidae)	
Golden-headed Quetzal (H)	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
Amazonian Trogon	<i>Trogon ramonianus</i>
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)	
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Motmots (Momotidae)	
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Jacamars (Galbulidae)	
White-eared Jacamar	<i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i>
White-chinned Jacamar	<i>Galbula tombacea</i>
Puffbirds (Bucconidae)	
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>
Barbets (Capitonidae)	
Scarlet-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
Toucans (Ramphastidae)	
White-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>
Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>
Woodpeckers (Picidae)	
Scaled Piculet	<i>Picumnus squamulatus</i>
Lafresnaye's Piculet	<i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)	
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>
Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
African & New World Parrots (Psittacidae)	
Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>
Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>
Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>
Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Touit purpuratus</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
White-capped Parrot	<i>Pionus seniloides</i>
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>
Flame-winged Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura calliptera</i>
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>
Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
Ovenbirds (Furnariidae)	
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>
Black-billed Treehunter (H)	<i>Thripadectes melanorhynchus</i>
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>
Orange-fronted Plushcrown	<i>Metopothrix aurantiaca</i>
White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythropus</i>
Silvery-throated Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis subpudica</i>
Antbirds (Thamnophilidae)	
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
White-shouldered Antshrike (H)	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>
Western Fire-eye (H)	<i>Pyriglena maura</i>
Antpittas (Grallariidae)	
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>
Muisca Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>
White-bellied Antpitta (H)	<i>Grallaria hypoleuca</i>
Tapaculos (Rhinocryptidae)	
Narino Tapaculo (H)	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</i>
Paramo Tapaculo (H)	<i>Scytalopus opacus</i>
Pale-bellied Tapaculo (H)	<i>Scytalopus griseicollis</i>
New World Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)	
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus minor</i>
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>
Agile Tit-Tyrant	<i>Uromyias agilis</i>
Variiegated Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus poecilotis</i>
Slaty-capped Flycatcher (H)	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>
Rufous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon rufipectus</i>
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>
Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>
Yellow-margined Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>
Ochre-lored Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Northern Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus bogotensis</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
Apical Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>
Cotingas (Cotingidae)	
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Chestnut-bellied Cotinga	<i>Doliornis remseni</i>
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>
Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>
Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>
Tityra, Becards (Tityridae)	
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
Crows, Jays (Corvidae)	
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>
Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)	
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>
Donacobious (Donacobiidae)	
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Mockingbirds, Thrashers (Mimidae)	
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>
Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)	
Andean Siskin	<i>Spinus spinescens</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
Bronze-green Euphonia	<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)	

Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>
Grey-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
White-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>
White-rimmed Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes leucopis</i>
Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>
American Blackbirds (Icteriidae)	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus microrhynchus</i>
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
New World Warblers (Parulidae)	
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerúlea</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>
Golden-fronted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Cardinals & Allies (Cardinalidae)	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivácea</i>
Tanagers & Allies (Thraupidae)	
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus Rufus</i>
Flame-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila funérea</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Pseudospingus verticalis</i>
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>
Rufous-browed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum rufum</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>
Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa glauca</i>
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>
Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>
Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>
Lacrimose Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Multicolored Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>
Scrub Tanager	<i>Stilpnia vitriolina</i>
Masked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
Opal-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara callophrys</i>

Total Seen	343
Total Heard Only	17
Total Recorded	360

Mammal List – Following mammalwatching.com (April 2024)

Marmosets & Tamarins (Callitrichidae)	
Red-crowned Titi	<i>Callicebus discolor</i>
Yellow-handed Titi	<i>Callicebus lucifer</i>
New World Night Monkeys (Aotidae)	
Spix's Night Monkey	<i>Aotus vociferans</i>
Cavy, Guinea Pigs, Capybaras (Caviidae)	
Andean Mountain Cavy	<i>Cavia anolaimae</i>
Squirrels (Sciuridae)	
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Agouti (Dasyproctidae)	
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
River Dolphins (Iniidae)	
Pink River Dolphin	<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>
Bears (Ursidae)	
Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>
Total seen	8

Reptile and Amphibian List – Following The Reptile Database (October 2024)

Alligators and Crocodiles (Alligatoridae)	
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>
Total seen	1