



Southern Mexico: Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the Tuxtlas

5–23 March 2009

All photos by Matt Hale, Nick Athanas, Sam Woods, and Michael Retter

*The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is famous as a barrier to gene flow between bird species. There are Red Warblers and Blue Mockingbirds to its “north”, and Pink-headed Warblers and Blue-and-white Mockingbirds to its “south”. But the Isthmus is also home to a few very restricted-range endemics, like this stunning male **Rosita’s Bunting**.*

This trip had a single task: to see as many of Middle America’s endemics as possible in a three-week period without driving ridiculous distances. In order to achieve this, we concentrated on Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the southernmost portion of Veracruz. Together,

the three aforementioned Mexican states are home to roughly 900 bird species: as many as all of North America north of Mexico! In this relatively small area, we were able to visit nine distinct Endemic Bird Areas, so not only did we rack up a great trip list (520), but a large percentage of them were endemic species.

Day 1: The Oaxaca Valley (Monte Albán) and La Cumbre

No trip to Oaxaca is complete without visiting the ancient Zapotec capital of Monte Albán. Besides being a stunning archaeological site, the surrounding scrubby hillsides are home to almost all of the dry interior endemics. Generally, it was quiet this morning, but we did find four of the aforementioned endemics: **White-throated Towhee**, **Boucard’s Wren**, **Gray-breasted Woodpecker**, and the awesome **Slaty Vireo**. Unfortunately, the vireo was gone in a flash, but the wrens really performed, lazily picking insects out of last year’s Agavacae spikes. Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush and **Blue Mockingbird**, both quintessential Mexican thicket birds, also made appearances.

After our first lunch of delicious *mole*, we decided to head into the higher elevations. Perhaps the birds would be more active in the cooler pine forests. As luck would have it, it was a slow afternoon at La Cumbre, but we pressed on. **Rufous-capped Brush-finch**, a Mexican endemic, was new for a couple people, as was the rambunctious **Gray-barred Wren**. Rose-throated Becard, White-eared Hummingbird, and Rufous-capped Warbler were nice, but a hyper little **Golden-browed Warbler** easily won as bird of the day. This species and its glowing golden eyebrows create an incredible effect as they appear from the dark recesses of deep, dense, ravines.



White-throated Towhee...perhaps "orange-banded" would be a better name?



Boucard's Wren



Monte Albán, with Oaxaca City in the background



Golden-browed Warbler

Day 2: La Cumbre and the Sierra de Miahuatlán

Having missed the crowned jewel of the site, we returned this morning to La Cumbre to look for **Dwarf Jay**. Just as we had lost hope around 11am, a quick burst of tape brought one of these small blue jays screaming in above us. The bird seemed to be alone, and called repeatedly, seeming to indicate that they had begun the breeding process, as they are thought to be virtually silent in winter, when they hang out with the much



commoner Steller's Jays and **Gray-barred Wrens** (which we did see). Scouring the abundant warbler flocks that held many wintering species such as Townsend's, Hermit, Black-and-white, and Wilson's Warblers refused to yield what would be, for some, the top sighting of the morning—a bird they had longed to see for some time and arguably the brightest bird in the book, the Mexican endemic Red Warbler. Also amongst the warbler horde were a few **Crescent-chested Warblers**. As we hopped out of the vehicle to check

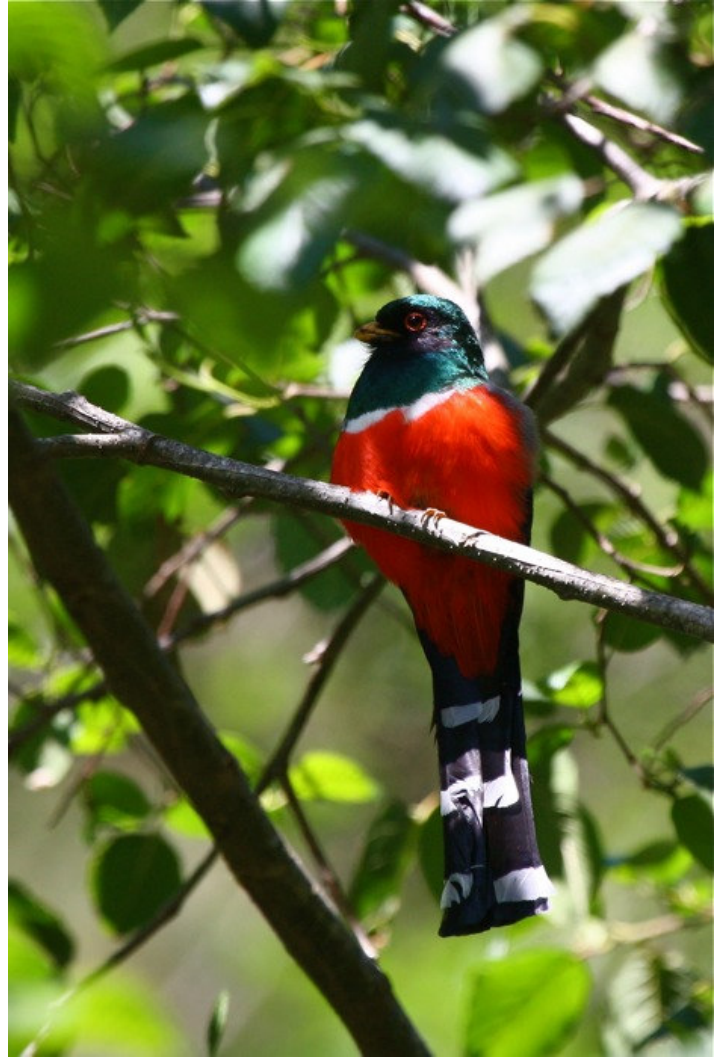


another roadside flock, Sam thought he heard a **Red Warbler**, so “popped the tape”, and was very pleased to see a glowing red bird come into the tree above him, sporting a ghostly white cheek patch that stood out in the woodland shadows. Other birds along this pine and oak-fringed highland road were a singing male **Mountain Trogon**, many singing **Brown-backed Solitaires**, and an obliging **Mountain Pygmy-Owl**.

In the afternoon, we headed south, descending back into the arid Oaxaca Valley and on up the northern flank of the Sierra de Miahuatlán. The rest of the day was spent birding at its crest, around our scenic mountain cabins in San José del Pacífico. Overall things were quiet, with no Hooded Yellowthroats as hoped, although Sam got lucky with a short sighting of the rare, endemic, stunning, and hard-to-find **White-throated Jay**.

Day 3: Sierra de Miahuatlán to Puerto Ángel

It was a quiet morning in the highlands of southern Oaxaca. Still, we picked up some great birds: a lone **Russet Nightingale-Thrush**, a male **Mountain Trogon**, **Black-headed Siskin**, **White-throated Thrush**, and a **Red-faced Warbler**. Getting great views of a male **Gray-collared Becard** was a real treat, as this notoriously nomadic species is often hard to find. We also picked up a key hummer in the area, with a couple **Blue-capped Hummingbirds** alongside the highway, a restricted range species only found in this mountain range. Other hummers in addition to **White-eared Hummingbird** today were a few **Blue-throated Hummingbirds** and a **Berylline Hummingbird**.



A quick stop at lower elevations within some subtropical pseudo-cloudforest was predictably quiet at midday, although we managed to squeeze two endemics out of it—**Golden Vireo** and **Wagler’s [Emerald] Toucanet**. In addition, we found an **Ivory-billed Woodcreeper**, a few more **Blue-capped Hummingbirds**, a **Tufted Flycatcher**, and a pair of **Greenish Elaenias**. We then continued on down to the coast, to the quaint little coastal town of Puerto Ángel (perched right on the edge of the Pacific).

After our slow morning in the mountains, an afternoon in the thorn scrub backing onto the coast near was quite welcome. A late afternoon visit armed with a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl tape worked well, as many different species came into to mob the ‘fictional’ owl. Among the mobbing parties were several gorgeous male **Orange-breasted Buntings**, along with a few navy-colored male “**Western**” **Blue Buntings**. Hummingbirds were quickly agitated with the owl tape, and both **Cinnamon** and **Doubleday’s Hummingbirds** came in to vent their anger. Also in the area were three or more **Citreoline Trogons**, and a triplet of new wrens: **Happy**, **Rufous-naped**, and **Banded Wrens** all in the same scrubby stand of thorn forest.

We happened across a **Golden-cheeked Woodpecker** who was trying his luck on a concrete telegraph pole, and a few **Yellow-winged Caciques**. However, best of all for newcomers to the area was a pair of **White-throated Magpie-Jays**, complete with punk hairdos—a really impressive and striking bird. Eventually a **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl** itself decided to check out our owl tape, too.



male Orange-breasted Bunting



male Doubleday's [Broad-billed] Hummingbird



male "Western" Blue Bunting



White-throated Magpie-Jays

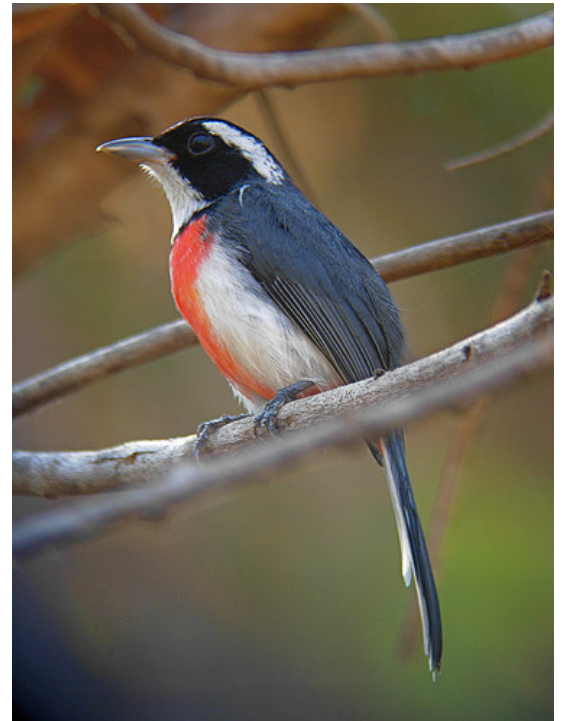
Day 4: Puerto Ángel and the Pacific Ocean

We spent the early morning and late afternoon in the coastal thorn forest. Most of the morning and early afternoon was spent on a pelagic experience looking for seabirds out in the Pacific. Unfortunately, this experience was far from what we had planned, as glassy waters offshore and dead calm seas brought us little reward, even armed with a bottle of cod liver oil. We did manage to find a couple dozen "wedgies" (**Wedge-tailed Shearwaters**), around five **Galápagos [Audubon's] Shearwaters**, a large number of



Black Terns, Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers, and finally, two or three **Red-billed Tropicbirds** by the offshore stack. Perhaps the best sighting, though, was seeing a Brown Booby perched on a surfaced turtle, only to be dislodged when its “island in the Pacific” suddenly submerged!

Thankfully, though, the land-based birding was better. Nick pulled a **Red-breasted Chat** out of the bag—the undoubted showstopper of the day. Other highlights included a pair of **West Mexican Chachalacas**, **Orange-fronted Parakeets**, **Nutting’s Flycatchers**, **White-lored Gnatcatchers**, **Altamira** and **Streak-backed Orioles**, and a male “**Long-crested**” **Cardinal**, a subspecies of Northern Cardinal sometimes treated as a separate species. One the way back to town, a bold **Russet-crowned Motmot** appeared on a roadside sign.



male Red-breasted Chat



male “Long-crested” Cardinal



Russet-crowned Motmot

Day 5: Traversing the Isthmus: Tehuantepec, Tepanatepec, and Mapastepec

We got an early start this morning and headed east along the rocky coast. In a few hours, we'd left the hills and reached the flat plain (and winds) of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a significant geographic barrier that has encouraged speciation, and created a distinct division in avifaunas in Mexico. Thankfully, the birds here seem to be used to the perpetually windy conditions, and we had no problem finding our first target, **Sumichrast's Sparrow**, which is endemic to the savanna-like areas of the coastal plain. **Lesser Ground-Cuckoos** are, for some reason, easier to see here than almost anywhere else, and we were treated to a marvelous display of bill snapping and singing by a hormone-charged male, who paused to stare at us through his fluorescent blue and yellow eye patch. **Beautiful Hummingbird** also put in a much-appreciated appearance.



Lesser Ground-Cuckoo



Sumichrast's Sparrow

Most of the world's Scissor-tailed Flycatchers winter on the Isthmus, and we saw many. We hit Tepanatepec for lunch, and those who had it were not disappointed by the restaurant's famous *hígado encebollado* (shaved liver and onions). We headed up into the foothills and walked up a wet drainage. Pretty quickly we found a pair of smart-dressed **Rosita's Buntings**, including a stunning cerulean-and-rose male. Also there was the endemic **Green-fronted Hummingbird**, Scrub Euphonia, Banded Wren, Zone-tailed Hawk, and Louisiana Waterthrush.



We proceeded southeast, and soon we passed the town of Tonalá, where the dry, windswept Isthmus gives way to the lush, humid, and verdant Soconusco Plain. Historically, this area was both lowland rainforest and part of Guatemala. Though hard to find, patches of tropical forest remain. By dusk, we were near Mapastepec, where we watched dozens and dozens of parrots stream overhead to roost en masse. They were mostly **Yellow-naped Parrots**, with lesser numbers of White-fronted Parrots and Orange-fronted Parakeets. We heard the odd grunt of the first of many Turquoise-browed Motmots, which later appeared in an open *Cecropia* tree.

Day 6: Mapastepec

A short way out of town, down a sleepy road with scattered trees, farm houses, and agricultural land, we found the only species of bird endemic to the Soconusco Plain. And Chiapas for that matter. A pair of the biggest wren on Earth, the grackle-sized **Giant Wren**, was singing loudly from the top of a small house. Thankfully, this species is quite at home in “suburbia”, though we did get some curious glances from the locals! The same area also held our first **Spot-breasted Orioles**.



Further afield, we concentrated on a stand of gallery forest along a rushing, crystal-clear river. High-pitched lisping keyed us in to the antics of a pair of a **Prevost’s Ground-Sparrows**, a local specialty. The only one of us who has seen the Costa Rican population of this species, Nick was quite surprised at how different the two populations are (the Costa Rican subspecies, which has much more dark on the face, is often split off as

“Cabanis’s Ground-Sparrow”. A **Laughing Falcon** let us approach quite closely. Mixed flocks were headed by hundreds of Red-legged honeycreepers. The males were molting into breeding plumage now, and we must have seen every imaginable plumage state. **Yellow-winged Tanager**, Rose-throated Becard, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, and Yellow-green Vireo also appeared in the flocks. We found numerous **Chestnut-capped Warblers** along the road. We were treated to amazing



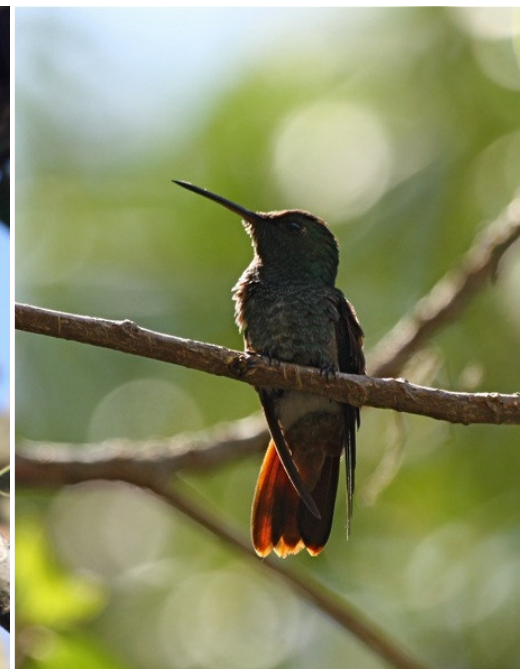
views of a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, allowing us to examine the finer points of *Empidonax* identification. **Piratic Flycatchers**, which migrate to the south for most of the year, had just arrived, providing Michael with a rare occurrence: the chance to tick off a new bird for his Mexican list! **Turquoise-browed Motmots** are quite common here, and we easily saw a dozen over the course of the morning. Melodious Blackbirds have colonized the area in the last dozen years or so, and we saw a fair number. An *Amazilia* hummingbird gave us pause for a moment before we realized it was a **Berylline Hummingbird** of the subspecies *sumichrasti*. It looks little like its more northerly counterpart, so we all banked this one in anticipation of a future split.



Laughing Falcon



Turquoise-browed Motmot



sumichrasti Berylline Hummingbird

A nearby patch of foothills forest provided wonderful afternoon birding, especially once the heat of the day has started to subside. In retrospect, it was a great location for “long”, colorful birds. Both a **Blue-crowned Motmot** and a **Collared Trogon** were singing near where we parked, and we had great views of both. Turquoise-browed Motmots seemed to be around every corner, and a female **Gartered**



[Violaceous] Trogon appeared overhead. Plain Wrens and Red-throated Ant-tanagers traveled through the understory. The birds had been great, but the best was yet to come. Late in the day, we heard the distinctive “Toledo song” of one of the country’s most spectacular birds, **Long-tailed Manakin**. We followed the sound, and with some luck and patience, found ourselves in the middle of an active lek. Suddenly two males appeared on a horizontal stick and danced for us. Well, they were almost certainly dancing for a nearby female, but we couldn’t help but think it was a reward for our patience. A Striped Cuckoo sang from just over the top of a hill but wouldn’t show itself. Back at the vehicles, we tried (unsuccessfully) to locate a singing Thicket Tinamou, and Doug was extremely lucky to stumble upon a **Pheasant Cuckoo** as it slowly stalked the forest floor.



Male Collared Trogon



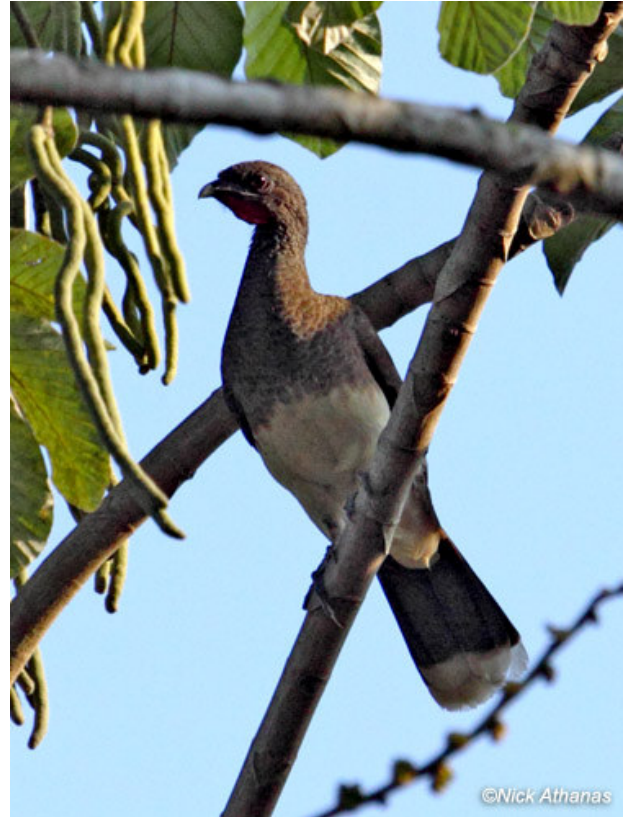
Blue-crowned Motmot



Male Long-tailed Manakin

Day 7: Mapastapec and Volcán Tacaná

Our day started in gallery forest and second-growth in the Pacific slope lowlands just outside Mapastapec. Here, we picked up two key endemic birds: a noisy male **Rufous-breasted Spinetail** and a pair of surprisingly quiet **White-bellied Chachalacas**. A raucous party of **Giant Wrens** led us to their immense globular nest, and nearby we found the miraculously Giant Wren-like subspecies of **Rufous-naped Wren**, which looks nothing like the one we'd seen just two days prior in Oaxaca. Curiously, **Yellow-billed Caciques**, usually a pain to see, like to sit out in the open here, and we saw multiple individuals. Like yesterday morning, the place was again teeming with **Red-legged Honeycreepers**, enough that it was easy to catch sight of their flashy yellow wing linings when a group took flight. A male **Barred Antshrike** gave us a great show as he passed through a tangle at eye-level as small numbers of **Orange-chinned Parakeets** and a **Gray-headed Kite** passed overhead. We were about to head north into the highlands, so the friendly **Chestnut-capped Warblers** we saw here would be our last of the trip.



Yellow-billed Cacique



Chestnut-capped Warbler



male Barred Antshrike



molting male Red-legged Honeycreeper



©Nick Athanas

We had lunch in Tapachula and then headed north and *up* along the Guatemalan border. After checking into our hotel in Unión Juárez, we started hiking up Volcán Tacaná. A male **Green-throated Mountain-Gem**, endemic to these highlands, welcomed us in the parking lot. With hardly any green on the throat, perhaps “Spot-throated Mountain-Gem” would be a better name for him and his kin. Some dense clouds drifted in, and then the cloudforest really started hopping. A small flock of **Black Robins** appeared overhead, joined by a cracking male

Blue-crowned Chlorophonia. Another tree, covered with blooming epiphytes, attracted a cooperative little **Emerald-chinned Hummingbird**. A **Blue-tailed Hummingbird**, another endemic, fed on a blooming fuchsia next to the trail. A pair of unhappy **Emerald Toucanets** caught sight of us and yelled for a while. The best performance of the day by far, though, was the trio of **Blue-throated Motmots** that circled us, singing away. Meanwhile, some scratching in the leaves revealed a smart-looking **Spotted Nightingale-Thrush** on the ground. Dusk was approaching, so we headed back down the



volcano, the clouds cleared, and **Highland Guans** started whistling their incredibly high-pitched song, and some even preformed their odd flight display, which sounds a bit like a distant tree falling in the forest! We had amazing views of volcanoes across the border in Guatemala on the hike back down, but the best bird of the hike was yet to come. Just above the parking lot, a **Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge** started singing from the lush ravine below. Though we didn't see it, this species is barely known from Mexico at all, so we were grateful simply to have heard it.



Emerald Toucanet



Blue-throated Motmot

Day 8: Volcán Tacaná

We knew we'd need at least a full day to appreciate the birds of this magnificent volcano, and this was it. We'd not made it far into the forest before Michael heard something he'd never heard before. None of us had the faintest clue what it was. A vireo? A *Piranga* tanager? A confused Tufted Flycatcher? We were flabbergasted to find the sounds coming from a male **Hooded Grosbeak**. He was just one member of a small flock, and he sounded nothing like the birds a couple of us were familiar with north of the Isthmus. We're still not sure if this was happenstance or real geographic divergence. The ethereal song of the **Brown-backed Solitaire**, however, was familiar to everyone by now, and we saw and heard many. Pressing on up the volcano, Sam caught sight of a **Yellow-throated Brush-**

finch, and simultaneously, Nick stumbled across a chunky **Scaled Antpitta** feeding along a dark side trail. Everyone got on the antpitta, but unfortunately, the brush-finch had disappeared before the rest of us could lay eyes on it. A **Ruddy Foliage-gleaner** and a **Rufous-browed Wren** appeared as consolation prizes. We came upon an opening and shortly heard a robin-like warble coming from the dense thicket. With a bit of payback, we soon enjoyed views of a glowing male **Golden [Yellow] Grosbeak**.

We'd finally gained enough elevation that alders appeared alongside the trail, and soon enough we were hearing siskins. Lured by some pishing, one of them stopped long enough in the top of a distant tree to make it identifiable as a **Black-capped Siskin**, but we were not at all satisfied with the views. Random clicks and whistles coming from the dense fern thickets beneath the alders signaled the presence of a **Blue-and-white Mockingbird**, which did show itself after some persistence and patience on our part. Continuing upwards, the first pines appeared—a good sign. A couple of us were watching a **Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush** feed along the trail when the cry went up. Nick and Michael had in their sights the bird we were all longing to see. Soon, everyone was enjoying stellar views of a group of three **Pink-headed Warblers**. This species, with its opalescent pink head and velvety red body really has to be seen to be believed! We stayed with the birds for a good 30 minutes or more, and during that time, a **Black-capped Siskin** finally landed near enough for satisfying views, albeit through some light fog.



*Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush:
note the totally pale mandible*



Black-capped Siskins are often quite difficult to find in Mexico, but this was one of dozens we came across



A porcelain rose-colored pearl dunked in velvety pinot noir: the incomparable Pink-headed Warbler

Our objective complete, we rested and had lunch in a nearby village before hiking back down the volcano. As luck would have it, we found another pair of **Pink-headed Warblers** pretty soon thereafter. Sam lucked into a **White-faced Quail-Dove**, which sat motionless for a short while but flew off before the rest of us could get on it. We also found a smattering of **Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercers** stealing nectar from unsuspecting flowers. We had another *Empidonax* lesson today, as a Hammond's Flycatcher appeared with an "incorrect" field mark—its mandible was completely pale. Still, though, everything else added up. We also found numerous **Yellowish Flycatchers**, including one bird that fed at arm's reach on the edge of an ant swarm with a **Golden-browed Warbler**, a **Spotted Nightingale-Thrush**, a "Guatemalan" Common Bush-Tanager, and a **Slate-throated Whitestart**. The whitestart's breast was vibrant orange-red (rather than the plain red we saw in Oaxaca), a reminder that as one moves south from Mexico, the species gradually becomes less red until fully yellow-breasted birds appear in South America.



Yellowish Flycatcher



Hammond's Flycatcher



"Guatemalan" Common Bush-Tanager

Another top find of the day, surprisingly, came from a banana plantation just above town as we were driving back to the hotel. We stopped to look at a group of migrant orioles and Blue-gray and Yellow-winged Tanagers, but one of us caught glimpse of a large orangish hummingbird across the road. A **Rufous Sabrewing** had set up territory here, chasing away any other hummingbird that dared to sip from its banana blossoms. The species is rather local, and we're unaware of any prior records in this area. Absurdly, we found another one feeding on flowers in our hotel's parking lot when we returned! With such a successful day, we decided to skip hitting the trail again in the morning.



Day 9: Unión Juárez and Lagos de Montebello

It was windy on the Pacific slope of the volcano this morning, but we still managed to find some key species in the plantations below Unión Juárez. Hummingbirds were out in full force, with **Salvin's Emerald**, **Violet Sabrewing**, and the stunning **Blue-tailed Hummingbird** at the top of the list. The unique haunting, ventriloqual whistles of a pair of **Rufous-and-white Wrens** attracted



our attention. A more typical wren song of loud rollicking whistles came from a nearby Spot-breasted Wren. The trees here were alive with mixed flocks of vireos, greenlets, honeycreepers, tityras, tanagers, and orioles, but we decided our time would be better spent elsewhere.

After backtracking to the coast, we headed north and again skirted the border. A brief stop in some adequate-looking scrubby habitat produced a pair of **Rusty Sparrows**, and **Black-capped Swallows** were perched on a telephone wire in a small village. We eventually made it to Lagos de Montebello National Park. Although we had moved a considerable



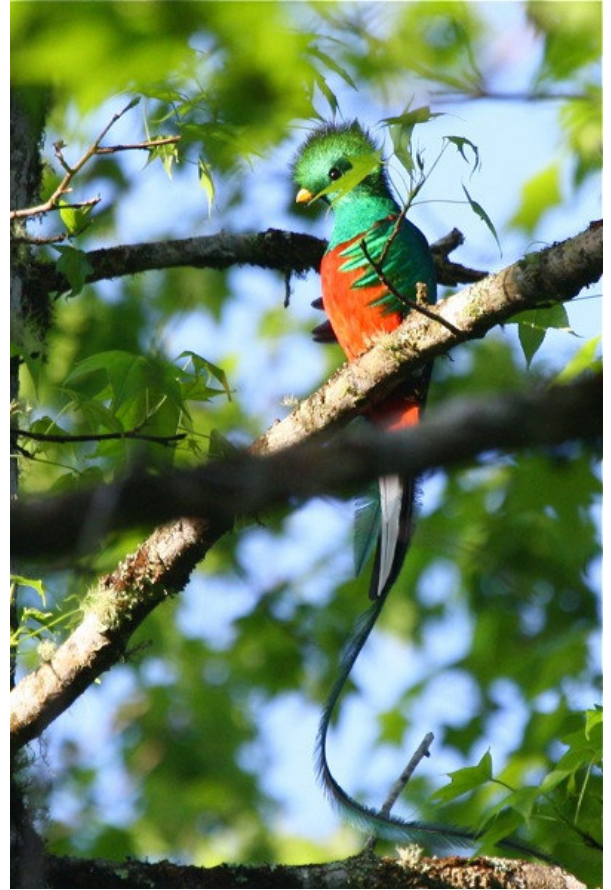
distance we were still perched on the edge of Mexico, glancing into Guatemala not too far off. Unfortunately, the park is mostly denuded of its once glorious sweet gum cloudforest. There were recent reports from birders of Resplendant Quetzals being seen here, but most folks wind up empty-handed. Still, we were headed past here, anyway, and the timing was convenient to spend the night. The local park guard told us that “four or five quetzals come to eat here every morning”. Most of us thought he was probably referring to Mountain Trogons, but it somewhat lifted our spirits. And indeed, the evening’s birding produced a **Mountain Trogon**, as well as multiple vocalizing Barred Forest-Falcons. At dusk, a flock of Plain Chachalacas came to roost outside our hotel, reminding us that we’d crossed over the continental divide and were now on the Gulf slope. Surely, the birds were about to get very different.

Day 10: Lagos de Montebello to Las Guacamayas



None of us held out much hope for the morning’s birding. A pair of **Unicolored Jays**, though, was nice enough. Our gloomy outlook took a drastic turn for the better when the shout went up—**QUETZAL!** We may have been a little overexcited, since the emerald-tailed wonder flew to the other side of the road before everyone had gotten glasses on it. Without a thought,

we were in hot pursuit, racing through the thick underbrush and drawing blood in the process. A couple of **Azure-hooded Jays** appeared overhead, but no one was taking much notice! Sam pursued, and the rest of us waited. Every time he got close to the singing bird, it stopped vocalizing, and a flash of emerald and crimson disappeared into the woods ahead. Patience prevailed, though, and soon we were serenaded by three singing males. Usually, when birders talk about scapulars it's about a brown pattern on a relatively dull shorebird, but not this time. Besides, the tail streamers (actually uppertail coverts) and crest, the males' scimitar-shaped emerald scapulars were breathtaking set against glowing red bellies. Meanwhile, a **Highland Guan** started to sing. It got closer, and closer, and eventually, we had both it and one of the male quetzals in the same binocular view! Then the unthinkable happened. The guan did its display flight—directly over us! To top it off, we also got great looks at two separate **Black-headed Nightingale-Thrushes**, a **Barred Forest-Falcon**, and our third jay of the morning, the endemic **Black-throated Jay**.



This Highland Guan really gave us a show, performing its crazy display flight directly overhead.



Barred Forest-Falcon



Azure-hooded Jay

Definitely still shell-shocked from our incredible luck this morning, we decided that we'd seen our main targets here, and thus, should head down into the lowlands. We continued east along the Guatemalan border through stunning, lush, foothills forest. We stopped for a roadside picnic lunch in a well-forested spot, and since we were in the Gulf slop lowlands, were joined by a host of new birds like **Long-**



billed Gnatwren, Chestnut-headed Oropendola, and the impressive **Golden-hooded Tanager**. Further along, Nick and Sam spotted a **White Hawk** perched in a dead tree right



along the road. We watched it for 15 minutes or more, and were delighted when it took flight and circled directly overhead at low altitude. A **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** had been singing while we watched the hawk, and once it had glided out of sight, we tracked down the jacamar, which put on a nice show, pointing his bill towards the heavens as he sang. A pair of **Bat Falcons** played overhead near a sheer cliff. We

crossed a number of spectacular, rushing, aquamarine rivers. Stopping at one of them produced **Mangrove Swallow** and **Ridgway's Rough-winged Swallow**.



The Río Ixcán along the Guatemalan border



Rufous-tailed Jacamar singing to the heavens

We reached Las Guacamayas lodge mid-afternoon, and after checking in, headed to the open-air restaurant to relax with some cool drinks. Hooded Warblers, Wood Thrushes, Northern Waterthrushes, and Kentucky Warblers, which winter on the grounds' lawn, flushed from underfoot. Now perched on the banks of the mighty Río Lacantún, we were soon hearing the loud squaws of **Scarlet Macaws**, and a pair of giant red, yellow, and blue birds landed on an exposed branch directly opposite us. Once nearly extirpated from Mexico, the locals here have thankfully taken a great interest in preserving the species, which bring them income from ecotourists like us. Evening birding near the lodge produced a nice selection of Gulf-slope rainforest species. A **Plumbeous Kite** circled high above. One fruiting tree in particular attracted **White-crowned Parrots**, Red-lored Parrots, **Keel-billed Toucans**, Brown Jays, and a host of tanagers, with male **Passerini's [Scarlet-rumped] Tanager** easily winning the beauty contest. Both **Yucatán Black Howlers** and **Geoffroy's Spider Monkeys** came to eat as well.





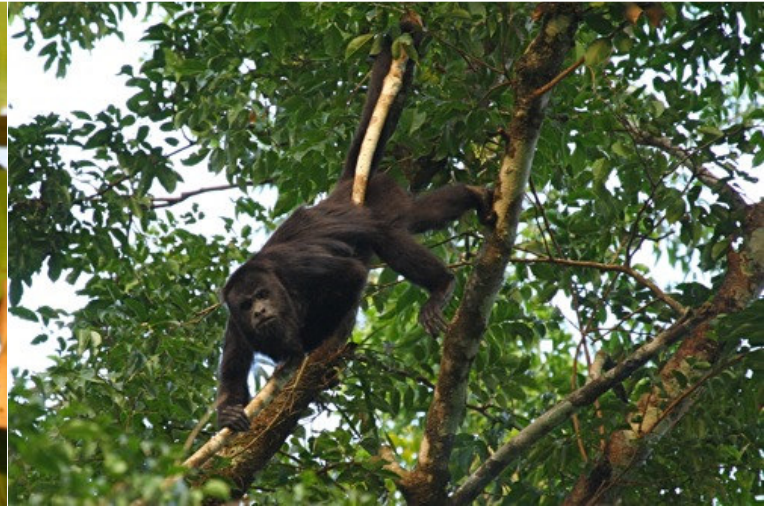
Keel-billed Toucan



White-crowned Parrot



Yellow-winged Tanager



Yucatán Black Howler

Day 11: Las Guacamayas to San Cristóbal

Anyone who didn't wear earplugs was abruptly awakened when a troop of howler monkeys started calling at 5 a.m. Even when you know what the sound is, it's still sometimes challenging not to be a little scared by what sounds like a giant beast! Walking through mature rainforest is a real treat, so we happily joined a local guide to visit the locals' wonderful preserve. No more than a dozen steps off the road, a **Mexican Antthrush** sang! Soon it popped up on a fallen





log, offering incredible views and even photos—a rare treat with this challenging genus! We found a dizzying array of birds in the reserve: **Blue-black Grosbeak**, **Tawny-winged Woodcreeper**, Long-billed Hermit, **Rufous Mourner**, **Royal Flycatcher**, **Stub-tailed Spadebill**, Northern Bentbill, **Orange-billed Sparrow**, **Scaly-breasted Hummingbird**, and many more. A flock of Short-billed Pigeons came down to a slow-moving river for a morning drink. By far the highlight of the morning hike was finding a small group of male **Red-capped Manakins**—the famous moonwalker!



Royal Flycatcher



Blue-black Grosbeak



Tawny-winged Woodcreeper



Stub-tailed Spadebill



Soon it was time to start driving back into the highlands, but not without stopping to look at some impressive **Fork-tailed Flycatchers**. Noteworthy birds at our picnic lunch in the tropical foothills included Common Tody-Flycatcher and the colorful **Crimson-collared Tanager**. Our next birding location was near San Cristóbal in cool, high-elevation oak-pine forest. We enjoyed an interesting evening chorus of **Rufous-collared Robins**, **Blue-throated Motmots**, and **Strong-billed Woodcrepers**. We had a tip that this was a good location for Bearded Screech-Owl, so

we stayed past dusk to try our luck. Before it got dark, a pygmy-owl started singing a song none of us had heard before. The song consisted of what seemed like a random string of double, triple, and single toots. The **Mountain Pygmy-Owl** subspecies found here, *cobanense*, may well be an endemic species. Unspotted Saw-whet Owl was at the top of everyone's hit list, but try as we might, we couldn't get one to respond. However, we heard a bubbly trill coming from the pine forest. Playback, patience, and an exciting scramble up the side of a hill yielded thrilling views of a **Bearded Screech-Owl** in the spotlight. Awesome! Fully satisfied, we headed into San Cristóbal for a particularly tasty meal of local fare.



Day 12: San Cristóbal & Cañón del Sumidero

Our morning was spent again in highland pine-oak forest, primarily to search for some endemics we were missing from the Chiapan highlands. We arrived at pre-dawn to try once more for Unspotted Saw-whet Owl as we were flushed with confidence following the screech-owl show the night before. Our new-found confidence in owling was soon dented, though, when we turned up nary a whisper from a saw-whet. Even so, we still saw some great stuff. **Rufous-backed Robins** and **Mountain Trogons** were common. A **Garnet-throated Hummingbird** fed on a flowering bromeliad, and a triplet of **Pink-headed Warblers** showed off in some oak scrub at eye



Black-throated Jay



male Rufous-collared Robin

level. The same habitat provided a home for a pair of **White-naped Brush-finches**. A group of Band-backed Wrens, **Black-throated Jays**, and **Yellow-backed Orioles** passed noisily through the pines, where a **Pine Flycatcher** caught flies.

We continued west to the dramatic El Sumidero canyon, a top tourist attraction for its geological wonder that just also happens to be a birding hotspot. The birding was excellent. An understory flock scouring the bamboo contained an **Eye-ringed Flatbill**, Olive Sparrows, a **Blue-and-white Mockingbird**, and a **Fan-tailed Warbler** or two. Best of all was one of Sumidero's star residents, the beautiful **Belted Flycatcher**. We watched a pair for a quarter hour as they defied their difficult, skulky reputation. Some loud leaf-scratching led us to a small group of **Singing Quail**. Lower down the road up the canyon we stopped to admire a **Rusty Sparrow** and several **Gray-crowned Yellowthroats**, a unique species that due to its chunky beak is sometimes known as the "Ground Chat". A Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl appeared, much to the dismay of a **Canivet's Emerald**, and a pair of **White-lored Gnatcatchers**. This excellent day was rounded off with a delicious *sopa azteca* and tamales in a fun restaurant off the main *zócalo* (town square) in Tuxtla Gutiérrez.





Male Canivet's Emerald



male White-lored Gnatcatcher



male Singing Quail



Rusty Sparrow

Day 12: Reserva El Ocote

The interior valley of Chiapas, much like that of Oaxaca, is quite dry in the winter. Yesterday's birding at El Sumidero was in crunchy seasonal dry forest, so the short 30 mile drive to El Ocote was quite a shock for a few of us. Crossing the divide, we quickly ran into thick fog, and it began to rain. We were now again on the Gulf slope, and it was wet! This moisture supports a very special habitat on the Gulf slope of the Isthmus of Tehantepec—dense forests strewn with limestone outcroppings called karst. We birded the edge of the El

Ocote reserve checking likely-looking outcroppings within the montane forest for the habitat's endemic bird. Michael had GPS coordinates for a recent sighting, so we headed across cleared pasture land into a forest patch well off the road. Along the way, we found a **Slate-colored Solitaire** singing its heart out on the forest edge, and a pair of **Yellow-faced Grassquits** popped up in a small brush pile. After about 15 minutes inside the forest, we heard our quarry. Nestled into an alcove on the side of a large limestone outcropping, we may have even been comfortable if not for the ubiquitous spine-covered palm trees! After a long painful silence this distinctive bird, **Nava's Wren**, came hopping along the top edge of the rock, eventually settling into a near tree and singing for us. Other noteworthy finds in this patch of forest included **Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher**, Northern Bentbill, **Violet Sabrewing**, **Long-tailed Sabrewing**, **Stripe-tailed Hummingbird**, **Slaty-breasted Tinamou** (heard), **Slaty-tailed Trogon**, and **Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit**.



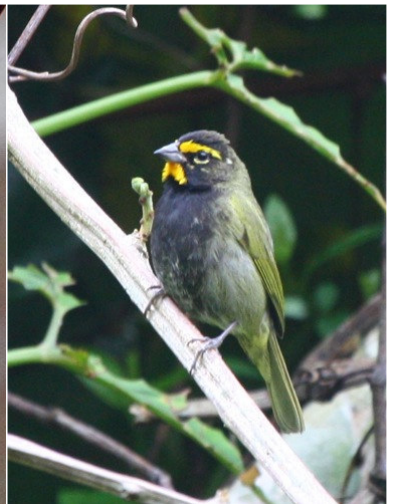
Slate-colored Solitaire



Nava's Wren



Long-billed Sabrewing



Yellow-faced Grassquit

The birding in the second growth outside the forest was also excellent. Flocks of **Green Parakeets** and **Montezuma Oropendolas** were a common sight, the ridiculous song of the latter echoing through the foggy hills. We were fortunate to witness one male oropendola singing, turning completely upside down in the process! An ant swarm provided great looks at **Kentucky Warbler**, Ovenbird, **Worm-eating Warbler**, Wood Thrush, **White-bellied Wren**, **Northern Barred-Woodcreeper**, Ivory-billed Woodcreeper, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, and both Red-crowned and Red-throated Ant-Tanagers. A **Mexican Antthrush** sang from a lush ravine across the road. A **Green Shrike-Vireo** sang nonstop from the tall trees above us, but we never got more than in-flight views. We had great looks at a **Collared Forest-Falcon** as he flew around, calling noisily and attracting the unwanted attention of a very agitated family of Brown Jays. A fruiting tree drew **Gartered**

[Violaceous] Trogons, **Crimson-collared Tanagers**, **Keel-billed Toucans**, **Collared Araçaris**, and both Black-headed and Buff-throated Saltators. We later bumped into another **Nava’s Wren** alongside the road, and had equally good looks at it. The same tangle was home to a **Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner** and a **Barred Antshrike**.

Day 14: El Ocote to Los Tuxtlas

The previous day’s birding was so great at El Ocote that we decided to return for another morning. **Green Shrike-Vireos** were much more cooperative today, pausing below the canopy on bare branches so that we could see them. We’d not long been there when the random, amazing, and jazz-like whistles of a **Northern Nightingale-Wren** began to echo through the forest. Perhaps the field guide says it best: “Great song.” Luckily for us, he was right along the road, and we had spectacular views of this tiny mouse of a bird. He sang practically nonstop for what seemed like an hour, and it was hard to tear ourselves away. Just cross the road were a couple more **Nava’s Wrens** and a Long-billed Gnatwren.



Green Shrike-Vireo



Northern Nightingale-Wren



Then it was off to the north and west, to the isolated twin volcanoes know as the Tuxtlas. Though little of it remains, the higher slopes of these impressive massifs support some relatively low-elevation cloudforest, which is pretty unique and home to many endemic taxa. One of these, the “**Plain-breasted**” **Brush-finch** was there to greet us right away. Our first afternoon was quiet, as expected for a sunny afternoon in the cloudforest, although still produced a headline sighting.

Late in the afternoon we got a little sick of hearing **Slaty-breasted Tinamous** mocking us all around and so went after a close singing bird. As we quietly walked into the forest, the bird remained steadfastly in one spot, and after playing a little tape it proved that tinamous can be taped in after all. A male bird ran rings around us several times, pausing in the open on multiple occasions. Simply superb!

Day 15: Los Tuxtlas to Tuxtepec

The day started with a serenade from a friendly **Mottled Owl**, which posed for photographs. We found ourselves surrounded by typical humid foothills species like White-breasted Wood-Wren, Yellow-throated Euphonia, Golden-crowned Warbler, Eye-ringed Flatbill, and White-bellied Emerald, but we also found **Spectacled Foliage-gleaners** and the endemic Tuxtlas subspecies of Common Bush-Tanager, one of the cloudforest birds that occurs at lower elevations here. The main bird we had come here for is the highly localized species of quail-dove named for the area. We spent a good few hours chasing down



vocalizing birds that were always a bit too far off, with birds showing no interest in our recording whatsoever. However, late in the morning we ventured in after one. Since it was still the dry season, we made a ton of unavoidable noise crunching through the dry leaf litter. Fortunately, the bird continued calling away. We finally had our shot. It teased us for a while, and we inadvertently flushed it once, but finally we were able to get some great looks



at a striking **Tuxtla Quail-Dove** as it sang from some low trees. Mission accomplished! In the sweaty lowland forest patches we had some more impressive **Keel-billed Toucans** and a pair of **Black-headed Trogons**. A Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet, usually a hard-to-see canopy species, came down to investigate our presence. Lake Catemaco also offered us some water birds, like Black-bellied and Fulvous Whistling-Ducks.



White-breasted Wood-Wren



Black-headed Trogon



"Tuxtla" Common Bush-Tanager

Day 16: Tuxtepec

Just a few days after our "Nava's Experience" we were back in some more limestone karst forest, looking for another endemic wren, the cock-tailed **Sumichrast's Wren** (which was once lumped with Nava's as "Slender-billed Wren"). Balancing on a jagged limestone outcrop within the humid lowland forest while a wren crept through dark crevices directly beneath us was one of the trip highlights. It may seem like just another "little brown job", but the long bill, incredible song, and unique habitat change everything. Also in the area was a pair of very noisy **Rufous Pihás** that made all kinds of weird sounds in the treetops above us. An evening trip produced two great birds: **Central American Pygmy-Owl** and **Spectacled Owl**.



Rufous Piha



Sumichrast's Wren

Day 17: Tuxtepec to Oaxaca City

We spent the morning making our way south from Tuxtepec back to Oaxaca City. The journey saw us initially rising in altitude to over 2700m or more passing through pine-oak cloudforest on the wet Atlantic Slope. We experienced a couple of bursts of heavy rain and chilly temperatures where we were surrounded by high pines sprinkled with the odd bromeliads clad to their trunks. However, by the end of the day we were in the hot, tinder dry scrubby environment of the Oaxaca Valley, with clear azure blue skies overhead—an interesting journey full of contrast in environment and climate. As we passed through Valle Nacional we checked out birds along the highway, like flocks of deep-blue **Unicolored Jays** in the higher stretches of forest, although best of all was a tiny, tiny male **Bumblebee Hummingbird** singing from the top of a tree. As we zigzagged down the highway we picked up some bright red shapes in the trees, the distinctive white cheek revealing three or four more sightings of the incredible **Red Warbler**.



Unicolored Jay



Bumblebee Hummingbird

Once we dropped into the Oaxaca Valley, we had a few special targets in mind. When we had visited just a few weeks earlier there was little sign of life, and the birding was slow. We hopped out where Michael had had good luck with our targets and immediately flushed a group of birds that included **Bridled Sparrow**, a few **Oaxaca Sparrows**, a **Blue Mockingbird**, and a black-and-gold male **Black-vented Oriole**. The change in birding fortune from our previous time in the area was amazing. An evening trip to the gorgeous



pipe-cactus forest above Teotitlán del Valle produced quickly produced our only target: “Sumichrast’s” **Scrub-Jay**. A **Rufous-backed Robin** around our hotel in Oaxaca City was also much appreciated, and the tree across the street from the hotel was alive with tanagers, orioles, and hummingbirds, including the endemic **Dusky Hummingbird**. With such success we turned to re-jigging our plans for our final days in the state of Oaxaca.



Oaxaca Sparrow



Blue Mockingbird



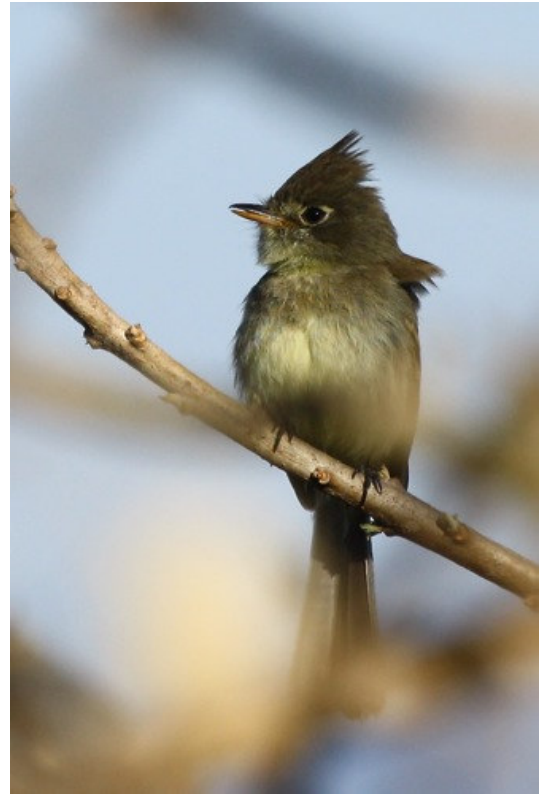
Bridled Sparrow



Black-vented Oriole

Day 18: Monte Albán to San José del Pacífico

Flushed with our success from birding the valley the day before, we were keen to return to the place we first birded in the Oaxaca Valley, Monte Albán. We dropped the vehicle by the gate and walked up the quiet road into the ruins. One of our targets sang noisily and with some playback popped right up in front of us. The bird, a rather nondescript, crested flycatcher, the **Pileated Flycatcher**, is a tricky customer. It's believed that most of them vacate the area in winter when most birders visit the ruins, but our return visit seems to have been just late enough for the birds to be back in town, and we heard three or four different birds during the morning. Our road work was not finished though, as shortly after enjoying the Pileated Flycatcher, a superb **Slaty Vireo** appeared in the trees beside us and rapid fire shots could soon be heard from our cameras. With its dark gray body, lime green wings and tail, and staring white eyes, this is truly one of Mexico's greatest birds.



Moving on from the road we checked the main ruins, where we had birded before. The activity was slowing down even at this early hour, although we still found Canyon, Rock, and Bewick's Wrens hopping along a dry stone wall (making 21 wrens for the trip so far!)



and a couple of **Blue Mockingbirds** skulking in the brush. We also heard several sneaky **Ocellated Thrashers**. We followed the sound and readied ourselves for what we thought would be a scramble into the undergrowth to find him lurking near ground level. Even with some dedicated triangulation, no one could find him. Then Sam looked up to find one sitting high up in a tree singing its heart out. We'd barely managed to glass it, when it slinked down into the undergrowth. A game of cat-and-

mouse followed for a while, and it appeared that may have been its last performance of the morning, when suddenly there it was up on top again, and a little later we even saw a second bird trying to outperform the first. We then went to check out a small stream near the tomb where it had been very birdy on our last visit, following a narrow trail where we found another Blue Mocker, more of the ever-present **White-throated Towhees**, and amazingly at the last gasp, a **Dwarf Vireo** gleaning low down in the thorny scrub. Mission accomplished for all our main targets! We headed back down to the vehicle, when an acrobatic, eye-level **Golden Vireo** was picking bugs off a flowering tree.



Golden Vireo



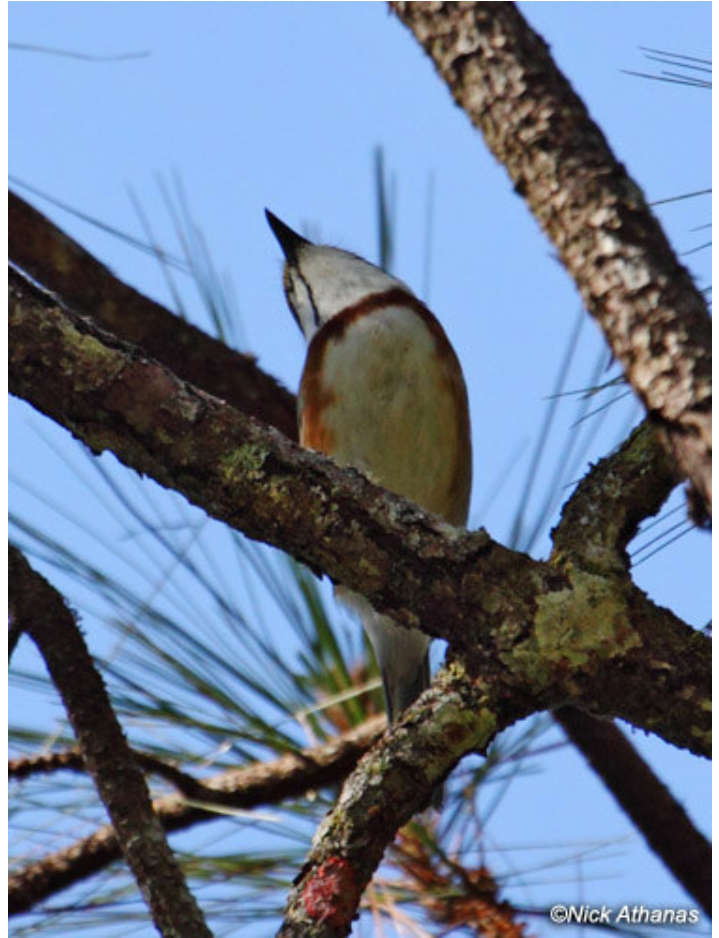
Slaty Vireo

In the afternoon we traveled south on the Puerto Angel road again to the picturesque village of San José de Pacífico and once again checked into the neat log-fire mountain cabins. A period of evening birding produced a **Garnet-throated Hummingbird** and surprisingly, a group of “**Sumichrast’s**” **Scrub-Jays**.

Day 19: The Sierra de Miahuatlán

This morning we birded for the final time in Oaxaca, starting lower down in the odd pseudo-cloudforest. Ravines filled with lush stands of heliconias are flanked by dry hillsides of grass, pines, and oaks. We had checked this site in the middle of the day earlier on our trip with somewhat limited success, so we still had a discreet set of endemic birds to try for. A short distance along a nice forest trail, we heard and quickly saw one of our key birds, a pair of **Gray-crowned Woodpeckers** scrapping by the side of the trail. A nice heliconia

stand produced a couple large **Mexican Hermits**. A blast of a Colima Pygmy-Owl tape did not unfortunately bring any response from the owl, but did bring in an array of scolding birds, including **Red-headed Tanager**, Rose-throated Becard, **Elegant Euphonia**, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Tufted Flycatcher, Cassin's Vireo, and the odd Berylline Hummingbird. A little further back we heard the greenlet-like song of a **Golden Vireo** and watched another of these endemic vireos as it sang from the canopy. However, the main bird we were after seemed absent, as we heard not a peep from it. Nick even remarked, "Let's go bird somewhere else...there are no Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireos here". A few minutes later we heard a strange slurred, high-pitched whistle: the song of a shrike-vireo! Sure enough high up in the trees a magnificent male **Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo** appeared. A sweet moment, indeed, after failing to find a close singing bird at La Cumbre earlier on the trip.



©Nick Athanas



Red-headed Tanager



©Nick Athanas

Gray-crowned Woodpecker

With the shrike-vireo under our belts, we went off for one last desperate attempt to get a jay that had appeared only for Sam earlier on the trip. However, with the woods now quiet, bright blue skies overhead, and the day having warmed up considerably, our chances were looking bleak. Hot sunny days in the cloudforest are famously poor for birds. Aside from the ever-present masses of wintering wood-warblers (not to be scoffed at, mind you), there was little sound of any other birds aside from a few roadside hummers at flowering tree. One of them was thankfully a **Blue-capped Hummingbird**. A group of **Gray Silkies** landed in a pine, and the endemic “**Guerrero**” **Common Bush-Tanager** passed through the brushy understory. As we walked up with the sun beaming down on us, and minimal bird activity, Nick continued intermittently to pop the tape of White-throated Jay, in a last desperate act. Sam heard the unequivocal sound of a jay right beside him, glanced back at Nick who had not heard it, and proceeded to wave his arms around to catch his attention. Here and there we received a quiet, indistinct reply from the jay, but couldn’t locate the bird. Sam picked up a subtle movement in the bushes below, and out popped a deep, oddly-blue jay with a gleaming white throat and thin ivory brow—a **White-throated Jay**! Nick came down to get it just as it slinked back into the undergrowth. Eventually, a couple people got killer (if brief) looks, at this star jay. The bird was always really tough, though, just appearing for the briefest of moments, otherwise remaining hidden in deep cover, only calling very softly and very occasionally. It was clear why people (like Michael, still!) struggle to get this bird. With evening approaching, we headed back to Oaxaca City, where we celebrated an extremely productive trip with some deliciously authentic tamales, chiles rellenos, and tostadas.



Blue-capped Hummingbird



Gray Silky

BIRD LIST

This list includes all the bird species that were recorded by at least one of us. Taxonomy and nomenclature closely follow Howell's Checklist of the Birds of Mexico and all subsequent AOU supplements. Quotation marks denote a possible future split. For instance, "*Plain-breasted*" *Chestnut-capped Brush-finch* means that the "plain-breasted" form may one day be split from Chestnut-capped Brush-finch. Brackets denote the larger taxon from which a species has been split. For instance, *Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit* means that Stripe-throated Hermit was once considered a subspecies of Little Hermit (and may still be by some authorities). Parentheses denote an alternate name used by some checklists.

Total: □ **520** bird species, of which 14 were heard only.

Abbreviations:

H = heard only

^ = endemic to northern Middle America

* = endemic to Mexico

(E) = endemic to the non-peninsular Gulf slope of northern Middle America

(SW) = endemic to interior southwestern Mexico

(W) = endemic to the Pacific (western) slope of northern Middle America

(SMS) = endemic to the Sierra Madre del Sur of Mexico

Common Name	Scientific Name
<u>TINAMOUS: Tinamidae</u>	
H Thicket Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinnamomeus</i>
Slaty-breasted Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>
<u>WATERFOWL: Anatidae</u>	
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
<u>CRACIDS: Cracidae</u>	
Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>
West Mexican Chachalaca* (W)	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>
White-bellied Chachalaca^	<i>Ortalis leucogastra</i>
H Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>
Highland Guan^	<i>Penelopina nigra</i>
<u>NEW WORLD QUAIL: Odontophoridae</u>	
H Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge^	<i>Dendrortyx leucophrys</i>
Singing Quail^	<i>Dactylortyx thoracicus</i>
<u>GREBES: Podicipedidae</u>	
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
<u>TYPICAL TUBENOSES: Procellariidae</u>	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>
Galápagos [Audubon's] Shearwater	<i>Puffinus [lherminieri] subalaris</i>
<u>STORM-PETRELS: Hydrobatidae</u>	
Black Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>
<u>TROPICBIRDS: Phaethonidae</u>	
Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>
<u>GANNETS and BOOBIES: Sulidae</u>	
"Brewster's" Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster brewsteri</i>

PELICANS: Pelecanidae

American White Pelican

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

CORMORANTS: Phalacrocoracidae

Neotropic Cormorant

Phalacrocorax brasilianus

DARTERS: Anhingidae

Anhinga

Anhinga anhinga

FRIGATEBIRDS: Fregatidae

Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata magnificens

HERONS: Ardeidae

Great Blue Heron

Ardea herodias

Great Egret

Ardea alba

Snowy Egret

Egretta thula

Little Blue Heron

Egretta caerulea

Tricolored Heron

Egretta tricolor

Cattle Egret

Bubulcus ibis

Green Heron

Butorides virescens

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Nyctanassa violacea

IBISES and SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae

White Ibis

Eudocimus albus

White-faced Ibis

Plegadis chihi

Roseate Spoonbill

Platalea ajaja

STORKS: Ciconiidae

Wood Stork

Mycteria americana

NEW WORLD VULTURES: Cathartidae

Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture

Cathartes burrovianus

TYPICAL RAPTORS: Acciptridae

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Gray-headed Kite

Leptodon cayanensis

Swallow-tailed Kite

Elanoides forficatus

White-tailed Kite

Elanus leucurus

Snail Kite

Rostrhamus sociabilis

Double-toothed Kite

Harpagus bidentatus

Plumbeous Kite

Ictinia plumbea

Northern Harrier

Circus cyaneus

Cooper's Hawk

Accipiter cooperii

White Hawk

Leucopternis albicollis

Common Black-Hawk

Buteogallus anthracinus

Great Black-Hawk

Buteogallus urubitinga

Roadside Hawk

Buteo magnirostris

Broad-winged Hawk

Buteo platypterus

Gray Hawk

Buteo nitidus

Short-tailed Hawk

Buteo brachyurus

Swainson's Hawk

Buteo swainsoni

White-tailed Hawk

Buteo albicaudatus

Zone-tailed Hawk

Buteo albonotatus

Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

FALCONS and CARACARAS: Falconidae

Barred Forest-Falcon

Micrastur ruficollis

Collared Forest-Falcon

Micrastur semitorquatus

Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*
Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*
Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*
Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis*
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

RAILS, GALLINULES, and COOTS: Rallidae

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
American Coot *Fulica americana*

LIMPKIN: Aramidae

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

PLOVERS: Charadriidae

Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*
Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*

STILTS and AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*
American Avocet *Recurvirostra americana*

JACANAS: Jacanidae

Northern Jacana *Jacana spinosa*

SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*
Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*
Wandering Tattler *Tringa incana*
Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*
"Western" Willet *Tringa s. inornata*
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*
Whimbrel *Numerius phaeopus*
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
Sanderling *Calidris alba*
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*

GULLS: Larinae

Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*

TERNs: Sterninae

Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*
Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus*
Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*
Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans*

JAEGERS and SKUAS: Stercorariidae

Pomarine Jaeger *Stercorarius pomarinus*
Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus*

PIGEONS and DOVES: Columbidae

Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*
H Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciosa*
Red-billed Pigeon *Patagioenas flavirostris*
Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*
Short-billed Pigeon *Patagioenas nigrirostris*
White-winged Dove *Zenaida asiatica*
Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*
Inca Dove *Columbina inca*

	Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
	White-faced Quail-Dove [^]	<i>Geotrygon albifacies</i>
	Tuxtla Quail-Dove* (E)	<i>Geotrygon carrikeri</i>
H	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
	<u>PARROTS: Psittacidae</u>	
	Green Parakeet [^]	<i>Aratinga holochlora</i>
	Pacific Parakeet [^]	<i>Aratinga strenua</i>
	Aztec [Olive-throated] Parakeet	<i>Aratinga [nana] astec</i>
	Orange-fronted Parakeet (W)	<i>Aratinga canicularis</i>
	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>
	Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>
	Orange-chinned Parakeet (W)	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>
	Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>
	White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>
	White-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>
	Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>
	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
	Yellow-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>
	<u>CUCKOOS: Cuculidae</u>	
	"Common" Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana cayana</i> group
H	"Mexican" Squirrel Cuckoo* (W)	<i>Piaya cayana mexicana</i>
H	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
	Pheasant Cuckoo	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>
	Lesser Ground-Cuckoo (W)	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>
	Lesser Roadrunner*	<i>Geococcyx velox</i>
	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
	<u>OWLS: Strigiformes</u>	
	Bearded Screech-Owl [^]	<i>Megascops barbarus</i>
H	Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
H	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
	Mountain [Northern] Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma gnoma</i>
H	"Guatemalan" Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma cobanense</i>
H	Central American Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium griseiceps</i>
	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
	Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>
	<u>NIGHTJARS and NIGHTHAWKS: Caprimulgidae</u>	
	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>
	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
H	"Mexican" Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae</i>
	<u>SWIFTS: Apodidae</u>	
	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>
	White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
	<u>HUMMINGBIRDS: Trochilidae</u>	
	Long-billed [Long-tailed] Hermit	<i>Phaethornis [superciliosus] longirostris</i>
	Mexican [Long-billed] Hermit* (W)	<i>Phaethornis [longirostris] mexicanus</i>
	Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>
	Long-tailed Sabrewing* (E)	<i>Campylopterus excellens</i>
	Rufous Sabrewing [^] (W)	<i>Campylopterus rufus</i>
	Violet Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>

	Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>
	Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>
	Emerald-chinned Hummingbird^	<i>Abeillia abeillei</i>
	Canivet's Emerald^	<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>
	Salvin's Emerald^	<i>Chlorostilbon salvini</i>
	Dusky Hummingbird* (SW)	<i>Cynanthus sordidus</i>
	Doubleday's Hummingbird* (W)	<i>Cynanthus [latirostris] doubledayi</i>
	White-eared Hummingbird^	<i>Hylocharis leucotis</i>
	White-bellied Emerald^	<i>Amazilia candida</i>
	Azure-crowned Hummingbird^	<i>Amazilia cyanocephala</i>
	Berylline Hummingbird^	<i>Amazilia beryllina</i>
H	"Sumichrast's" Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia b. sumichrasti</i>
	Blue-tailed Hummingbird^	<i>Amazilia cyanura</i>
	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
	Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>
	Green-fronted Hummingbird^	<i>Amazilia viridifrons</i>
	Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>
	Blue-capped Hummingbird* (SMS)	<i>Eupherusa cyanophrys</i>
	Green-throated Mountain-Gem^	<i>Lampornis viridipallens</i>
	Blue-throated Hummingbird	<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>
	Garnet-throated Hummingbird^	<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>
	Magnificent Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>
	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>
	Plain-capped Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster constantii</i>
	Beautiful Hummingbird (Sheartail)* (SW)	<i>Calothorax pulcher</i>
	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
	Bumblebee Hummingbird*	<i>Atthis heloisa</i>
	<u>TROGONS and QUETZALS: Trogonidae</u>	
	Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>
	Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>
	Citreoline Trogon* (W)	<i>Trogon citreolus</i>
	Gartered [Violaceous] Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus caligatus</i>
	"Coppery-tailed" Elegant Trogon	<i>Trogon elegans</i>
	Mountain Trogon^	<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>
	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
	Resplendent Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>
	<u>MOTMOTS: Momotidae</u>	
H	Tody Motmot	<i>Hylomanes momotula</i>
	Blue-throated Motmot^	<i>Aspatha gularis</i>
	Russet-crowned Motmot^ (W)	<i>Momotus mexicanus</i>
	Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>
	Turquoise-browed Motmot	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>
	<u>KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae</u>	
	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquatus</i>
	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
	<u>JACAMARS: Galbulidae</u>	
	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
	<u>TOUCANS and NEW WORLD BARBETS: Ramphastidae</u>	
	Emerald Toucanet^	<i>Aulacorhynchus p. prasinus</i>
	Wagler's [Emerald] Toucanet* (SMS)	<i>Aulacorhynchus [p.] wagleri</i>
	Collared Araçari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>

Keel-billed Toucan

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Acorn Woodpecker

Black-cheeked Woodpecker

Golden-cheeked Woodpecker* (W)

Gray-breasted Woodpecker* (SW)

Golden-fronted Woodpecker

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Hairy Woodpecker

Smoky-brown Woodpecker

Golden-olive Woodpecker

Gray-crowned Woodpecker

"Red-shafted" Northern Flicker

Chestnut-colored Woodpecker

Lineated Woodpecker

Pale-billed Woodpecker

FURNARIIDS (incl. WOODCREEPERS): Furnariidae

Rufous-breasted Spinetail^

Spectacled (Scaly-throated) Foliage-gleaner

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner

Ruddy Foliage-gleaner

Plain Xenops

Tawny-winged Woodcreeper

Olivaceous Woodcreeper

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper

Strong-billed Woodcreeper

Northern Barred-Woodcreeper

Ivory-billed Woodcreeper

Spotted Woodcreeper

Streak-headed Woodcreeper

Spot-crowned Woodcreeper

TYPICAL ANT BIRDS: Thamnophilidae

H Great Antshrike

Barred Antshrike

Plain Antwireo

Dusky Antbird

ANTTHRUSHES: Formicariidae

Mexican [Black-faced] Antthrush^

TRUE ANTPITTAS: Grallariidae

Scaled Antpitta

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: Tyrannidae

Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet

Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet

Greenish Elaenia

Yellow-bellied Elaenia

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher

Sepia-capped Flycatcher

Paltry Tyrannulet

Northern Bentbill

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher

Common Tody-Flycatcher

Eye-ringed Flatbill

Yellow-olive Flycatcher

Ramphastos sulfuratus

Melanerpes formicivorus

Melanerpes pucherani

Melanerpes chrysogenys

Melanerpes hypopolius

Melanerpes aurifrons

Sphyrapicus varius

Picoides villosus

Veniliornis fumigatus

Colaptes rubiginosus

Colaptes auricularis

Colaptes auratus cafer group

Celeus castaneus

Dryocopus lineatus

Campephilus guatemalensis

Synallaxis erythrothorax

Anabacerthia variegaticeps

Automolus ochrolaemus

Automolus rubiginosus

Xenops minutus

Dendrocincla anabatina

Sittasomus griseicapillus

Glyphorhynchus spirurus

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus

Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster

Xiphorhynchus erythropygius

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii

Lepidocolaptes affinis

Taraba major

Thamnophilus doliatus

Dysithamnus mentalis

Cercomacra tyrannina

Formicarius [analisis] moniliger

Grallaria guatemalensis

Ornithion semiflavum

Camptostoma imberbe

Myiopagis viridicata

Elaenia flavogaster

Mionectes oleagineus

Leptopogon amaurocephalus

Zimmerius vilissimus

Oncostoma cinereigulare

Poecilatriccus sylvia

Todirostrum cinereum

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris

Tolmomyias sulphurescens

Stub-tailed Spadebill
Royal Flycatcher
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher
Belted Flycatcher^
Pileated Flycatcher* (SW)
Tufted Flycatcher
Greater Pewee
Tropical Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
White-throated Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Hammond's Flycatcher
Dusky Flycatcher
Pine Flycatcher^
"Western" Flycatcher
Yellowish Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Vermilion Flycatcher
Bright-rumped Attila
Rufous Mourner
Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Nutting's Flycatcher (W)
Great Crested Flycatcher
Brown-crested Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
Piratic Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Couch's Kingbird
Cassin's Kingbird
Thick-billed Kingbird
Western Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Fork-tailed Flycatcher

genera INCERTAE SEDIS

Thrush-like Schiffornis
Rufous Piha
Gray-collared Becard^
Rose-throated Becard
Masked Tityra

MANAKINS: Pipridae

Long-tailed Manakin
Red-capped Manakin

SHRIKES: Laniidae

Loggerhead Shrike

VIREOS: Vireonidae

Slaty Vireo* (SW)
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo
Dwarf Vireo* (SW)

Platyrinchus cancrominus
Onychorhynchus coronatus
Myiobius sulphureipygius
Xenotriccus callizonus
Xenotriccus mexicanus
Mitrephanes phaeocercus
Contopus pertinax
Contopus cinereus
Empidonax flaviventris
Empidonax virescens
Empidonax albigularis
Empidonax minimus
Empidonax hammondii
Empidonax oberholseri
Empidonax affinis
Empidonax difficilis/occidentalis
Empidonax flavescens
Sayornis nigricans
Pyrocephalus rubinus
Attila spadiceus
Rhytipterna holerythra
Myiarchus tuberculifer
Myiarchus nuttingi
Myiarchus crinitus
Myiarchus tyrannulus
Pitangus sulphuratus
Megarynchus pitangua
Myiozetetes similis
Myiodynastes luteiventris
Legatus leucophaeus
Tyrannus melancholicus
Tyrannus couchii
Tyrannus vociferans
Tyrannus crassirostris
Tyrannus verticalis
Tyrannus forficatus
Tyrannus savana

Schiffornis turdina
Lipaugus unirufus
Pachyramphus major
Pachyramphus aglaiae
Tityra semifasciata

Chiroxiphia linearis
Pipra mentalis

Lanius ludovicianus

Vireo brevipennis
Vireo griseus
Vireo bellii
Vireo nelsoni

Yellow-throated Vireo
Plumbeous Vireo
"Notable" Plumbeous Vireo^
Cassin's Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
Hutton's Vireo
Golden Vireo* (W)
"Eastern" Warbling Vireo
"Western" Warbling Vireo
Brown-capped Vireo
Yellow-green Vireo
Lesser Greenlet
Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo^
Green Shrike-Vireo
Rufous-browed Peppershrike

CORVIDS: Corvidae

Steller's Jay
White-throated Magpie-Jay (W)
Green Jay
Brown Jay
Azure-hooded Jay
Black-throated Jay^
Dwarf Jay* (E)
White-throated Jay* (SMS)
"Sumichrast's" Scrub-Jay*
Unicolored Jay^
Common Raven

SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae

Gray-breasted Martin
Mangrove Swallow
Violet-green Swallow
Black-capped Swallow^
Ridgway's [N.] Rough-winged Swallow^
Barn Swallow

TITS: Paridae

Mexican Chickadee
Bridled Titmouse

LONG-TAILED TITS: Aegithalidae

Bushtit

CREEPERS: Certhiidae

Brown Creeper

WRENS: Troglodytidae

Band-backed Wren
Gray-barred Wren*
Giant Wren* (W)
"Mexican" Rufous-naped Wren* (W)
"Rufous-backed" Wren^
Boucard's Wren* (SW)
Rock Wren
Canyon Wren
Sumichrast's Wren* (E)
Nava's Wren* (I)
Spot-breasted Wren

Vireo flavifrons
Vireo plumbeus
Vireo p. notius
Vireo cassinii
Vireo solitarius
Vireo huttoni
Vireo hypochryseus
Vireo gilvus gilvus group
Vireo gilvus swainsoni group
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo flavoviridis
Hylophilus decurtatus
Vireolanius melitophrys
Vireolanius pulchellus
Cyclarhis gujanensis

Cyanocitta stelleri
Calocitta formosa
Cyanocorax [yncas] luxuosus
Cyanocorax morio
Cyanolyca cucullata
Cyanolyca pumilo
Cyanolyca nana
Cyanolyca mirabilis
Aphelocoma c. sumichrasti group
Aphelocoma unicolor
Corvus corax

Progne chalybea
Tachycineta albilinea
Tachycineta thalassina
Notiochelidon pileata
Stelgidopteryx [s.] ridgwayi
Hirundo rustica

Poecile sclateri
Baeolophus wollweberi

Psaltriparus minimus

Certhia americana

Campylorhynchus zonatus
Campylorhynchus megalopterus
Campylorhynchus chiapensis
C. rufinucha humilis
C. r. nigricaudatus
Campylorhynchus jocosus
Salpinctes obsoletus
Catherpes mexicanus
Hylorchilus sumichrasti
Hylorchilus navai
Thryothorus maculipectus

Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>
Banded Wren	<i>Thryothorus pleurostictus</i>
Happy Wren* (W)	<i>Thryothorus felix</i>
Plain Wren	<i>Thryothorus modestus</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
"Brown-throated" Wren	<i>Troglodytes a. brunneicollis</i>
"Southern" House Wren	<i>Troglodytes a. musculus</i>
Rufous-browed Wren^	<i>Troglodytes rufociliatus</i>
White-bellied Wren^	<i>Uropsila leucogastra</i>
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
Nightingale Wren	<i>Microcerculus philomela</i>

KINGLETS: Regulidae

Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
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GNATCATCHERS & GNATWRENS: Polioptilinae

Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>

THRUSHES: Turdidae

Brown-backed Solitaire^	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>
Slate-colored Solitaire^	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>
Russet Nightingale-Thrush*	<i>Catharus occidentalis</i>
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus dryas</i>
"Russet-backed" Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus u. ustulatus</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Black Thrush^	<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>
Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>
White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>
Rufous-backed Robin* (W)	<i>Turdus rufopalliatu</i>
Rufous-collared Robin^	<i>Turdus rufitorques</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>

MIMIDS: Mimidae

Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
Ocellated Thrasher* (SW)	<i>Toxostoma ocellatum</i>
Curve-billed Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>
Blue Mockingbird*	<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>
Blue-and-white Mockingbird^	<i>Melanotis hypoleucus</i>

WAXWINGS: Bombycillidae

Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
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SILKY-FLYCATCHERS: Ptilonotidae

Gray Silky(-flycatcher)^	<i>Ptilonotus cinereus</i>
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OLIVE WARBLER: Peucedramidae

Olive Warbler	<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>
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NEW WORLD WARBLERS: Parulidae

Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>

Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>
Crescent-chested Warbler [^]	<i>Parula superciliosa</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica p. aestivia</i> group
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
"Myrtle" Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica c. coronata</i>
"Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica c. auduboni</i> group
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Hermit Warbler	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Grace's Warbler	<i>Dendroica graciae</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Red-faced Warbler	<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>
"White-eared" Red Warbler [*]	<i>Ergaticus ruber ruber</i> group
Pink-headed Warbler [^]	<i>Ergaticus versicolor</i>
Painted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Fan-tailed Warbler [^]	<i>Euthlypis lachrymosa</i>
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>
Rufous-capped Warbler [*]	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>
Chestnut-capped [Rufous-capped] Warbler [^]	<i>Basileuterus [r.] delatirii</i>
Golden-browed Warbler [^]	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
<u>genus INCERTAE SEDIS</u>	
"Common" Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
<u>TANAGERS: Thraupidae</u>	
"Hidalgo" Common Bush-Tanager [*] (E)	<i>Chlorospingus o. ophthalmicus</i>
"Tuxtla" Common Bush-Tanager [*] (E)	<i>Chlorospingus o. wetmorei</i>
"Guerrero" Common Bush-Tanager [*] (SMS)	<i>Chlorospingus o. albifrons</i>
"Guatemalan" Common Bush-Tanager [^]	<i>Chlorospingus o. postocularis</i>
Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>
Passerini's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Yellow-winged Tanager [^]	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>

genus INCERTAE SEDIS

Buff-throated Saltator
Black-headed Saltator
"Tuxtla" [Black-headed] Saltator* (E)

EMBERIZIDS: Emberizidae

Blue-black Grassquit
Variable Seedeater
White-collared Seedeater
Thick-billed Seed-Finch
Yellow-faced Grassquit
Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer^
White-naped Brush-Finch^
Yellow-throated Brush-Finch
Rufous-capped Brush-Finch*
Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch
"Plain-breasted" Brush-Finch* (E)
Orange-billed Sparrow
Olive Sparrow
Green-backed Sparrow
Prevost's Ground-Sparrow^
Collared Towhee*
Spotted Towhee
White-throated Towhee* (SW)
Stripe-headed Sparrow
Bridled Sparrow* (SW)
Sumichrast's (Cinnamon-tailed) Sparrow* (I)
Rusty Sparrow
Oaxaca Sparrow* (SW)
Rusty-crowned Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Rufous-collared Sparrow
Yellow-eyed Junco

CARDINALIDS: Cardinalidae

Hepatic Tanager
Summer Tanager
Western Tanager
Flame-colored Tanager
White-winged Tanager
Red-headed Tanager* (W)
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager
Red-throated Ant-Tanager
Black-faced Grosbeak
"Long-crested" Cardinal* (W)
Yellow Grosbeak
"Golden" Grosbeak
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Black-headed Grosbeak
Red-breasted Chat* (W)
Blue Seedeater
Blue-black Grosbeak

Saltator maximus
Saltator atriceps
Saltator a. suffuscus

Volatinia jacarina
Sporophila aurita
Sporophila [t.] moreletii
Oryzoborus funereus
Tiaris olivaceus
Diglossa baritula
Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes gutturalis
Atlapetes pileatus
Arremon brunneinucha
Arremon b. apertus
Arremon aurantirostris
Arremonops rufivirgatus
Arremonops chloronotus
Melospiza bicaricata
Pipilo ocai
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo albicollis
Aimophila ruficauda
Aimophila mystacalis
Aimophila sumichrasti
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila notosticta
Aimophila ruficeps
Spizella passerina
Chondestes grammacus
Passerculus sandwichensis
Melospiza lincolnii
Zonotrichia capensis
Junco phaeonotus

Piranga flava
Piranga rubra
Piranga ludoviciana
Piranga bidentata
Piranga leucoptera
Piranga erythrocephala
Habia rubica
Habia fuscicauda
Caryothraustes poliogaster
Cardinalis c. carnea
Pheucticus chrysopleus
Pheucticus c. aurantiacus
Pheucticus ludovicianus
Pheucticus melanocephalus
Granatellus venustus
Amaurospiza concolor
Cyanococcyzus cyanoides

"Western" Blue Bunting* (W)
Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Rosita's (Rose-bellied) Bunting* (I)
Orange-breasted Bunting* (W)
Varied Bunting
Painted Bunting

ICTERIDS: Icteridae

Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Melodious Blackbird
Great-tailed Grackle
Bronzed Cowbird
Brown-headed Cowbird
Black-vented Oriole^
Orchard Oriole
Yellow-backed Oriole
Yellow-tailed Oriole
Streak-backed Oriole
Bullock's Oriole
Spot-breasted Oriole
Altamira Oriole
Dickey's [Audubon's] Oriole* (W)
Baltimore Oriole
Abeille's (Black-backed) Oriole*
Scott's Oriole
Yellow-billed Cacique
Yellow-winged Cacique^ (W)
Chestnut-headed Oropendola
Montezuma Oropendola

FINCHES: Fringillidae

Scrub Euphonia
Yellow-throated Euphonia
Elegant [Blue-hooded] Euphonia^
Olive-backed Euphonia
Blue-crowned Chlorophonia^
House Finch
Red Crossbill
Black-capped Siskin^
Black-headed Siskin^
Lesser Goldfinch
Hooded Grosbeak^

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae

House Sparrow

Cyanocompsa p. indigotica
Passerina caerulea
Passerina cyanea
Passerina rositae
Passerina leclancherii
Passerina versicolor
Passerina ciris

Agelaius phoeniceus
Sturnella magna
Dives dives
Quiscalus mexicanus
Molothrus aeneus
Molothrus ater
Icterus wagleri
Icterus spurius
Icterus chrysater
Icterus mesomelas
Icterus pustulatus
Icterus bullockii
Icterus pectoralis
Icterus gularis
Icterus [g.] dickeyae
Icterus galbula
Icterus abeillei
Icterus parisorum
Amblycercus holosericeus
Cacicus melanicterus
Psarocolius wagleri
Psarocolius montezuma

Euphonia affinis
Euphonia hirundinacea
Euphonia elegantissima
Euphonia gouldi
Chlorophonia occipitalis
Carpodacus mexicanus
Loxia curvirostra
Spinus atriceps
Spinus notata
Spinus psaltria
Coccothraustes abeillei

Passer domesticus