

**SOUTHERN ECUADOR
HUMMINGBIRD & TANAGER
EXTRAVAGANZA**

AUGUST 25–SEPTEMBER 5, 2019



Golden-eared Tanager at Copalinga

©Jocelin Hackathorn

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August 25–September 5, 2019

By Paul J. Greenfield



Flame-throated (Little) Sunangel at Tapichalaca

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Our recent Southern Ecuador Hummingbird & Tanager Extravaganza explored several very varied life zones and habitats throughout southern Ecuador. Like all adventures, we were confronted with some unexpected as well as routine challenges, including mostly totally cloudless days in what is characterized as ‘cloud forest’ under normal conditions. At the same time, we came across some interesting finds and had a number of wonderful eleventh-hour successes...all in all, we enjoyed some great birding and relished many memorable moments...and birds!

Our first day’s activities entailed a ‘multiseasonal’ roadtrip that initiated in the coastal tropical City of Guayaquil, just above sea-level, and ultimately reached the chilly Andean highlands above 13,000 ft! Our birding included two roadside stops in ‘busy’ wetland habitat just east and then south of this, Ecuador’s largest, city. In these vast expanses of marshland, ponds, and flooded areas with scattered trees, we amassed Black-bellied and Fulvous whistling-ducks that flew over in large flocks; Black-necked Stilts; Wattled Jacanas; Spotted Sandpipers; Wood Storks; Anhingas; Neotropic Cormorants; Cocoi Herons; Great, Snowy, and Cattle egrets; Striated Herons; White Ibises; Roseate Spoonbills; and, perched on wires and posts, literally all over the place, we saw dozens and dozens of Snail Kites including, to our collective surprise, two *albino* individuals that really blew us all away!



Albino Snail Kite

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At the same time, Ecuadorian Ground-Doves, Smooth-billed Anis, a Harris's Hawk, Ringed and Green kingfishers, Crested Caracara, Vermilion Flycatcher, Blue-and-white and Southern Rough-winged swallows, Gray-breasted and Brown-chested martins, Scrub Blackbirds, and a Variable Seedeater kept us occupied at our first stop. We continued on a bit until reaching an area of rice fields where we encountered Pale-vented Pigeons, Limpkins, Wilson's Phalaropes, Lesser Yellowlegs, Magnificent Frigatebirds, Saffron Finches, Chestnut-throated Seedeaters, and we finally spotted and scoped a pair of perched Horned Screamers. A couple of minutes later we pulled into the Manglares-Churute Park station, where we were greeted by a barrage of unexpected mosquitos, and we somewhat hurriedly 'picked-up' a pair of Squirrel Cuckoos, Amazilia Hummingbirds foraging high in the canopy, a band of Scarlet-backed Woodpeckers, Streak-headed Woodcreepers, Pacific (Pale-legged) Horneros, Boat-billed and Social flycatchers, our first of many Tropical Kingbirds, One-colored Becards, Rufous-browed Peppershrikes, Chiví Vireos, noisy Fasciated Wrens, and several Tropical Gnatcatchers. We continued

on and eventually began our ascent up the western slope of the Andes, taking a lunch break at a local roadside restaurant...Chestnut-collared Swifts flew by out over the spectacular panorama. We advanced upslope, and by midafternoon we were layering up our clothing—*how did that happen so fast?*—as we stepped out of our van into the cold thin air of the high Andes. Our first prize was an obliging, extremely range-restricted and local endemic Violet-throated Metaltail perched stoically in the wind. We continued on to locate Andean Teal, two female Ecuadorian Hillstars, a Blue-mantled Thornbill, a Tawny Antpitta, Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, White-throated Tyrannulet, and active pairs of the beautiful, rare, and local Tit-like Dacnis. As we eventually reached our lovely Dos Chorreras hostería, a few Andean Gulls and a Great Thrush showed themselves. What a day!



Violet-throated Metaltail at El Cajas

©Jocelin Hackathorn

The following morning initiated another diversity-filled travel day, after a scrumptious breakfast and a pair of Yellow-billed Pintails and more Andean Gulls, with a morning visit to Llaviucu Lake. New species we encountered at this scenic location included Andean Ducks, Tyrian Metaltails, Slate-colored Coots, a female Masked Trogon, Azara's Spinetail, a Crowned Chat-Tyrant, a band of Turquoise Jays, Brown-bellied Swallows, pairs of Russet-crowned Warblers, Spectacled Whitestarts (Redstarts), and Blue-and-black Tanagers, along with a Masked Flowerpiercer. Incredibly, as we were heading through the beautiful *Polylepis* forest back to our van, distinctive nearby calls echoed out from the nearby canopy; after some looking and playback, a pair of Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucans flew down into perfect view...how cool was that! Alas, we had to watch our time, so we departed for a long drive south and through the city of Loja, before turning eastward and over the crest of the eastern Andean cordillera to then travel sharply downslope towards the town of Zamora, nestled in the Amazonian foothills. We made a brief stop at "Velo de Novia" waterfall where we spotted a pair of White-capped Dippers. As we reached our planned destination, Copalinga Lodge, we had time to settle into our cabins and enjoy some pleasant birding before dinner. A Pale-tailed Barbthroat was seen perching among some flowering *Heliconia*; then, at the lodge's fruit and nectar feeders, set up conveniently in clear view from the outdoor dining terrace, we watched a juvenile

Sickle-winged Guan, Green Hermit, Peruvian (Booted) Racket-tail, Violet-fronted Brilliants, Fork-tailed Woodnymphs, and Golden-tailed Sapphires before nightfall.



Pale-tailed Barbthroat

©Jocelin Hackathorn

The following days were set at and around Copalinga Lodge and along the road and entrance trail to the Bombuscaro entrance to Podocarpus National Park; we also made a brief afternoon outing to the outskirts of Zamora and the Cumbaratza area for a little change in scenery. Much down-time was spent ‘glued’ to the lodge feeders and checking out nearby *Verbena* shrubs and edge habitat. The feeders (nectar, plantain, and corn) and flowers put on quite a show...not only did we receive visits from family groups of Speckled Chachalacas and Sickle-winged Guans, Red-headed Barbets, Thick-billed and Orange-bellied euphonias, Bananaquits, Buff-throated Saltators, and Crested Oropendolas, but we witnessed a whirlwind of hummingbirds and a spectacular tanager fashion show—including Gray-chinned Hermit, Sparkling Violetear, Wire-crested Thorntail, an out-of-place Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Peruvian (Booted) Racket-tails, Violet-headed and Many-spotted hummingbirds, and Glittering-throated Emeralds, that added to the other hummers we observed there already; White-lined, Silver-beaked, Blue-gray, Palm, Golden-eared, Green-and-gold, and Golden tanagers, along with Red-crested Finch (Red Pileated-Finch), and Green Honeycreepers—and to top it off, a hungry South American Coati and a White-fronted Capuchin Monkey hung around to steal as many plantains as they could! A Chestnut-tipped Toucanet (perhaps a first record for the lodge!) came to feed on some nearby *Melastome* fruit, and an unexpected Marañón Thrush also showed up. We climbed a bit to a forest blind and corn feeding-station to watch a family of the very rare and local Gray Tinamou, accompanied by a pair of Gray-fronted Doves and an Orange-billed Sparrow foursome. Around the lodge grounds, and along the Bombuscaro road, park trail, and station area, we encountered Plumbeous and Ruddy pigeons; a pair of Andean Motmots; Blackish and Common Scale-backed antbirds; White-backed Fire-eyes; Olivaceous Woodcreeper; Streaked Xenops; Montane Foliage-gleaner; Black-billed Treehunter; Golden-faced Tyrannulet; Common Tody-,

Ornate, Olive-chested, Dusky-capped, Short-crested, and Golden-crowned flycatchers; White-crowned Manakin; Olivaceous Greenlet; Inca (Green) Jays; White-necked, Black-billed, Chestnut-bellied, and Pale-eyed thrushes; Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager); Russet-backed Oropendola; Slate-throated Whitestart (Redstart); Magpie Tanager; and Yellow-bellied, Spotted, Blue-necked, and mind-blowing Paradise tanagers, among other species. On our drive to the outskirts of Zamora and Cumbaratza we added Amazon Kingfisher, Blue-headed Parrots, Olive-faced Flatbill (Yellow-breasted Flycatcher), Yellow-rumped Caciques, Blue-black Grassquit, and Chestnut-bellied and Black-and-white seedeaters.

Our departure from Copalinga Lodge took us briefly along the Las Fragancias Road, not far outside of Zamora. Cliff Flycatcher showed itself well, and as we sifted through a couple of mixed species foraging flocks, Lauri spotted a Swallow-tailed Kite soaring about across the valley, and Jocelin spotted and photographed a Little Woodpecker, among other species like Tropical Parulas and Bay-headed Tanagers. We then continued up-slope to Loja and detoured up to the Cajanuma entrance to Podocarpus National Park, where we took time to enjoy our box-lunch and bird a bit, walking downhill from the park's station. We came across a White-tipped Dove, a splendid Barred Fruiteater (!), a pair of noisy Plain-tailed Wrens, Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brushfinches, and a mixed species foraging flock that included Hooded Mountain-Tanagers and breathtakingly beautiful Golden-crowned Tanagers. We then continued onward and due south through more arid valleys, stopping to see our first Long-tailed Mockingbirds at Vilcabamba. As we advanced, a shape flew across the highway. Whatever it was, its very impression did not make sense. Surprisingly...amazingly, in totally unsuitable habitat, we saw a trogon-shaped bird that flew away into a stand of isolated *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* trees...imitating a vocalization of what could have possibly been the species in question, a juvenile Crested Quetzal responded and flew in towards us and then across the road. OMG! Totally unexpected! We then made our way to Tapichalaca Reserve and Casa Simpson in time to enjoy some easy birding as we settled in. The nectar feeders were buzzing with dozens of Chestnut-breasted Coronets (obviously at home in their true stronghold); additionally, Amethyst-throated and Flame-throated (Little) sunangels, Speckled Hummingbird, 'snappy' Collared Incas, and Fawn-breasted Brilliants made appearances, while Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers foraged in the trees nearby and White-sided and Masked flowerpiercers joined the fun at the feeders.

We had one day to experience two distinct areas here: the temperate forest at Tapichalaca Reserve and the nearby Valladolid area, which is located far below in the subtropical zone and foothills of what makes up the northern limit of the Marañón Valley. Our morning birding hike was led by a local reserve worker, Diego, perhaps better known as the "antpitta whisperer." As we carefully advanced along the trail, we came across several species: a pair of the rare and threatened Bearded Guans, a couple of Band-tailed Pigeons, close looks at a male Powerful Woodpecker, Pearled Treerunners, White-banded Tyrannulets, a sneaky Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, and Plain-tailed Seedeaters (in the seeding *Chusquea* bamboo) for starters. Our goal was to hopefully see one key species—the now famed Jocotoco Antpitta...and boy did we nail that one! As Diego searched around for signs of this exceptional species, sounding a little concerned and disappearing as he called and investigated the dense undergrowth,



Jocotoco Antpitta at Tapichalaca

© Jocelin Hackathorn

one snuck up alongside our group and then hung around as Diego returned and offered a brunch of worms; quite something indeed! We returned down the trail, when first Barb was able to spot an Undulated Antpitta; further along we stopped to observe a pair of White-throated Quail-Doves, a Chestnut-capped Brushfinch, and two female Slaty Finches from blinds set up at a corn feeder. By the time we reached the main highway, we had seen an oddly out-of-place Roadside Hawk, a band of Orange-banded Flycatchers, Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, another Turquoise Jay, a noisy bunch of Rufous Wrens, Yellow-breasted Brushfinches, and a Citrine Warbler among other species. A group of us walked back to the lodge, spotting a lovely and photogenic Cinnamon Flycatcher on the way. Back at the 'ranch' we added a Long-tailed Sylph and a Mountain Wren to the already familiar parade of friends we were beginning to know well. After lunch we drove down to and a little past the village of Valladolid where we found several more species, including Ash-browed Spinetail; Yellow-bellied Elaenia; a rare and local Highland Elaenia; Common Tody-, Streak-necked, and Olive-chested flycatchers; a female Yellow-cheeked (Green-backed) Becard; Common Chlorospingus; and a pair of Black-faced Tanagers, before returning to Casa Simpson.

The following morning as we packed up the van, a group of us followed Diego along another trail where we observed three Chestnut-naped Antpittas close-up, along with a White-throated Tyrannulet, Rufous Wrens, a skulking Yellow-billed Cacique, Hooded Mountain-Tanagers, and a pair of beautiful Grass-green Tanagers (wow!). Shortly after departing Tapichalaca, a mixed species foraging flock was spotted along roadside vegetation, and we climbed out of the van to observe Pearled Treerunners, Citrine

Warblers, a Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, a group of Golden-crowned Tanagers, Blue-backed Conebills, and Gray-hooded Bush-Tanagers before they vanished into thin air as fast as they had first appeared. Continuing north, we made a brief stop in the more arid Catamayo Valley where we encountered Croaking Ground-Doves, some four Pacific Parrotlets, Pacific (Pale-legged) Horneros, Tropical Gnatcatchers, Long-tailed Mockingbirds, and Saffron Finches. By midafternoon, after a pleasant lunch break at a roadside café in Chaguarpamba, we arrived at Umbrellabird Lodge, in the Buenaventura Reserve. After settling in, we had ample time to enjoy a fine array of species, which included a pair of Rufous-headed Chachalacas; a Common Pauraque; hummingbirds to the order of White-necked Jacobin, Brown Violetear, Green Thorntails, Green-crowned Brilliants, a pair of Emerald-bellied (Crowned) Woodnymphs, Andean Emeralds, and Rufous-tailed and Violet-bellied hummingbirds; Chestnut-mandibled (Yellow-throated) Toucans; Red-masked Parakeets; a displaying Club-winged Manakin (the first of many to come!); Common Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager); Buff-rumped Warbler (the first of many!); western Blue-gray and Palm tanagers; and Dull-colored Grassquit (which Lauri found and photographed). After our checklist session and dinner, a Black-and-white Owl began to call and was eventually located.



Club-winged Manakin

©Jocelin Hackahorn

Buenaventura Reserve, and its Umbrellabird Lodge, was jumping with birds even though the weather was uncharacteristically dry with mostly blazing sunny skies—where did all the clouds go, the fog...what kind of cloud forest is this? Actually, during most of our trip, we were met with overly dry conditions, but at least here, general bird activity was relatively full-on, except for no action at the Long-wattled Umbrellabird Lek area, unfortunately. Birding was pretty good...over the two full days we had species like: Crested Guan (flushed on the Umbrellabird Trail), White-collared Swift (quite scarce throughout Ecuador this trip), White-whiskered Hermit (seen and photographed by Lauri), a stunning Purple-crowned Fairy, Brown Inca, (White-) Booted Racket-tail, Ecuadorian (White-vented) Plumeleeter (endemic to this area), the endangered Gray-

backed Hawk, Collared Trogon, Broad-billed and Whooping motmots, Pale-mandibled (Collared) Araçaris, Chocó Toucans, Guayaquil Woodpeckers at their nest, Lineated and Red-rumped woodpeckers, Black-crowned and Russet antshrikes, Chestnut-backed and Zeledon’s antbirds, Plain-brown and Wedge-billed woodcreepers, Plain Xenops, Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner, Uniform Treehunter, Rufous-winged Tyrannulet (photographed by Jocelin), Greenish Elaenia, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, a few Ornate Flycatchers, Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrants, Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, more Club-winged Manakins (again and again and again!), White-bearded Manakin, Brown-capped Vireo, Lesser Greenlets, Bay and Gray-breasted Wood-Wrens, a fantastic serenading pair of Song Wrens (so cool!), only one Ecuadorian Thrush, Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager), Three-banded Warblers, Gray-and-gold Warblers (everywhere!), Ochre-breasted Tanagers, and White-shouldered, Lemon- (Flame-) rumped, Fawn-breasted, western Blue-necked, and Silver-throated tanagers, along with dozens and dozens of Green Honeycreepers that entertained us no end.



A lovely pair of Green Thorntails at Buenaventura

©Jocelin Hackathorn

Our last day commenced as we began to organize our departure from Buenaventura Reserve. It was our first cloudy and cool morning. As the group was busy readying their suitcases to pack up the van, and as I walked back to my cabin, I, for some reason, glanced up to my left, only to be hit by a familiar silhouette standing out among the branches and leaves—“Umbrellabird...Umbrellabird!” I shouted, trying to bring my sighting to everyone’s attention, but hopefully not loud enough to scare this beautiful male away. A few of our gang heard me and were near enough to hasten themselves over to where I was standing...cameras clicked away. ‘Wows’ were uttered, and the bird flew

off downslope. Great! I walked back to my cabin; shortly after, I played an umbrellabird recording to apparent no avail. Just for the heck of it, I stepped off the porch, and looking up...I couldn't believe my eyes! The male Long-wattled was perched up on a bare stub, right above me! Glued *dead-in-my-tracks* I called out again, "Umbrellabird! Umbrellabird!"



Long-wattled Umbrellabird

©Paul J. Greenfield

More of the group arrived, more cameras clicked, and the bird flew off again. A few minutes later, Juan called out, "Umbrellabird!"; the male had returned to another perch for the rest of our 'team' to see. Wow, what an eleventh-hour success! We headed off on our final return to Guayaquil, making a detour along the road to Puerto Jelí set in an area of coastal mangroves. We stopped along a dirt entrance road to a local farm where an ephemeral pond held a large number of birds—this was a sort-of 'clean-up' stop for wetland species, and we found many, including White-cheeked Pintail; Pied-billed Grebe; Common Gallinules; more Black-necked Stilts; Wattled Jacanas; over 80 Wood Storks; Anhingas; Neotropic Cormorants; Cooi, Little Blue, Tricolored, and Striated herons; Great, Snowy, and Cattle egrets; Black-crowned and Yellow-crowned night-herons; White Ibis; Roseate Spoonbills; and Ringed and Green kingfishers, not to forget more Snail Kites...quite a catch! Additionally, the trees and shrubs offered up a Pacific (Peruvian) Pygmy-Owl that came in to my makeshift whistled imitation; Ecuadorian and a few Croaking ground-doves; Groove-billed Anis; close looks at a band of Pacific Parrotlets; Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet; Vermilion and the Tumbesian bioregional endemic Baird's flycatchers; Masked Water-Tyrants; Fasciated Wrens; more Long-tailed

Mockingbirds; the western race of Yellow-rumped Cacique (a very distinct population!); and so on, and so forth.

We continued on a short distance to Puerto Jelí, where we enjoyed our lunch on the benches overlooking the mangroves and mudflats, to the tune of Wilson's and Semipalmated plovers, Spotted and Least sandpipers, a Willet, Whimbrels, Lesser Yellowlegs, American Oystercatcher, two Gray-hooded Gulls, Gull-billed Tern, Brown Pelicans, Magnificent Frigatebirds, and a few of us walked over to call in a threesome of Mangrove (Yellow) Warblers. Quite a pleasant *finale* to an enjoyable journey...well, not quite; on our final drive north to Guayaquil we eyed a few raptors from the van: Pearl Kites, two Savanna Hawks, and a female Harris's Hawk. Our extravaganza had come to an end, with many memorable moments, many memorable birds, and some excellent photographs!



Ornate Flycatcher at Bombuscaro

© Warren Cooke

ITINERARY:

August 25: Arrival in Guayaquil

August 26: Early departure from Guayaquil to El Cajas National Park area (sea level to 3,800 m.); stops along the highway at open wetlands and marshes, along with a brief stop at mosquito-ridden woodland at Manglares-Churute, then to Naranjal and our ‘ ascent and lunch (El Paraíso) along the Molleturo road to Andean highlands in high temperate-zone woodland and páramo at El Cajas National Park (overnight at Dos Chorreras)

August 27: Morning departure from Dos Chorreras; to Llaviucu Lake; mid-morning (10:30) departure and drive, vía the city of Loja, south and the eastward down the east Andean slope (with a stop at “Velo de Novia’ waterfall) to the pleasant town of Zamora, in the Amazonian foothills (900 m.); some birding at dusk (overnight at Copalinga Lodge)

August 28: All day at and around Copalinga Lodge; road to Bombuscaro entrance of Podocarpus National Park). Afternoon at Copalinga—and trail to see Gray Tinamou (overnight at Copalinga Lodge)

August 29: Copalinga and morning along Bombuscaro, Podocarpus National Park entrance trail to station. Afternoon drive to and birding in the Cumbaratza area, outside of Zamora (overnight at Copalinga Lodge)

August 30: Early morning at Copalinga; then drive to Loja, with birding stop along the Las Fragancias road; the continuing to Loja, and then birding and box-lunch along the Cajanuma, Podocarpus National Park entrance road and station; Then southward with a stop at Vilcabamba and continuing to Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca Reserve (2,700 m.) (overnight at Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca Reserve)

August 31: Morning and midday at Tapichalaca (trails, roadside & lodge); afternoon drive downslope to the Valladolid area (1,700 m). Our morning walk to enjoy the incredible Jocotoco Antpitta among other species—thanks to Diego (overnight at Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca Reserve)

September 1: Early morning at Tapichalaca; then long drive to Buenaventura Reserve; brief birding stops in the Catamayo Valley and at Chaguarpamba Café (box-lunch) and onward to and afternoon birding at Umbrellabird Lodge (900 m.), Buenaventura Reserve (overnight at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve)

September 2: All day at Buenaventura Reserve—feeders, lower road, and afternoon along Umbrellabird Trail. (overnight at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve)

September 3 All day, again, at Buenaventura Reserve—feeders, upper part of road, and Umbrellabird Trail. (overnight at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve)

September 4: Morning birding the Buenaventura and along entrance road; drive to Guayaquil with late morning and midday at Puerto Jeli and the ‘farm’. Most of our group depart on their International flights home after our last checklist session and farewell dinner (overnight at Hotel Continental, Guayaquil)

September 5: Departure: remainder of group depart on thier International flight home



Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan at Llaviunu

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BIRDS:

KEY: Trip highlights, favorites and rarities are in **bold**; **H** = heard only;

♂ = Male; ♀ = Female

TINAMOUS: TINAMIDAE

Gray Tinamou (*Tinamus tao*)—1 ♀ with two youngsters were seen at feeding blind at Copalinga

SCREAMERS: ANHIMIDAE

Horner Screamer (*Anhima cornuta*)—1 was seen in flight and 2 were scoped distantly at Manglares-Churute

DUCKS, GEESE & WATERFOWL: ANATIDAE

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)—100 or so were seen (in flight) at our first marshland stop east of Guayaquil

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)—Surprisingly, up to 400 were seen (in flight) at our first marshland stop east of Guayaquil
White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*)—12 or so were encountered at the Puerto Jelí ‘farm’ and overflying the entrance road there
Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica*)—1 was seen at Dos Chorreras; another at Llaviucu Lake
Andean Teal (*Anas andinum*)—1 was seen at Illincocha, El Cajas National Park; 2 more were at Dos Chorreras on two days; another 2 were seen at Llaviucu Lake
Andean Duck (*Oxyurus ferruginea*)—Some authors lump this with Ruddy Duck (*O. jamaicensis*). Aka Andean Ruddy-Duck. 6 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ were seen at Llaviucu Lake

GUANS, CHACHALACAS & CURASSOWS: CRACIDAE

Rufous-headed Chachalaca (*Ortalis erythroptera*)—1-2 were seen on three days at Buenaventura; especially close at Umbrellabird Lodge plantain feeders; this is a *Vulnerable* Tumbesian bioregional endemic species
Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata*)—3-4 came in to plantain feeders on two days at Copalinga; also 2 more were seen along the Bombuscaro entrance road
Bearded Guan (*Penelope barbata*)—2 were encountered along the trail to the Jocotoco Antpitta site; another 2 came to a corn feeder at Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca; this is another *Vulnerable* Tumbesian bioregional endemic
Crested Guan (*Penelope purpurascens*)—1 was flushed along the Umbrellabird Trail at Buenaventura Reserve
Sickle-winged Guan (*Chamaepetes goudotii*)—A band of 3-4 came in daily and repeatedly to plantain feeders at Copalinga

GREBES: PODICIPEDIDAE

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—1 was seen by Jocelin in a pond at the Puerto Jelí ‘farm’

PIGEONS & DOVES: COLUMBIDAE

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)—Rather common to very common around towns and cities throughout; especially Guayaquil, Zamora, Loja, Puerto Jelí, etc.
Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*)—Only 2 were seen, perched, in the coastal lowlands on Aug. 26th in the Manglares-Churute area
Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*)—2 were seen on the road down to Valladolid
Plumbeous Pigeon (*Patagioenas plumbea*)—Only 1 was seen along the Bombuscaro entrance road
Ruddy Pigeon (*Patagioenas subvinacea*)—1 was seen and photographed by Jocelin at Copalinga
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove (*Columbina buckleyi*)—Common, in and near Guayaquil, Manglares-Churute and at Puerto Jelí in the coastal lowlands; a Tumbesian bioregional endemic species
Croaking Ground-Dove (*Columbina cruziana*)—Fairly common in the Catamayo Valley; also a few at Puerto Jelí (where Ecuadorian Ground-Dove definitely dominated)
White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*)—1 was seen along the entrance road to Cajanuma

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)—a pair was seen well at Copalinga, at the feeding blind

Pallid Dove (*Leptotila pallida*)—**H** a few times on two days at Buenaventura Reserve

White-throated Quail-Dove (*Zentrygon frenata*)—1 was seen at a corn feeder at Casa Simpson; later, a pair was observed closely along the Jocotoco Antpitta Trail at the corn feeder station—Tapichalaca Reserve

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*)—Several were seen on two days, mainly in more arid and agricultural areas, south of Loja, Puerto Jelí and around Guayaquil

CUCKOOS: CUCULIDAE

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)—Common in open, shrubby and agricultural areas, especially east and south of Guayaquil; 1 was seen near Copalinga

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)—At least 2 or so were encountered at the Puerto Jelí ‘farm’

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*)—2 were seen at Manglares-Churute; singles were seen at Copalinga, in the Cumbaratza area and along the Las Fragancias road

NIGHTJARS & ALLIES: CAPRIMULGIDAE

Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)—**H** mostly pre-dawn on two days at Copalinga; 1 ♀ was seen in flight at Buenaventura on Sept. 1st

SWIFTS: APODIDAE

Chestnut-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne rutila*)—At least 2 were seen from ‘El Paraíso’ Restaurant along the Molleturo Road

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*)—America’s largest swift; surprisingly, only one sighting of 4-5 individuals at Buenaventura Reserve

HUMMINGBIRDS: TROCHILIDAE

White-necked Jacobin (*Florisuga mellivora*)—Very common on all four days at Buenaventura Reserve, especially at feeders; always a favorite!

Pale-tailed Barbthroat (*Threnetes leucurus*)—1 was seen (and photographed) perched at a stand of *Heliconia* at Copalinga

White-whiskered Hermit (*Phaethornis yarugui*)—1 was seen and photographed by Lauri and Ralph, at Buenaventura; surprisingly scarce this trip

Green Hermit (*Phaethornis guy*)—5 or so were seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders on three days; also seen along the Las Fragancias road

Gray-chinned Hermit (*Phaethornis griseogularis*)—At least 1 ♂ was seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders on two days

Brown Violetear (*Colibri delphinae*)—1-2 were seen at both upper and lodge feeders at Buenaventura Reserve

Sparkling Violetear (*Colibri coruscans*)—At least 1-2 were seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders; 1 or so was seen a few times at Casa Simpson feeders

Purple-crowned Fairy (*Heliophryx barroti*)—1 beauty mesmerized us at if fed on flowers along the road at Buenaventura... stunning!

Amethyst-throated Sunangel (*Heliangelus amethysticollis*)—4-6 ♂♂ were seen over-and-over at Tapichalaca Reserve feeders

Flame-throated Sunangel (*Heliangelus micrastur*)—Aka Little Sunangel by some authors (boring and disrespectful name!). Only 2-3 were seen on two days at

Tapichalaca Reserve feeders

Wire-crested Thorntail (*Discosura popelairii*)—1 ♀ was seen repeatedly at flowering *Verbena*, at Copalinga Lodge; no ♂♂ this trip

Green Thorntail (*Discosura conversii*)—Numerous and bold, daily at Buenaventura Reserve (everywhere!)

Speckled Hummingbird (*Adelomyia melanogenys*)—Singles only were seen a few times at Tapichalaca Reserve feeders

Long-tailed Sylph (*Agelaiocercus kingi*)—Only 1 juvenile ♂ was seen briefly at Tapichalaca, foraging at a flowering shrub

Violet-tailed Sylph (*Agelaiocercus coelestis*)—4 (♂♂ and ♀♀) of this spectacular Chocó bioregional endemic were seen at the upper feeders at Buenaventura Reserve

Ecuadorian Hillstar (*Oreotrochilus chimborazo*)—Aka Chimborazo Hillstar by some authors. Finally, 2 ♀♀ were seen hovering for insects at Illincocha, in El Cajas National Park

Blue-mantled Thornbill (*Chalcostigma stanleyi*)—1 ♂ was seen foraging in páramo shrubbery at Illincocha, in El Cajas National Park

Tyrian Metaltail (*Metallura tyrianthina*)—2 ♀♀ were seen at Llaviucu Lake

Violet-throated Metaltail (*Metallura baroni*)—1 of this special, range-restricted and endemic hummingbird sat up nicely for us as we entered El Cajas National Park, even braving the strong wind!

Brown Inca (*Coeligena wilsoni*)—2 were seen repeatedly at the upper Buenaventura Reserve feeders on two visits; a Chocó bioregional endemic species

Collared Inca (*Coeligena torquata*)—2-3 (♂♂ and ♀♀) of this sharply-dressed hummer were seen repeatedly at Tapichalaca Reserve feeders

Chestnut-breasted Coronet (*Boissonneaua matthewsii*)—1 juvenile bird was encountered at Copalinga *Verbena* shrub (way below its normal range, and being a bully!). Then very common and dominant at Tapichalaca feeders

White-Booted Racket-tail (*Ocreatus underwoodii*)—Lumped often with the eastern buff-booted, Peruvian Racket-tail, and then called, Booted Racket-tail (*O. underwoodii*). Only 1 ♀ was seen at the upper Buenaventura Reserve area feeders

Peruvian Racket-tail (*Ocreatus peruvianus*)—Lumped often with the western white-booted, White-booted Racket-tail, and then called, Booted Racket-tail (*O. underwoodii*). 1-2 ♀♀ were seen on three days at Copalinga feeders and *Verbena* shrubs

Fawn-breasted Brilliant (*Heliodoxa rubinoides*) —2 were seen at Copalinga feeders; 4 were encountered at the upper Buenaventura Reserve feeders

Green-crowned Brilliant (*Heliodoxa jacula*)—Abundant daily at Buenaventura Reserve feeders and away from them

Violet-fronted Brilliant (*Heliodoxa leadbeateri*)—Up to 6 or so were seen repeatedly and daily at Copalinga Lodge feeders

Violet-headed Hummingbird (*Klais guimeti*)—A pair, at least, was seen foraging daily repeatedly at *Verbena* shrubs at Copalinga Lodge

White-vented Plumeleteer (*Chalybura buffoni*)—Now also considered a separate Tumbesian bioregional endemic species, **Ecuadorian Plumeleteer** (*Ch. intermedia*). A ♀ was seen at the upper hummingbird garden feeders at Buenaventura Reserve

Emerald-bellied Woodnymph (*Thalurania hypochlora*)—Lumped by some with

Crowned Woodnymph (*T. colombica*) although both male and female plumages of these two ‘species’ are notably different. 1 ♀ was seen at Umbrellabird Lodge feeders; at least 1 ♂ mainly foraged only at flowering shrubs at the lodge. A Tumbesian bioregional endemic species

Fork-tailed Woodnymph (*Thalurania furcata*)—Probably the most common hummer at Copalinga Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird (*Taphrospilus hypostictus*)— 2-3 were seen daily and repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders

Amazilia Hummingbird (*Amazilia amazilia*)—2 or so of this Tumbesian bioregional endemic species were seen foraging in the canopy at Manglares-Churute

Andean Emerald (*Amazilia franciae*)—At least 3-4 or so were seen daily at Umbrellabird Lodge and the upper Buenaventura Reserve feeders

Glittering –throated Emerald (*Amazilia fimbriata*)—At least 2 were seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders and flowering *Verbena* shrubs

Rufous-tailed Humminbird (*Amazilia tzacatl*)—Only 1-2 were seen daily at Umbrellabird Lodge and the upper Buenaventura Reserve feeders

Golden-tailed Sapphire (*Chrysuronia oenone*)—3-5 at least were seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge feeders and flowering *Verbena* shrubs

Violet-bellied Hummingbird (*Damophila julie*)—Up to 10 or so were seen repeatedly at Umbrellabird Lodge feeders; stunning and rather woodnymph-like

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS: RALLIDAE

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)—Very common in the Puerto Jelí area

Slate-colored Coot (*Fulica ardesiaca*)—6 were encountered at Llaviucu Lake

LIMPKIN: ARAMIDAE

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)—3-4 were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil and at Manglares-Churute Reserve

STILTS & AVOCETS: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)—Abundant, especially at Manglares-Churute and Puerto Jelí

OYSTERCATCHERS: HAEMATOPODIDAE

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*)—1 was scoped in the mudflats at Puerto Jelí

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS: CHARADRIIDAE

Wilson’s Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)—A pair was observed foraging at Puerto Jelí

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—Some 15 or so of this boreal migrant were seen at Puerto Jelí

JACANAS: JACANIDAE

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*)—Common in wetlands east of Guayaquil, and also at Puerto Jelí

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES: SCOLOPACIDAE

Wilson’s Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)—15 or so of this boreal migrant were seen

‘churning-up the water at a rice pond at Manglares-Churute
Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)—2 were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil; 6
or more were seen foraging and in flight at Puerto Jelí
Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)—1 was observed foraging at Puerto Jelí
Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)—At least 6 were seen at a rice pond at Manglares-
Churute; another 1 was seen at Puerto Jelí
Whimbrel (*Numerius phaeopus*)—2-3 were seen at Puerto Jelí
Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)—8 or so were seen foraging at Puerto jelí

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS: LARIDAE

Andean Gull (*Chroicocephalus serranus*)—Up to 5 or so were seen on two days at Dos
Chorreras and another 2 were encountered at Llaviucu Lake
Gray-hooded Gull (*Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*)—2 were seen at Puerto Jelí
Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)—1 bird flew back-and-forth several times in
front of us at Puerto Jelí

STORKS: CICONIDAE

Wood Stork (*Mycteria Americana*)—Common in the wetlands east of Guayaquil (15-
20 at least) and seemingly abundant at Puerto Jelí with over 80 seen easily

FRIGATEBIRDS: FREGATIDAE

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*)—Common in the coastal lowlands
(even away from coastal waters); seen over Manglares-Churute and Puerto Jelí

ANHINGAS: ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)—3 were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil; another 2 or
so were seen at Puerto Jelí

CORMORANTS & SHAGS: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasiliensis*)—Rather common east of Guayaquil
and at Manglares-Churute; well over 100 were seen around Puerto Jelí, etc. and on
our return to Guayaquil

PELICANS: PELICANIDAE

Brown Pelican (*Pelicanus occidentalis*)—5-6 were seen at Puerto Jelí

HERONS & BITTERNs: ARDEIDAE

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*)—4 or so were seen around Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’ there
Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)—Abundant in coastal wetlands
Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)—Very common in coastal wetlands
Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)—Single adults were seen at Puerto Jelí and the
‘farm’ there
Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)—Single adults were seen at Puerto Jelí and the
‘farm’ there
Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)—Very common, especially near cattle, in coastal lowlands
Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)—8 were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil and at
Manglares-Churute; 2 were encountered at a Tilapia pond in the Cumaratza area;
10 or so were seen well at Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)—2-3 were seen at Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’ there

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)—Super common in mangroves at Puerto Jelí and also several were seen at the ‘farm’ there

IBISES & SPOONBILLS: THRESKIORNITHIDAE

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)—80 at least were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil and Manglares-Churute; 100s were present at Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’ there

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)—Common in wetlands east of Guayaquil; 20 or so were seen at Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’ there

AMERICAN VULTURES: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)—Generally very common; seen on all but three days

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)—Generally common; seen on all but three days

KITES, EAGLES & HAWKS: ACCIPITRIDAE

Pearl Kite (*Gampsonyx swainsonii*)—1 or 2 were glimpsed perched alongside the highway on our drive back towards Guayaquil

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)—Only 1 was seen this trip, this one by Lauri from along the Las Fragancias road

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)—Omnipresent along the highway in wetlands east and south of Guayaquil on our first and last days

Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*)—2 were seen in passing, along the highway on our return drive to Guayaquil

Roadside Hawk (*Rupornis magnirostris*)—Generally, a relatively common species; only singles were seen this trip, on two days, near Valladolid and at Buenaventura

Harris’s Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*)—1 was seen in flight in coastal lowlands on our first morning; 2 (a ♂ and then a ♀) were seen on our last day, one near Puerto Jelí and the other along the highway on our return to Guayaquil

Gray-backed Hawk (*Pseudastur occidentalis*)—Singles of this *Endangered* Tumbesian bioregional endemic species were seen well (on two days) at Buenaventura

OWLS: STRIGIDAE

Pacific (Peruvian) Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium peruanum*)—1 called in obligingly at the ‘farm’ at Puerto Jelí

Black-and-white Owl (*Ciccaba nigrolineata*)—Singles were seen at Umbrellabird Lodge and called much of each night

Rufous-banded Owl (*Ciccaba albitarsus*)—**H** on one night at Tapichalaca (Casa Simpson)

QUETZALS & TROGONS: TROGONIDAE

Crested Quetzal (*Pharomachrus antisianus*)—Big surprise! A juvenile bird was encountered in ‘out-of’place’ dry agricultural habitat (a *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* woodlot), south of Vilcabamba

Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*)—Juan found and got us on 1 ♂ at Buenaventura Reserve

Masked Trogon (*Trogon personatus*)—1 ♀ was seen in canopy at Llaviucu Lake

MOTMOTS: MOMOTIDAE

Whooping Motmot (*Momotus subrufescens*)—Lauri and others saw and photographed 1 at Buenaventura

Broad-billed Motmot (*Electron platyrhynchum*)—1-2 were seen and photographed at Buenaventura

KINGFISHERS: ALCEDINIDAE

Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle torquata*)—2 or so were seen in wetlands east of Guayaquil; another 4 were seen around Puerto Jelí and the ‘farm’

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazon*)—A pair were seen near a Tilapia pond outside Zamora

Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle Americana*)—1 was seen by Randy in wetlands east of Guayaquil; 2 more (a pair?) were then encountered at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jelí

PUFFBIRDS: BUCCONIDAE

Black-streaked Puffbird (*Malacoptila fulvogularis*)—**H** at Copalinga

NEW WORLD BARBETS: CAPITONIDAE

Red-headed Barbet (*Eubucco bourcierii*)—A family group of up to 4 individuals were seen on three days at Copalinga Lodge feeders; the east-slope race in Ecuador is notably different than that in the west both in voice and certain plumage characteristics; these may represent separate species

TOUCANS: RAMPHASTIDAE

Chestnut-tipped Toucanet (*Aulocorhynchus derbianus*)—An apparent juvenile bird came to feed in a fruiting tree at Copalinga Lodge; perhaps a first record for that site!

Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan (*Andigena hypoglauca*)—An 11th hour sighting of a pair that eventually responded to tape-playback at Llaviucu Lake

Pale-mandibled Araçari (*Pteroglossus erythropygius*)—Aka Collared Aracari (*P. torquatus*) when lumped by some authors. 5 or so of this Tumbesian bioregional endemic species were seen repeatedly on two days at Umbrellabird Lodge feeders and nearby trees at Buenaventura Reserve

Chestnut-mandibled Toucan (*Ramphastos swainsonii*)—Often lumped with Black-mandibled Toucan (*R. ambiguus*) by some authors, then called Yellow-throated Toucan. Singles and pairs were seen well (and **H**) on four days at Buenaventura Reserve (also right near Umbrellabird Lodge there)

Chocó Toucan (*Ramphastos brevis*)—At least 1 (others **H**) was seen well at Buenaventura Reserve

WOODPECKERS: PICIDAE

Little Woodpecker (*Dryobates/Veniliornis passerinus*)—1 was photographed by Jocelin along the Las Fragancias road

Red-rumped Woodpecker (*Dryobates/Veniliornis kirkii*)—1♀ was seen by a few of our group at Umbrellabird Lodge

Scarlet-backed Woodpecker (*Dryobates/Veniliornis callonotus*)—5 of this attractive, small Tumbesian Bioregional endemic woodpecker were seen at the Manglares-Churute station

Powerful Woodpecker (*Campephilus pollens*)—A handsome ♂ was seen well at at Tapichalaca Reserve

Guayaquil Woodpecker (*Campephilus gayaquilensis*)—A wonderful pair (♂ was seen best), apparently preparing their cavity nest were seen and photographed at Buenaventura Reserve

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*)—**H** once at Buenaventura Reserve, 1 flew over us but disappeared

FALCONS & CARACARAS: FALCONIDAE

Crested Caracara (*Caracara cheriway*)—Aka Northern Crested-Caracara. Singles were seen east of Guayaquil; 1 briefly in flight at the upper sector of Buenaventura Reserve
American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)—Singles were seen south of Cuenca and again near Valladolid

PARROTS: PSITTACIDAE

Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus menstruus*)—A band of 5 were seen in flight, then perched, when 1 was scoped) in the Cumbaratza area

Bronze-winged Parrot (*Pionus chalcopterus*)—Common at Buenaventura Reserve, although the generally cloudless conditions did not help us; we eventually saw between 5-8 or so on two days; larger flocks were seen and **H** on our last morning in the area, when it was overcast

Pacific Parrotlet (*Forpus coelestis*)—4 were seen in the Catamayo Valley; at least 10-12 were seen close-up at the Puerto Jelí ‘farm’

El Oro Parakeet (*Pyrhura orcesi*)—Perhaps 2 of this *Endangered* and endemic species were glimpsed as the flew past Jocelin, at the upper Buenaventura Reserve

Red-masked Parakeet (*Aratinga erythrogenys*)—Groups of around 4 were seen in flight on two days at Buenaventura Reserve; another Tumbesian bioregional endemic species

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Black-crowned Antshrike (*Thamnophilus atrinucha*)—Formally known as Western Slaty-Antshrike. A pair was seen well and photographed at Buenaventura Reserve

Russet Antshrike (*Thamnistes anabatinus*)—3 or so in all were seen in subcanopy with mixed species foraging flocks on two days at Buenaventura Reserve

Blackish Antbird (*Myrmoborus leucophrys*)—A noisy pair was seen through dense undergrowth, with other species, along the Bombuscaro park entrance trail

White-backed Fire-eye (*Pyroglena leuconota*)—A singing pair was seen through dense undergrowth, with other species, along the Bombuscaro park entrance trail

Zeledon’s Antbird (*Hafferia zeledoni*)—Split from Immaculate Antbird, genus changed from *Myrmeciza*. **H**, and later a cool ♂ came out into the open to forage along the road—at Buenaventura Reserve

Chestnut-backed Antbird (*Poliocrania exuls*)—**H** on two days; at least 1 was seen briefly in undergrowth along the road—at Buenaventura Reserve

Common Scale-backed Antbird (*Willisornis peocilinotus*)—1 was seen pretty well through dense undergrowth, with other species, along the Bombuscaro park entrance trail; always clinging to vertical stems

ANTPITTAS: GRALLARIIDAE

Undulated Antpitta (*Grallaria squamigera*)—1 was seen by Barb and Diego along the trail at Tapichalca Reserve
Jocotoco Antpitta (*Grallaria ridgelyi*)—Definitely a trip highlight! 1 came in to feed And show itself at Tapichalaca Reserve—thanks so much Diego!!
Chestnut-naped Antpitta (*Grallaria nuchalis*)—3 were observed closely by part of our group at Tapichalaca Reserve
Rufous Antpitta (*Grallaria rufula*)— **H** on two mornings Tapichalaca Reserve
Tawny Antpitta (*Grallaria quitensis*)—1 showed itself nicely in the páramo zone at El Cajas National Park
Slate-crowned Antpitta (*Grallaricula nana*)—**H** close-by at Tapichalaca Reserve

TAPACULOS: RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Blackish Tapaculo (*Scytalopus latrans*)— **H** at Llaviuco Lake

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS: FURNARIIDAE

Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*)—2 were seen at Copalinga Lodge (race: *amazonus*); singles were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve (race: *aequatorialis*)
Plain-brown Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla fuliginosa*)—1 was seen at Buenaventura Reserve
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper (*Glyphorhynchus spirurus*)—1 was seen at Buenaventura Reserve
Spotted Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*)—2 were seen at Buenaventura Reserve
Streak-headed Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*)—2 were seen at Manglares-Churute
Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*)—1 was seen with a mixed species foraging flock along the Bombuscaro Park entrance trail
Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus*)—Singles were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve
Pacific Hornero (*Furnarius cinnamomeus*)—Lump with Pale-legged Hornero (*F. leucopus*) of the Amazon Basin by some authors. Encountered in the pacific lowlands east and south of Guayaquil, and more arid areas in the interAndean valleys. A nesting pair was observed at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jelía; a Tumbesian bioregional endemic species
Chestnut-winged Cinclodes (*Cinclodes albidiventris*)—3 were seen closely in the páramo zone at Illincocha, El Cajas National Park
Montane Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia striaticollis*)—Singles were seen along Bombuscaro park entrance trail, and along the Las Fragancias road
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia variegaticeps*)—1, then 4 were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve
Flammulated Treehunter (*Thripadectes flammulatus*)—**H** at Cajanuma park entrance area
Black-billed Treehunter (*Thripadectes melanorhynchus*)—**H**, then 1 was glimpsed along the Bombuscaro park entrance trail
Uniform Treehunter (*Thripadectes ignobilis*)—1 was seen at very close quarters along the Umbrellabird trail at Buenaventura Reserve by Randy and PJG
Pearled Treerunner (*Margarornis squamiger*)—Pairs were seen with mixed species

foraging flocks on two days at Tapichalaca Reserve
Ash-browed Spinetail (*Cranioleuca curtata*)—2 were seen with a small missed species
foraging flock near Valladolid
Azara's Spinetail (*Synallaxis azarae*)—2 were seen along the main trail at Llaviucu
Lake

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: TYRANNIDAE

Southern-beardless Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*)—1 was seen at the ephemeral
lagoon at the 'farm' along the entrance road to Puerto Jelfí
White-banded Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus stictopterus*)—Pairs were seen on two days at
Tapichalaca Reserve
White-throated Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus leucophrys*)—2 were at Illincocha, El Cajas
National Park
Rufous-winged Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus calopterus*)—1 was seen with a large mixed
species foraging flock, and photographed by Jocelin, at Buenaventura Reserve
Greenish Elaenia (*Myiopagis viridicata*)—Singles were seen on two days with mixed
species foraging flocks at Buenaventura Lodge
Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*)—1 was seen near Valladolid
Highland Elaenia (*Elaenia obscura*)—1 of this rare and local species was seen above
Valladolid
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher (*Mionectes oleaginous*)—1 was photographed by Lauri, at
Buenaventura Reserve
Streak-necked Flycatcher (*Mionectes striaticollis*)—1 was seen above Valladolid;
another 3 were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve
Olive-striped Flycatcher (*Mionectes olivaceus*)—1 was seen on along the road to the
Bombuscaro park entrance
Slaty-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon superciliaris*)—1-2 were seen on three occasions
over two days at Buenaventura Reserve
Marble-faced bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*)—1 was seen well with a
mixed species foraging flock at Buenaventura Reserve
Golden-faced Tyrannulet (*Zimmerius chrysops*)—1 was seen in the gardens at
Copalinga Lodge
Ornate Flycatcher (*Myiotriccus ornatus*)—3 of this 'favorite' were seen along the
Bombuscaro park entrance trail (race: *phoenicurus*); 1-2 were seen on two days at
Buenaventura Reserve (race: *stellatus*)
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant (*Lophotriccus pileatus*)—Surprisingly good, relaxed
looks at several of this fairly common but usually sneaky species at Buenaventura
Reserve on two days
Common Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum cinereum*)—1 was seen at Copalinga Lodge
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias flaviventris*)—Considered a separate species,
Olive-faced Flatbill (*T. viridiceps*), by some authors. 2 were seen close-up outside of
Zamora (near the river)
Cinnamon Flycatcher (*Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*)—1 was seen beautifully at
Tapichalaca Reserve
Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea*)—At least 1 was seen well at the bridge along
the Las Fragancias Road
Orange-banded Flycatcher (*Nephelomyias lintoni*)—2 or so were seen at Tapichalca
Reserve as we returned from our Jocotoco Antpitta adventure

Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius sulphureipygius*)—1 was seen in midstory, fanning its tail profusely, at Buenaventura Reserve

Olive-chested Flycatcher (*Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*)—Singles were seen on two days at Copalinga and above Valladolid

Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)—Rather expected near rushing water in the Andes; Several seen near and at Copalinga Lodge on two days

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)—2♀♀ were seen east of Guayaquil; another was found at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jeli

Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*)—A pair was seen at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jeli

Crowned Chat-Tyrant (*Ochthoeca frontalis*)—1 was seen briefly at Llaviucu Lake

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant (*Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*)—1 was seen at Tapichalaca

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*)—1 was seen at Copalinga Lodge

Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*)—1 was seen at Copalinga Lodge

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarynchus pitangua*)—At least 1 was seen at Manglares-Churute station; another **H** at Buenaventura Reserve

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*)—Singles were seen near Manglares-Churute and near Valladolid

Golden-crowned Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*)—1 was seen at the Bombuscaro park station

Baird’s Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes bairdii*)—1 was seen at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jeli

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)—A widespread neotropical species; 3-5 or more, though at times common on all but one day

COTINGAS: COTINGIDAE

Barred Fruiteater (*Pipreola arcuata*)—1♂ was seen well along the Cajanuma park entrance road

Long-wattled Umbrellabird (*Cephalopterus penduliger*)—After a couple of sadly unsuccessful tries to locate this species at its traditional Lek—and pretty much throwing in the towel—a fantastic ♂ showed up magically as we were preparing to leave Buenaventura Lodge... spectacular!!! A trip favorite for sure!

MANAKINS: PIPRIDAE

White-bearded Manakin (*Manacus manacus*)—Lek activity was **H**, and at least 1♂ was seen in understory at Buenaventura Reserve

Club-winged Manakin (*Machaeropterus deliciosus*)—Incredibly active and ‘omnipresent’ at Buenaventura Reserve; ♂♂ displaying!! seemingly ‘all-over-the-place’ and many seen feeding both ♂♂ and ♀♀ at fruiting *Miconia* trees throughout the reserve

White-crowned Manakin (*Dixiphia pipra*)—1♀ was encountered at fruiting *Miconia* at Copalinga Lodge

TITYRAS & ALLIES: TITYRIDAE

One-colored Becard (*Pachyramphus homochrous*)—3-4 (1♂ and a few ♀♀) were seen at Manglares-Churute station; several more were seen on three days at Buenaventura Reserve

VIREOS & ALLIES: VIREONIDAE

- Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis*)—2 were seen at Manglares-Churute; others **H**, and singles photographed by Jocelin on two days at Buenaventura Lodge
- Lesser Greenlet (*Hylophilus decurtatus*)—6 in all, were seen over three days, with mixed species foraging flocks, at Buenaventura Reserve
- Olivaceous Greenlet (*Hylophilus olivaceus*)—At least 1 was seen repeatedly at Copalinga Lodge
- Brown-capped Vireo (*Vireo leucophrys*)—1 was seen at Buenaventura Reserve
- Chiví Vireo (*Vireo chivi*)—Considered a race of Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*) by some Authors. 6 were seen at Manglares-Churute station

CROWS, JAYS & MAGPIES: CORVIDAE

- Turquoise Jay** (*Cyanolyca turcosa*)—6 or so were seen at Llaviucu Lake; another 1 or 2 were encountered at Tapichalaca Reserve
- Inca Jay** (*Cyanocorax yncas*)—Lumped by some authors with Green Jay of North and northern Central America. 6 or so were seen at the Bombuscaro park station; 5 or so were seen on the following two days in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro road area and along the Las Fragancias road

SWALLOWS & MARTINS: HIRONDINIDAE

- Blue-and-white Swallow (*Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*)—Fairly common to common on all but one day
- Brown-bellied Swallow (*Orochelidon murina*)—The high elevation swallow; seen in high-temperate and páramo zones (i.e., Dos Chorreras, Llaviucu Lake)
- Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*)—Moderate numbers encountered overall; seen on six days on both Andean slopes
- Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*)—Common around towns, south of Guayaquil mostly
- Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*)—Only 1 individual was seen east of Guayaquil. In flight, downbowed wings clinch its ID

WRENS: TROGLODYTIDAE

- House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)—probably to be split again as Southern House-Wren (*T. musculus*). **H** at Copalinga; at least 1 seen there as well
- Mountain Wren** (*Troglodytes solstitialis*)—1 seen close-up right outside Casa Simpson
- Fasciated Wren** (*Campylorhynchus fasciatus*)—3 or so were seen at Manglares-Churute station; 4 more seen at the ‘farm’ near Puerto Jelí
- Plain-tailed Wren** (*Pheugopedius euophrys*)—1 was seen in *Chusquea* bamboo, along the Cajanuma park entrance road; others **H** at Tapichalaca Reserve
- Coraya Wren (*Pheugopedius coraya*)—**H** along the Bombuscaro entrance road
- Bay Wren (*Cantorchilus nigricapillus*)—Mostly **H**; at least 3 were seen by Lauri and Ralph, glimpsed perhaps by others—at Buenaventura Reserve
- Rufous Wren** (*Cinnycerthia unirufa*)—8 or so in all were seen on two days at Tapichalaca Reserve
- White-breasted Wood-Wren (*Henicorhina leucosticta*)—**H** at Copalinga, along the Bombuscaro park entrance trail

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren (*Henicorhina leucophrys*)—**H** only a few times, and 1 was seen at Buenaventura Reserve

Song Wren (*Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*)—Wonderful experience!, A pair, singing their unbelievable song, were eventually seen in forest undergrowth (another pair **H** the following day) at Buenaventura Reserve

GNATCATCHERS & GNATWRENS: POLIOPTILIDAE

Tropical Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila plumbea*)—4 or so were seen at Manglares-Churute station; 3 more were encountered in the Catamayo Valley

DIPPERS: CINCLIDAE

White-capped Dipper (*Cinclus leucocephalus*)—A pair was seen at the ‘Velo de Novia’ waterfall *en route* to Zamora

THRUSHES & ALLIES: TURDIDAE

White-necked Thrush (*Turdus albicollis*)—4, of this forest thrush, were seen easily at the Bombuscaro park station and also along the park trail

Ecuadorian Thrush (*Turdus maculirostris*)—Surprisingly, only 1 was seen at Buenaventura

Pale-eyed Thrush (*Turdus leucopis*)— 1 ♀ (and *not* a ♀ Glossy-black Thrush) was seen foraging on the ground with other thrush species

Black-billed Thrush (*Turdus ignobilis*)—Fairly common in second-growth and more open areas on two days in the Copalinga/Zamora area

Marañón Thrush (*Turdus maranonicus*)—A big surprise; 1 seen and photographed by Lauri at Copalinga Lodge; definitely a first!!

Chestnut-bellied Thrush (*Turdus fulviventris*)—Singles were seen on two days along the Bombuscaro park entrance road, station (including a juvenile bird) and park trail

Great Thrush (*Turdus fuscater*)—Common highland species; seen on five days

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS: MIMIDAE

Long-tailed Mockingbird (*Mimus longicaudatus*)—2 were seen at Vilcabamba; 5 or so were seen in the Catamayo Valley and *en route* to Buenaventura from Tapichalaca; also common along the coast around Puerto Jelí

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES: FRINGILLIDAE

Thick-billed Euphonia (*Euphonia laniirostris*)—Generally fairly common; seen on six days; most common at Copalinga (up to 8 or so seen daily); only 2-3 seen at Buenaventura

Orange-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia xanthogaster*)—Somewhat more of this species of euphonia were seen this trip; up to 10 or more were seen daily at Copalinga; 2-3 were seen at Buenaventura

NEW WORLD SPARROWS: PASSARELLIDAE

Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (*Chlorospingus semifuscus*)—No longer considered a tanager, though the former name ‘Bush-Tanager’ should still be valid. 8 or so were seen at Copalinga/Bombuscaro and Las Fragancias

Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (*Chlorospingus canigularis*)— No longer considered a tanager, though the former name ‘Bush-Tanager’ should still be valid. Singles were

seen at Buenaventura on two days

Common Chlorospingus (*Chlorospingus flavopectus*)—No longer considered a tanager, though the former name ‘Bush-Tanager’ should still be valid. Singles were seen near Valladolid and at Buenaventura

Orange-billed Sparrow (*Arremon aurantirostris*)—A family group of 4 were seen from the forest blind at Copalinga Lodge

Chestnut-capped Brushfinch (*Arremon brunneinucha*)—Singles were seen at the two corn feeders at Tapichalca Reserve

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*)—Normally a common highland sparrow, but few were seen on two days this time; some seen while driving through and south of Cuenca and 1 near Valladolid

Yellow-breasted Brushfinch (*Atlapetes latinuchus*)—Aka Rufous-naped Brushfinch. 3-4 were seen on three days at Tapichalca Reserve

TROUPIALS & ALLIES: ICTERIDAE

Yellow-billed Cacique (*Amblycercus holosericeus*)—1 of this skulker was seen in *Chusquea* bamboo at tapichalca Reserve

Russet-backed Oropendola (*Psarocolius angustifrons*)—Generally common (the most widespread ecuadorian oropendola); relatively small numbers seen on three days in the Copalinga-Zamora area

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*)—More numerous than the previous species this time around in the Copalinga-Zamora area on two days

Yellow-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus cela*)—2 were seen in Zamora-Cumbaratza area; 6 or so were seen during our drive from Zamora to Tapichalca in more arid valleys. 3-4 were encountered in the Puerto Jelí area

Scrub Blackbird (*Dives warszewiczi*)—Common, especially along highways, roads and agricultural areas in the southwest coastal lowlands and interAndean valleys; seen mostly on our first and last days

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: PARULIDAE

Olive-crowned Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis semiflava*)—1 ♂ seen in grassland as we departed Buenaventura Reserve

Tropical Parula (*Setophaga pitiayumi*)—Pairs mostly were seen at Copalinga and on three days at Buenaventura Reserve

Mangrove Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)—Some authors lump this with the boreal migrant American Yellow-Warbler (*S. aestiva*) calling the species Yellow Warbler (*S. petechia*). At least 3 called in from mangroves across a channel and were seen well by part of our group

Three-banded Warbler (*Basileuterus trifasciatus*)—Singles were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve

Citrine Warbler (*Myiothlypis luteoviridis*)—1, then 3 were seen on two days at Tapichalca Reserve

Buff-rumped Warbler (*Myiothlypis fulvicauda*)—H along the Bombuscaro park trail; surprisingly common/omnipresent on four days at Buenaventura Reserve

Gray-and-gold Warbler (*Myiothlypis fraseri*)—This Tumbesian bioregional endemic species was incredibly common, seen almost everywhere, on three days at Buenaventura Reserve

Russet-crowned Warbler (*Myiothlypis coronatus*)—2 were seen at Llaviucu Lake (others H); also H at Tapichalca Reserve

Slate-throated Whitestart (*Myioborus miniatus*)— Aka ‘Redstart’ though shows no red, and outer tail feathers are white! 3-4 were seen around Copalinga/Bombuscaro; 2 were seen at Valladolid, and 6 or so were seen on two days at Buenaventura Reserve
Spectacled Whitestart (*Myioborus melanocephalus*)— Aka ‘Redstart’ though shows no red, and outer tail feathers are white! 3 were seen at Llaviucu Lake; at least 8 were seen on two days at Tapichalca Reserve

CARDINALS & ALLIES: CARDINALIDAE

Ochre-breasted Tanager (*Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*)—No longer considered a tanager, now placed with cardinals (Cardinalidae). 2-3 were seen on two days, with mixed species foraging flocks at Buenaventura Reserve

TANAGERS & ALLIES: THRAUPIDAE

Black-faced Tanager (*Schistochlamys melanopis*)—A pair was seen above Valladolid

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopis leverianus*)—1 was seen near Copalinga

White-shouldered Tanager (*Tachyphonus luctuosus*)—Fairly common on two days at Buenaventura Reserve (both ♂♂ and ♀♀)

White-lined Tanager (*Tachyphonus rufus*)—Pairs were seen (8 in all) over two days at Copalinga Lodge

Lemon-rumped Tanager (*Ramphocelus icteronotos*)—Lumped with Flame-rumped Tanager (*R. flammigerus*) by some authors. Fairly common at Buenaventura Reserve, though not as many seen as expected

Silver-beaked Tanager (*Ramphocelus carbo*)—Fairly common around Copalinga Lodge and around Zamora; seen on four days

Hooded Mountain-Tanager (*Buthraupis montana*)—2 or so were seen along the Cajanuma park entrance road; another 3 or so were encountered at Tapichalca Reserve

Grass-green Tanager (*Chlorornis riefferii*)—2 were seen with a mixed species foraging flock by part of our group at Tapichalca Reserve

Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager (*Anisognathus lacrymosus*)—A pair was seen daily and repeatedly at Casa Simpson; others were seen with mixed species foraging flocks in other areas of the Tapichalca Reserve

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager (*Anisognathus igniventris*)—1 was seen by part of our group with a mixed species foraging flock at Tapichalca Reserve

Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager (*Dubusia taeniata*)—1 was seen fairly well along the Jocotoco trail at Tapichalca Reserve; this can be a real skulker!

Golden-crowned Tanager (*Iridosornis rufivertex*)—3 and then 4 in all were seen at and near the Tapichalca Reserve... sooo beautiful!

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*)—2 were encountered at Buenaventura Lodge, with a mixed species foraging flock

Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis episcopus*)—Common lowland species on both Andean slopes: the eastern race—brighter and with white shoulders and wing-coverts—and the western race (wings are blue) were seen regularly at mostly lower elevations

Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*)—Generally, a fairly common lowland species; mostly pairs were seen on six days in the lowlands and foothills at Copalinga and Buenaventura

Blue-capped Tanager (*Thraupis cyanocephala*)—1 was seen with a mixed species foraging flock along the Jocotoco trail at Tapichalca Reserve

Yellow-bellied Tanager (*Ixothrupsis xanthogastra*)—1-2 were encountered with mixed species foraging flocks on two days in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro area

Spotted Tanager (*Ixothrupsis punctata*)—Pairs at least were seen on two days in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro area; 1 or so was along the Las Fragancias Road

Blue-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanicollis*)—This beautiful tanager was encountered on both Andean slopes; 2-3 were seen on three days in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro area (race: *caeruleocephala*); 1-2 were encountered on three days at Buenaventura (race: *cyanopygia*)

Blue-and-black Tanager (*Tangara vassorii*)—A pair was seen briefly but well at Llaviucu Lake

Paradise Tanager (*Tangara chilensis*)—This splendid tanager was seen repeatedly and well on three days in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro area and along the Las Fragancias Road—a show-stopper!!

Bay-headed Tanager (*Tangara gyrola*)—1 was seen along the Las Fragancias Road; then, between 3-4 were seen daily on three days at Buenaventura Reserve, always with mixed species foraging flocks

Golden-eared Tanager (*Tangara chrysotis*)—Just another mind-blowing beauty! 6 or so were seen daily (three days) in the Copalinga/Bombuscaro area; definitely, best at the lodge's plantain feeders; an eastern foothill specialty

Green-and-gold Tanager (*Tangara schrankii*)—By far, most numerous visitor to Copalinga's plantain feeders; also in the Bombuscaro park area

Golden Tanager (*Tangara arthus*)—Common at the Copalinga Lodge plantain feeders on three days; not encountered in the west this time

Silver-throated Tanager (*Tangara icterocephala*)—3-5 were seen with mixed species foraging flocks on two days at Buenaventura Reserve

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*)—Between 4-5 or so were seen daily at Copalinga Lodge; omnipresent, to say the least, at Umbrellabird Lodge feeders

Blue-backed Conebill (*Conirostrum sitticolor*)—3 were seen with a mixed species foraging flock along the road as we departed from Tapichalaca Reserve

Capped Conebill (*Conirostrum albifrons*)—1 ♂ was seen briefly from the Casa Simpson porch, at Tapichalaca Reserve

Tit-like Dacnis (*Xenodacnis parina*)—At least 3 pairs of this very local species were seen well at Illincocha, El Cajas National Park

Glossy Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa lafresnayii*)—1 was seen, and photographed by Jocelin, with a mixed species foraging flock along the road as we departed from Tapichalaca Reserve

White-sided Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa albilatera*)—A single ♂ was seen on three days near around Casa Simpson (quite high for the species)

Masked Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa cyanea*)—At least 1 was seen at Llaviucu Lake; 1-4 or so were seen at Casa Simpson feeders and elsewhere at Tapichalaca Reserve on three days

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch (*Phrygilus unicolor*)—5 or so were seen in páramo grassland at El Cajas National Park

Slaty Finch (*Spodiornis rusticus*)—2 ♀♀ was seen well at the corn feeder, others were seen briefly in seeding *Chusquea* bamboo—at Tapichalaca Reserve

Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager (*Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*)—A pair was seen with a mixed species foraging flock along the road as we departed from Tapichalaca Reserve

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*)—Between 3-6 or so were seen on three days—in the

coastal lowlands south of Guayaquil on our first and last days and in more agricultural areas in the valleys south of Loja (Vilcabamba, Malacatos, etc.)

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*)—2-3 were seen at grassy areas around Zamora and Cumaratza

Chestnut-throated Seedeater (*Sporophila telasco*)—Small bands were encountered at Manglares-Churute and around Puerto Jelí (especially the ‘farm’)

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila castaneiventris*)—Only a pair was seen outside of Zamora

Variable Seedeater (*Sporophila corvina*)—1♂ was seen east of Guayaquil, and a ♀ was encountered at Manglares-Churute

Black-and-white Seedeater (*Sporophila luctuosa*)—At least 2♂♂ were seen in the Cumaratza area; non-breeding birds disperse from the highlands to the lowlands

Plain-colored Seedeater (*Catamenia inornata*)—1-2 were seen in grassland bordering Llaviucu Lake (this species was left out of our checklist sessions)

Red-Pileated Finch (*Coryphospingus cucullatus*)—Aka Red-crested Finch by some authors. A pair at least was seen repeatedly on three days, at Copalinga Lodge and along the Las Fragancias Road

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*)—A fairly regular visitor to nectar feeders at Copalinga and Umbrellabird lodge feeders, also seen away from feeders at both sites

Dull-colored Grassquit (*Tiaris oscurus*)—1 or so were seen and photographed by Lauri at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve

Buff-throated Saltator (*Saltator maximus*)—Pairs mostly were repeatedly at and around both Copalinga and Umbrellabird lodge feeders; also away from the feeders

MAMMALS:

Several bats were seen during our trip—nectar feeding bats were observed at Copalinga Lodge, Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca Reserve, and at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve. Exact identification of these is difficult without having captured them, but this is what I was able to investigate:

NECTIVOROUS BATS: GLOSSOPHAGINAE

Geoffroy’s Tailless Bat (*Anoura geoffroyi*)—This is the probable species that we saw visiting the nectar feeders at Casa Simpson, Tapichalaca Reserve. It is insectivorous and nectivorous, though it does consume some fruit. One additional nectivorous bat that also occurs at Tapichalaca is **Tube-lipped Tailless Bat** (*Anoura fistulata*). Geoffroy’s Tailless Bat is also possible at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve, as is Tube-lipped Tailless Bat. Another very possible nectivorous bat species there is **Pallas’s Long-tongued Bat** (*Glossophaga soricina*). There may be a few other potential species possible, but these seem to be the most likely.

VESPERTILIONID BATS: VESPERTILIONIDAE

Silver-lipped Myotis (*Myotis albescens*)—This seems to be the most likely candidate for the small black (ish?) bat, lacking a ‘nose-leaf’, seen (and photographed) by Lauri and Scott at their cabin at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve. The genus *Myotis* belongs to the largest family of bats World-wide; some 8 species inhabit neotropical

rainforest and species descriptions are not precise so, for example, coloration varies among populations within a species, which just from a photograph, without having the creature in hand, makes identification tough, to say the least... and we sometime complain about birds!!

MONKEYS: CEBIDAE

White-fronted Capuchin-Monkey (*Cebus albifrons*)—1 marauder invaded Copalinga Lodge feeders on two consecutive afternoons, stealing plantain bananas and devouring corn from another feeder; wasn't happy when yelled at and expressed himself defiantly
Red Howler-Monkey (*Alouatta simiculus*)—**H** from Copalinga Lodge
Mantled Howler-Monkey (*Alouatta palliata*)—**H** on three days, everywhere, at Buenaventura Reserve

RACOONS & ALLIES: PROCYONIDAE

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*)—1-2 invaded Copalinga Lodge plantain feeders on two days
White-nosed Coati (*Nasua narica*)—A family group of up to an amazing 20 hung around the Umbrellabird Lodge patio (and us!) daily, and constantly at Buenaventura Reserve

AGOUTIS & ACOUCHIS: DASYPROCTIDAE

Black Agouti (*Dasyprocta fuliginosa*)—1 was seen rummaging around the Copalinga Lodge feeders

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS:

Yellow-spotted Puffing Snake (*Phrynonax shropshirei*)—Formally placed in at least two different genera (*Pseustes*, *Spilotes*). This was the large black-and-yellow snake seen (and photographed) on the terrace rafters at Umbrellabird Lodge, Buenaventura Reserve