



Ecuador - Chocó Lowlands Tour

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This is a full trip report on a tour to the Chocó Lowlands from 15 till 21 November 2009 by Mindo Bird Tours. Places that were visited during the tour include the Rio Canandé reserve, Botrosa road, cabañas Arasha and the Rio Palénque reserve.

15 November - from Quito to Rio Canandé

From the capital of Quito it is a long drive to the remote Rio Canandé reserve. Unfortunately, there is not much pristine Chocó lowland forest left in the world so we have to go remote! Most of the drive is through degraded habitat and (oil palm) plantations but we always try to do some birding stops to make the 5 hour drive a bit more interesting. Some good birds we saw during the drive include **Short-tailed Hawk**, **Ecuadorian Ground-dove**, **White-throated Crake**, **Snowy-throated Kingbird** and **White-thighed Swallow**. We also saw a territorial male **Red-breasted Blackbird**, a species which we recently found to occur in western Ecuador. We tried for the rare Slate-colored Seedeater at the ferry crossing but without success. During the short stop we did see a nice male **Swallow Tanager** and the shy **Ochre-bellied Flycatcher**.

We arrived at the lodge at lunchtime and went birding on the Tawny-faced-Quail-trail after lunch. It had not rain for weeks and the forest was extremely dry compared to normal. The bird activity in the afternoon was very low but we did manage to get some nice birds. We heard "lekking" **Red-capped Manakins** and a **Rufous Piha** showed itself after playing its call. A canopy flock contained a male **Scarlet-thighed Dacnis** and a **Slate-throated Gnatcatcher** but unfortunately the flock moved by fairly quickly. At dusk we listened for night birds and soon it was a goal: a **Chocó Poorwill** was singing along the main road. We heard the bird nicely and some of us glimpsed the bird in flight. We also heard the song of **Tawny-faced-Quail** at the same spot. Back at the lodge we heard a **Chocó Screech-owl**.

16 November - Rio Canandé, up to the mirador

One of the best birding at Rio Canandé is done during the hike up to the mirador. Various raptors and species like Black-tipped Cotinga are seen more easily from the mirador. Recent observations of the

extremely rare Banded Ground-cuckoo are all coming from the ridge. Sightings of this enigmatic species are getting more regular at Rio Canandé and the local guides have estimated at least three territories along the main trail to the mirador. The best chance for the rare and local Golden-chested Tanager is on top of the ridge where it has a territory.

We started with the hike at dawn and apart from singing **Chestnut-backed Antbirds** the morning activity of birds seemed very low. Was this because of the recent drought? The first bird we got into view was a nicely perched **Band-tailed Barbthroat**. A little further at the heliconias we saw the small **Stripe-throated Hermit**. Not many birds were seen during our hike up but we did glimpse both **Indigo-crowned Quail-dove** and **Ruddy Quail-dove** on the trail in front of us. A shy **White-whiskered Puffbird** and a cooperative male **Blue-crowned Manakin** showed themselves half way up. Almost at the top we found an adult **Green Manakin** (western subspecies *litae*, by some considered as separate species named Chocó Manakin) foraging on the heliconia leaves. We got great views of the manakin and we enjoyed watching such a difficult and poorly known species. Soon after we “settled” at the viewpoint we heard a hawk-eagle. The call was atypical for Black Hawk-eagle and fortunately we got the soaring bird in sight quickly. In the telescope we could clearly see the rufous sides of the neck and dark crest: we were watching an adult **Ornate Hawk-eagle**! The western race *vicarius* is a major rarity in the Chocó and almost extirpated from Ecuador due to habitat loss. What a great start! A little later the bird flew by for the second time and we got some looks of it again. Soaring **Swallow-tailed Kites** showed themselves fantastically at eye-height while a **Great Black-Hawk** flew by that we glimpsed. Keith spotted a large pale hawk which turned out to be the endangered **Gray-backed Hawk**! The two adults popped up out of nowhere just in front of us - what a show! Finally we spotted a male **Black-tipped Cotinga** on top of the canopy - not easy to miss!

After the successes at the mirador we went further up to the ridge trail to prove our luck. We ran into a few little flocks which produced a goody in the form of **Scarlet-and-white Tanager**. A few minutes later some of us got lucky and saw an adult **Golden-chested Tanager** in the sub-canopy. **Stripe-throated Wren**, **Ochre-breasted Tanager** and **Tawny-faced Gnatwren** were all seen on our way back. Halfway down Winnie spotted two big birds perched on a branch a few meters in front of us. It was a pair of **Great Jacamars**! The pair (*photo*) was very cooperative and we had some outstanding views. Further down we heard a **Chocó Tapaculo** singing and we ran into a very interesting canopy flock. The flock consisted mainly of large birds and we watched it for about 30 min. Three pairs of different trogon species namely **Chocó Trogon**, **Western White-tailed Trogon** and **Collared Trogon** accompanied the flock. Other large birds that we saw well include **Scarlet-rumped Cacique**, **Black-striped Woodcreeper** and a male **Lita Woodpecker**!



17 November - the Botrosa Road

A daytrip to the Botrosa Road can be very productive birding. It is approximately a 45 min. drive from the lodge and it starts just after passing the tiny village of Oja Blanca. Because birding is mainly done from the road perched birds and canopy flocks can be easier to see than from inside the forest. Sadly, the forest along the road is cut down in a rapid tempo (trucks come and go twenty-for-seven) and in a few years it will probably be remembered as a legendary birding place.



In the early morning we started off great by hearing a **Black Hawk-eagle** (*photo*). The bird was perched in a forest patch close to us and was very vocal. We played its call and suddenly the bird flapped out of the patch and flew right over our heads! One word - spectacular! It perched in a nearby tree for a while and we got excellent looks of it through the scope. It seemed that luck was on our side again! A few minutes later a nice adult **Zone-tailed Hawk** tried to mimic a soaring Turkey Vulture but did not fool us. It seemed a good day for raptors as we spotted a small hawk in top of a tree. It was a juvenile **Tiny Hawk**! We got outstanding views of this rare species through our scopes. It was not paying any attention to us and we watched it for over half an hour at close range. A **Pale-mandibled Aracari** was perched nicely in the sun as it stayed there for a while. Our next stop was at a pair of **Long-tailed Tyrants** nesting in a tree. What is that singing over here? A **Lanceolated Monklet**! The bird (*photo*) was perched low and showed itself very well. Another individual was calling from inside the forest, most probably the female. A minute later an adult **King Vulture** flew over - another good bird! Keith found a nice **Barred Puffbird** perched close but well camouflaged. At lunch some of us spotted a male **Scarlet-breasted Dacnis**. Now three adult **King Vultures** flew over and showed themselves well. On our way back a fast flock produced **Pacific Flatbill**, **Greenish Elaenia**, **Black-striped Woodcreeper** and **Blue-whiskered Tanager**. It took us some time to get the male **White-bearded Manakin** into view while a **Slaty Spinetail** turned out to be easy. At the end of the day we

run into a very vocal pair of **Laughing Falcons**. With our scopes we got great views of them - they don't look like true falcons!?



18 November - from Rio Canandé to Arasha

The administration of Rio Canandé had overbooked the lodge and as a consequence we had to leave the next day. In turn they booked a night for us at Arasha, one of the most luxurious resorts in Ecuador. We had no idea of how the birding at this place would be, but it did not turn out too bad. There was no primary forest at the resort, but it was a nice opportunity to get some of the more common secondary woodland species. The drive to Arasha produced again some birds including close-up views of **White-throated Crake** and a croaking **Chocó Toucan**.

At Arasha the habitat around the mini golf complex produced us some nice mixed-species flocks. Flock members included **Red-faced Spinetails**, **Streak-headed Woodcreepers** various tanagers and **Cinnamon Becard**. **Black-cheeked Woodpeckers** were abundant and we also got to see **Golden-olive Woodpecker**, **Lineated Woodpecker** and **Pale-mandibled Aracari**. A **Pallid Dove** showed itself while walking on one of the mini golf courses. The best birding at Arasha was in the forest behind the resort. The main trail goes down through some mature secondary forest and species like **Chestnut-backed Antbird** and **Black-headed Antthrush** were singing all over. A **Black-headed Antthrush** came close to the trail and we got some nice views of this shy bird. In the evening we had a delicious dinner and some of us jumped in the pool before going to bed.

19 November - from Arasha to Rio Palénque

In the morning we spent an hour before breakfast in the forest at Arasha. An interesting call was coming from the understory. It turned out to be a **White-throated Spadebill** that showed itself extremely well. The bird seemed excited as it raised its bright yellow crown stripe. We really enjoyed watching this tiny flycatcher knowing that spadebills are normally very hard to see. Our second

highlight was in the form of two **Rufous-fronted Wood-quails**. We placed a speaker on the trail and soon after that the two wood-quails crossed the path in response to playback.

After breakfast we drove to Rio Palénque. The drive was on the highway so we did not do any birding along the way. The reserve itself is an island of pristine forest in the middle of agricultural land. Species like Great-green Macaw occurred here in the past, but in recent years most of these rare species got extirpated due to habitat loss. Nevertheless, the forest still holds some very good bird species. Some of the Chocó species reach their southern range, while some Tumbesian species reach their northern range. So, bird wise Rio Palénque is a very interesting mix.

An hour before lunch we went for a short check down at the river (Rio Palénque). A surprise was an adult **Cocoi Heron**. We also saw some **Snowy Egrets** and a **Little Blue Heron**. A dark morph **Short-tailed Hawk** flew by nicely and some **Pacific Parrotlets** dropped down for a drink. Roy spotted a **Green Kingfisher** and we saw several **Pied-billed Grebes** in the river. In the afternoon we hiked a few forest trails. A female **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** showed well. The bird has a call somewhat similar to Pacific Royal Flycatcher so we were alert. We got a **Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner** into view and a perched **Scaled Pigeon** was a nice find by Roy. A pair of **Ecuadorian Trogons** showed well just before we got out of the forest. Our target for that afternoon was Ochraceous Atilla. This rare species has been seen regularly in one of the tree plantations. At the spot there was a perched **Gray Hawk** calling from a tree nearby. A few **Crimson-breasted Finches** were seen well. A female **Black-throated Mango** was perched on one of the lower trees. We played for the atilla and got a weak response. We glimpsed the bird and as it was getting dark we had to go back for it the next morning.

20 November - Rio Palénque

In the early morning we went to the river first because someone had reported a possible Sungrebe. At the river we only spotted some **Pied-billed Grebes** and no sign of the Sungrebe. On the rocky island in front of us we were surprised by four **Pied Plovers**! These beautiful birds are nowadays very rare in the west of Ecuador. Our next stop was the **Ochraceous Attila** as we really wanted to see this vulnerable species. We were lucky as the bird was singing as we arrived. It was perched in top of a high tree and we could watch it perfectly with the telescope. Rio Palénque is one of the few places where you still have a good chance of seeing this rare bird. At the same spot we watched some **Blue Ground-doves** foraging on the ground. Soon our attention was drawn by the typical song of an **Elegant Crescentchest**. The bird was calling from one of the plantations and we went in to look for it. It turned out to be an impossible task! As we came closer the skulking bird started moving and we never got to see anything. Not even movement in the vegetation. Just after lunch Keith found a **Pacific Pygmy-owl** being mobbed by a **Purple-crowned Fairy**. The singing owl (*photo*) was showing itself well and we were able to take some photos. In the afternoon we went back into the forest. A **Whiskered Wren** showed itself in the understory and a **Rufous-browed Peppershrike** was eating an insect in the canopy. We encountered a few small flocks and our best birds included **Olivaceous Piculet**, a pair of **Great Antshrike**, **Long-billed Gnatwren**, **Dusky Antbird** and two **Red-billed Scythebills**. In the evening we tried for Short-tailed Nighthawk (the night before we had seen a possible one) but only got a **Pauraque**. A **Black-crowned Night-heron** flew over before we went for dinner. After dinner we heard a **Spectacled Owl** from the lodge.



21 November - from Rio Palénque to Quito

We had a full morning of birding at Rio Palénque before we headed back to Quito. Again we saw the **Pied Plovers** at the river and a **Baron's Hermit** was feeding along the waterside. Inside the forest we run into a **Red-billed Scythebill**. The **Gray-and-gold Warbler** was the specialty we were missing but soon we got a singing bird into view. We found a singing **Gray-breasted Flycatcher** (*photo*) in the sub-canopy and we were glad to have good views of this difficult and vulnerable species. Outside the forest we heard and saw a small group of **Spot-fronted Swifts** flying over, a new species for the reserve according to the list. In the bamboo plantation we heard a call that made us a bit nervous. It sounded like that of the rare and vulnerable **Pacific Royal Flycatcher**! We went into the bamboo and some of us saw the bird well. Indeed, it was a Royal Flycatcher - what a species to end the trip with! Strangely, the bird had disappeared before everyone was standing at the right spot. Where did the bird go? Sadly, we never found the bird back but we did find two roosting **Spectacled Owls** in the same bamboo patch. Did the owls get the flycatcher as it probably had been mobbing them?



Species list of birds recorded during the tour:

Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus</i>	<i>soui</i>
Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus</i>	<i>erythrops</i>
Tawny-faced Quail	<i>Rhynchortyx</i>	<i>cinctus</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus</i>	<i>podiceps</i>
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	<i>brasilianus</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax</i>	<i>nycticorax</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides</i>	<i>striata</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus</i>	<i>ibis</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>cocoi</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>alba</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>caerulea</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes</i>	<i>aura</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps</i>	<i>atratus</i>
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus</i>	<i>papa</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides</i>	<i>forficatus</i>
Tiny Hawk	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>superciliosus</i>
Gray-backed Hawk	<i>Leucopternis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>
Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus</i>	<i>urubitinga</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>magnirostris</i>
Gray Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>nitidus</i>
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>brachyurus</i>

Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus</i>	<i>tyrannus</i>
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres</i>	<i>cachinnans</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco</i>	<i>ruficularis</i>
White-throated Crake	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>albigularis</i>
Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus</i>	<i>cayanus</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis</i>	<i>macularius</i>
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>
Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis</i>	<i>pretiosa</i>
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>speciosa</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>cayennensis</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>subvinacea</i>
Dusky Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas</i>	<i>goodsoni</i>
Pallid Dove	<i>Leptotila</i>	<i>pallida</i>
Indigo-crowned Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon</i>	<i>prurpurata</i>
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon</i>	<i>montana</i>
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura</i>	<i>melanura</i>
Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus</i>	<i>coelestis</i>
Rose-faced Parrot	<i>Pyrilia</i>	<i>pulchra</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus</i>	<i>menstruus</i>
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus</i>	<i>chalconotus</i>
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona</i>	<i>farinosa</i>
Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzina</i>	<i>minuta</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya</i>	<i>cayana</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga</i>	<i>ani</i>
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera</i>	<i>naevia</i>
Chocó Screech-Owl	<i>Otus</i>	<i>centralis</i>
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix</i>	<i>perspicillata</i>
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba</i>	<i>virgata</i>
Peruvian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium</i>	<i>peruanum</i>
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus</i>	<i>albicollis</i>
Chocó Poorwill	<i>Nyctiphrynus</i>	<i>rosenbergi</i>
Spot-fronted Swift	<i>Cypseloides</i>	<i>cherriei</i>
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne</i>	<i>zonaris</i>
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura</i>	<i>spinicaudus</i>
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga</i>	<i>mellivora</i>
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes</i>	<i>ruckeri</i>
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>striigularis</i>
Baron's Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>hispidus</i>
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis</i>	<i>yaruqui</i>
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliophryx</i>	<i>barroti</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura</i>	<i>conversii</i>

Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster</i>	<i>longirostris</i>
Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania</i>	<i>fannyi</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>tzacatl</i>
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>francae</i>
Purple-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia</i>	<i>rosenbergi</i>
Ecuadorian Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>mesurus</i>
Chocó Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>comptus</i>
Western White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>viridis</i>
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon</i>	<i>collaris</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle</i>	<i>americana</i>
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron</i>	<i>platyrhynchum</i>
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus</i>	<i>martii</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula</i>	<i>ruficauda</i>
Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops</i>	<i>aureus</i>
Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus</i>	<i>radiatus</i>
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila</i>	<i>panamensis</i>
Lanceolated Monklet	<i>Micromonacha</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>
Chocó Toucan	<i>Ramphastos</i>	<i>brevis</i>
Pale-mandibled Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus</i>	<i>torquatus</i>
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes</i>	<i>pucherani</i>
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides</i>	<i>fumigatus</i>
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis</i>	<i>kirkii</i>
Lita Woodpecker	<i>Piculus</i>	<i>litae</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes</i>	<i>rubiginosus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus</i>	<i>lineatus</i>
Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius</i>	<i>leucopus</i>
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis</i>	<i>brachyura</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca</i>	<i>erythroptus</i>
Western Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes</i>	<i>subulatus</i>
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor</i>	<i>rufum</i>
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus</i>	<i>ochrolaemus</i>
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus</i>	<i>spirurus</i>
Black-striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus</i>	<i>lachrymosus</i>
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus</i>	<i>erythroptus</i>
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes</i>	<i>souleyetii</i>
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus</i>	<i>trochilirostris</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba</i>	<i>major</i>
Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	<i>atrinocha</i>
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes</i>	<i>anabatinus</i>
Spot-crowned Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus</i>	<i>puncticeps</i>
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla</i>	<i>fulviventris</i>
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula</i>	<i>pacifica</i>

White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula</i>	<i>axillaris</i>
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias</i>	<i>quixensis</i>
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra</i>	<i>tyrannina</i>
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza</i>	<i>exsul</i>
Black-headed Antthrush	<i>Formicarius</i>	<i>nigricapillus</i>
Chocó Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus</i>	<i>Chocóensis</i>
Elegant Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia</i>	<i>elegans</i>
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus</i>	<i>elatus</i>
Pacific Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis</i>	<i>subplacens</i>
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis</i>	<i>viridicata</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia</i>	<i>flavogaster</i>
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma</i>	<i>obsoletum</i>
Chocó (Golden-faced) Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius</i>	<i>albigularis</i>
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes</i>	<i>oleagineus</i>
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon</i>	<i>superciliaris</i>
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus</i>	<i>ornatus</i>
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus</i>	<i>pileatus</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum</i>	<i>cinereum</i>
Pacific Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus</i>	<i>pacificus</i>
White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>
Pacific Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius</i>	<i>barbatus</i>
Gray-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus</i>	<i>griseipectus</i>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus</i>	<i>cooperi</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis</i>	<i>nigricans</i>
Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola</i>	<i>nengeta</i>
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia</i>	<i>colonus</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus</i>	<i>leucophaeus</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>similis</i>
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes</i>	<i>granadensis</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes</i>	<i>maculatus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus</i>	<i>pitangua</i>
Snowy-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus</i>	<i>niveigularis</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus</i>	<i>melancholicus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>tuberculifer</i>
Sooty-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus</i>	<i>phaeocephalus</i>
Ochraceous Attila	<i>Attila</i>	<i>torridus</i>
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila</i>	<i>spadiceus</i>
Rufous Piha	<i>Lipaugus</i>	<i>unirufus</i>
Black-tipped Cotinga	<i>Carpodectes</i>	<i>hopkei</i>
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula</i>	<i>purpurata</i>
Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix</i>	<i>coronata</i>
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus</i>	<i>manacus</i>

Green Manakin	<i>Xenopipo</i>	<i>holochlora</i>
Red-capped Manakin	<i>Pipra</i>	<i>mentalis</i>
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra</i>	<i>semifasciata</i>
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>
Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>albogriseus</i>
One-colored Becard	<i>Pachyramphus</i>	<i>homochrous</i>
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis</i>	<i>gujanensis</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus</i>	<i>decurtatus</i>
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon</i>	<i>cyanoleuca</i>
White-thighed Swallow	<i>Atticora</i>	<i>tibialis</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne</i>	<i>chalybea</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo</i>	<i>rustica</i>
Southern Nightingale Wren	<i>Microcerculus</i>	<i>marginatus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes</i>	<i>aedon</i>
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>	<i>zonatus</i>
Whiskered Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>
Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>nigricapillus</i>
Stripe-throated Wren	<i>Thryothorus</i>	<i>leucopogon</i>
Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates</i>	<i>cinereiventris</i>
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus</i>	<i>melanurus</i>
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila</i>	<i>plumbea</i>
Slate-throated Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila</i>	<i>schistaceigula</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus</i>	<i>ustulatus</i>
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>luctuosus</i>
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>delatrii</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus</i>	<i>rufus</i>
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus</i>	<i>flammigerus</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis</i>	<i>episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis</i>	<i>palmarum</i>
Golden-chested Tanager	<i>Bangsia</i>	<i>rothschildi</i>
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>larvata</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>cyanicollis</i>
Rufous-winged Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>lavinia</i>
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara</i>	<i>gyrola</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina</i>	<i>viridis</i>
Yellow-tufted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis</i>	<i>egregia</i>
Scarlet-breasted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis</i>	<i>berlepschi</i>
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis</i>	<i>venusta</i>
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes</i>	<i>spiza</i>
Scarlet-browed Tanager	<i>Heterospingus</i>	<i>xanthopygius</i>
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis</i>	<i>guira</i>

Scarlet-and-white Tanager	<i>Chrysothlypis</i>	<i>salmoni</i>
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus</i>	<i>cassinii</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba</i>	<i>flaveola</i>
Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Tiaris</i>	<i>obscurus</i>
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>grossus</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>maximus</i>
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator</i>	<i>atripennis</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia</i>	<i>capensis</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia</i>	<i>jacarina</i>
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>
Lesser Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus</i>	<i>angolensis</i>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon</i>	<i>aurantiistrotris</i>
Crimson-breasted Finch	<i>Rhodospingus</i>	<i>cruentus</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga</i>	<i>rubra</i>
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis</i>	<i>stolzmanni</i>
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula</i>	<i>pitiayumi</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica</i>	<i>fusca</i>
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis</i>	<i>semiflava</i>
Gray-and-gold Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>fraseri</i>
Chocó Warbler	<i>Basileuterus</i>	<i>chloropys</i>
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis</i>	<i>fulvicauda</i>
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus</i>	<i>uropygialis</i>
Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus</i>	<i>mesomelas</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives</i>	<i>warszewiczi</i>
Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella</i>	<i>militaris</i>
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis</i>	<i>xanthogastra</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia</i>	<i>laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia</i>	<i>xanthogaster</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer</i>	<i>domesticus</i>

Report and photos by Dušan M. Brinkhuizen
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