



Ecuador

1 - 26 Feb 2008

Erling Jirle (compilation)
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Joakim Johansson
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GENERAL INFO

By Erling Jirle

Introduction

This was a private trip with a group of Swedish bird-watchers, we call our team Joerl Travels. Charlie Vogt at Andean Birding, a small company run by Charlie, Jonas Nilsson, Roger Ahlman and Boris Herrera, arranged the trip. Boris Herrera was our guide during the whole trip, except the 4-day Amazonian leg, where we had local guides.

Erling Jirle and Bengt-Eric Sjölander discussed the details on the itinerary and made some adjustments to Charlie's suggestions, before the trip. The trip route layout was made to cover most of the different habitats you find in northern Ecuador. The area is relatively small; therefore we were spared long travelling days, except two. We started with the Andean West slope during 10 days, from temperate cloud forest at 3000 m down along the slope into the tropical lowland of the Chocó Endemic Bird Area. The Chocó region covers the humid forest belt stretching from southwestern Colombia to northwestern Ecuador and is home to about 90 range-restricted species, of which 75 occur in Ecuador. One day was spent in the High Andes at Volcán Antisana. Then we flew to Coca, at the Río Napo, and went by boat on the river to two different lodges in the Amazonas, Napo and Sani, both of which have bird lists of 550+ species. Finally we travelled from the Andean foothills and along a transient up through tropical – subtropical Andean East slope forest with a number of nice lodges during 8 days. Via the cloudforest high up we reached High Andean páramo at 4150 metres altitude at El Virgen.

During the trip Andean Birding arranged all transportation and lodging. Both the arrangements and our guide Boris was first class, and everything worked fine. The weather was rainy, but you have to be prepared for that if you choose to spend your holiday in rainforests on the equator in February.

Participants and tasks:

- Erling Jirle, Lund. Organizer, logistics, economy, equipment, web site, trip report.
- Bengt-Eric Sjölander, Malmö. Organizer, itinerary, checklists.
- Joakim Johansson, Örebro. Mammals and herptiles specialist.
- Nils Kjellén, Lund. Led the listings in the evenings. Trip report proofreader.
- Ola Elleström, Malmö. Barcelona fan.
- Erik Törnvall, Örebro. Real Madrid fan.



Nils, Erik, Ola, Bengt-Erik, Joakim at Río Canandé

Tour leader:

Boris Herrera, Andean Birding, Quito.

Andean Birding website:

<http://www.andeanbirding.com/>

E-mail: info@andeanbirding.com

General Manager: Charlie Vogt. Skype address: cavogt Our trip organizer.

Office address: Salazar Gómez E-1482 y Eloy Alfaro, Quito, Ecuador.



On our trip website you can find a detailed trip itinerary including links to lodges, localities and local birdlists. Also participant list, flights, facts about the country, bird handbooks with details, useful links (reference books, bird calls, online trip lists) and finally an equipment checklist.

Trip website: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/ecuador/>

Joerl Travels web site: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/travelreports.html>

Contact e-mail: erling.jirle@ekol.lu.se

Bird statistics

861 species recorded in total.

857 species recorded in Ecuador. A very high score for a trip of less than one month.

4 recorded on Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles) only; Magnificent Frigatebird, Royal Tern, Ruby-topaz Hummingbird and Carib Grackle.

Ecuadorian endemics: 2.

Chocó endemics: 52.

Birding days: 24.

Because we didn't visit the coast at all, and almost no wetlands we got very few species of seabirds, waterfowl, waders and crakes on the list. We could probably have added 50+ species in case we would have spent a few days at the coast or a pelagic trip.

But the trip was very successful and we recorded 24 parrot species, 11 owls, 87 hummingbirds, 17 toucans, 52 antbirds/antshrikes, 16 antpittas, 8 tapaculos and 90 tanagers.

Included in the price

Andean Birding package 24 days **27 576 SEK** (4300 USD rate 6:40).

Includes all lodging, meals, transportation with buses, boats, flight to Coca, entrance fees, guiding.

Flight from Europe to Ecuador with KLM: **11 500 SEK** (1800 USD)

Total cost per person: 39 300 SEK

Not included: Some common expenses at airport restaurants, last dinner in Quito, beer & drinks, tips to guides and drivers. In total only about 1000 SEK (150 USD) per person extra.

Flights

1 Feb. KLM: Copenhagen – Amsterdam (1:35 h).

1 Feb. KLM. Amsterdam – Bonaire – Guayaquil – Quito (15:35 h)

14 Feb. VIP: Quito – Coca (0:35 h).

26-27 Feb. KLM: Quito – Bonaire – Amsterdam (12:45 h).

27 Feb. KLM: Amsterdam – Copenhagen (1:25 h).

Time zone

5 hours behind GMT/Zulu and 6 hours behind Sweden. No daylight saving hours.

Equipment

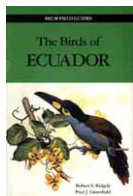
We used 4 telescopes with tripods on 6 persons, which worked fine. It is often good to have at least 2 telescopes in the forest for treetop species, and for canopy towers and miradors it is a must.

Digiscoping works fine in many places. Erling and Boris used system cameras with long lenses instead. For hummingbirds at feeders a short zoom or macro is enough since you can take photos at 10 cm.

One item all of us missed to bring except Nils was rubber boots. But they are easy to get in any town in Ecuador for 8-9 USD. Notice though that they are only sold in sizes up to 43, so in case you are a bigfoot you should bring your own. Rubber boots is a must in Ecuadorian forests in February we realized, we used them every day after purchase. I think Bengt-Eric even slept with his on.

Photos in this report: Erling Jirle. Front picture: [Long-tailed Sylph](#).

References (see more detailed list on our website; page references)



Ridgely, Robert S. & Greenfield, Paul J. 2001. *The Birds of Ecuador. Volume II. A Field Guide*. Christopher Helm, London. 740 s, 15x23 cm, 1,5 kg.

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Krabbe, Niels & Nilsson, Jonas. 2003. *Birds of Ecuador / Aves de Ecuador: DVD-ROM*. Bird Songs International BV.

Eisenberg, John F. & Redford, Kent H. 2000. *Mammals of the Neotropics: Volume 3. The Central Neotropics: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil*. The University of Chicago Press.

Travel books

Rough Guide series (Jan 2007), Lonely Planet series (ed. 7, 2006), Insight Guides (ed. 3, 2007), Footprints series (ed. 6, 2007).

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del Hoyo, J. et al. (eds.) 1992-2009. *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Vol. 1-14. Lynx.

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ITINERARY & DIARY [Erling Jirle]

- 1 February** Flight with KLM from Copenhagen (Denmark) at 20:15. Arrived in Amsterdam (The Netherlands) at 21:40. Departure from Amsterdam at 23:25.
- 2 February** Stopovers in Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) and Guayaquil (Ecuador). Arrived in Quito (Ecuador) at 9:15 with the worst landing I've ever experienced. Temperature +13°C at 2850 m altitude. The airport is right in the Quito city sprawl, with 2.1 mill. inhabitants, but a new airport outside the city is under construction, as we could see during the in-flight. Immigration and customs went smooth and quickly. In the arrivals hall we were met by our guide from Andean Birding, Boris Herrera, and our driver on the first leg of the trip, Wilson Maria Mendoza. Our vehicle was a fairly new blue Mercedes bus with plenty of space and a strong motor suitable for this montane country. We went directly for birding at 11:00 by driving north towards Calderon and stops along the road towards Guayabamba. The habitat is semi-dry Interandean valley scrub at an altitude of 2200 metres. Lots of *Agave* and thorny bushes. We got Scrub Tanager in fairly sunny weather. Then we went a bit further north passing the equator monument at Calacalí and had the first rain on the trip. We experienced rain in some form on every single day of the whole trip. In the evening we checked in at our hotel in Quito, Hotel Sebastian (****), which had large nice rooms with satellite TV, a good restaurant, bar and business centre with free use of computers. We slept well despite the altitude.
- 3 February** Today our western slope leg started. We had an excellent buffet breakfast in the morning including scrambled eggs, bacon, fresh fruits, juices, cereals and more. Most of the lodges we visited offered plentyfull breakfasts, and could also provide them very early, which is perfect for a keen birdwatcher. We went to the active volcano Pichincha already at 5:00. At the northwest side of this volcano there is pristine temperate cloud forest at Yanacocha. To reach this place we turned off from the Nono – Mindo Road, and then drove 12 km on a muddy and bad road uphill to the Park HQ. We had to leave the bus here due to a landslide over the road and walked the last 2 kilometres, the trail was called Trocha Inca [Inca Trail]. At 8:00 we arrived at the "Black-breasted Puffleg Spot" (signposted, altitude around 3300 m). It was quite rainy all day. Did some birding under umbrellas here and saw several new hummingbird species, including the critically endangered Black-breasted Puffleg. Then we continued towards Mindo on a narrow road, called the "Old Mindo Road", which joined the main road leading to Calicalí. This was a fine tarmac road. At the Tandayapa Valley we turned left up along a narrow winding road through fine forest to the Bellavista Lodge. We birded along the road near the lodge and walked down along a steep trail (Trail F) where we had superb views of the much-wanted Oscellated Tapaculo. The Bellavista Lodge was a funny-looking wooden lodge with a circular two-stores main building. We had small rooms upstairs which was quite tough to climb with heavy luggage. And unfortunately there was a major

power-cut in NW Ecuador because 2 pylons on the main electric power-line had fallen. Manga Loma Lodge had been without electricity for a week they said. [Bellavista \(photo\)](#) got the power back 24 hours after our arrival, but we were prepared for this and had brought a number of head lamps and small torches, essential for record writing in the evenings in the outback. The lodge had a lot of [hummingbird feeders \(photo with Ola\)](#) outside the reception where you got excellent close-up pictures of the little jewels. 3-course dinner at 19:00 with romantic candlelight. Only the girls were missing. [Photo: Booted Racket-tail.](#)



4 February

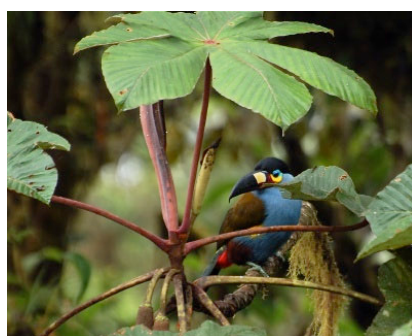
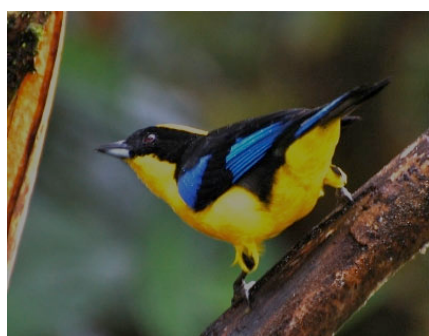
Breakfast at 5:30 with nourishing müsli, yoghurt and scrambled eggs. At 6:00 we started birding along the road outside the lodge. The forest in the whole area is very fine, and there are almost no settlements. Then we drove quite some distance downhill along the Mindo Road to Mindo Loma Lodge [1750 m] where we had coffee and refreshments on the nice thatched terrace upstairs with a large number of feeders and food like banana for tanagers. Lots of feeding birds here, and good photo ops. The parents of Boris Herrera own the lodge. After spending an hour or so here we drove back to the Bellavista Lodge for lunch and more photography of hummers. In the

5 February

afternoon we went to the Lower Tandayapa Valley and stopped at post no. 44 [1680 m], where we saw Beautiful Jay, a target species. Then we were very surprised when we made a stop in the small village Tandayapa. In the middle of the street there was a [Slaty Finch feeding](#)! This is normally a rarely seen bamboo skulker. The bird was timid and I got some close-up photos of it. After having returned to the lodge at 17:00, the power came back at 18:15, making it easier to find things and do the daily record writing. Rufous-bellied Nighthawk was hunting around the lodge at dusk.



Morning birding again along the Old Mindo Road. A few km down the road Boris had a hotspot for Tanager Finch, at a water tank. It was fairly easy to spot it here, two birds were calling and showed well. Back to Bellavista for lunch and checkout. Then we did Old Mindo Road again in the afternoon. The town Mindo is 14 km from the lodge. Another 5 km along the road we arrived at Hostería Séptimo Paraíso [the seventh paradise], which is a large lodge in a more inhabited area than Bellavista. The rooms here were very large and much more comfortable than Bellavista, so it was nice to spend three nights here. The altitude is 1485 m, in the transition zone between cloud forest and subtropical rainforest. The temperature was 21 °C, at Bellavista it was only 15 °C in the evenings. It was humid and rainy here as well. After checking in we walked a long boardwalk, partly thatched, passing a big swimming pool and downhill to a viewpoint where we spend one hour. No rain as a change. Then we had a 3-course dinner and celebrated Boris 32nd birthday. We didn't know any Ecuadorian birthday song, so we sang a Swedish one. Boris was stunned! [Photos: Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan and Brown Inca.](#)



6 February

Quick breakfast at 5:15, off at 5:30. It took 50 minutes to reach the famous Refugio Paz de las Aves, on a fairly bad road. We were greeted by Victor Paz, who guided two Americans, and us. The trails were muddy and steep, but my new Timberland Trekking shoes had very good grip. No minus points in the team competition “involuntary use of hand while sliding”. Fine forest with high trees, we saw pihas and fruiteaters. Then we stopped at a little shelter with benches and had to sit still and wait. Victor was putting some maggots on a tree stump, then started to whistle and calling “Cariño,

Cariño”! After a while it came jumping, a bit elusive, along the trail towards us, and stopped at the stump with maggots, just 5 metres in front of us; a [Giant Antpitta](#)!! Wow! This is probably the only reliable place on earth to see this species.



We also saw 5 [Dark-backed Wood-Quails](#) on the trail, they were also used to people and easy to photograph. Yellow-breasted and Moustached Antpittas also occur here, habituated to humans, but we failed to get these. At 10:30 we were back at the bus and had some empanadas for breakfast at the farm. Then we went back again to Mindo Loma Lodge for another photo session on the veranda. But we also walked two short trails in the fine subtropical forest on the 8-hectare Herrera estate. The first trail ended at a small stream, where we saw Hoary Puffleg. The other trail ended at a nice waterfall where we saw the rare White-tailed Hillstar. We also took a group photo here. In Mindo we saw two Toucan Barbets, now belonging to a separate family. The afternoon was rainy, so we went back to the lodge, watched more hummingbirds at the feeders, and had 2 hours relaxation before the dinner at 19:00.

7 February

At 5:40 we went to Lower Milpe Road, arriving 6:55 at a small river. The altitude was 830 m, which is the lower subtropical zone. It was nice weather, around 20 °C and fairly sunny. So far on the trip we had had calm weather, which makes it easy to find birds up in the trees. We got some new antbirds and tinamous on the list, and saw an umbrellabird. We then drove back on the Lower Milpe Road for a while and stopped at Milpe Gardens, where there is a shelter where we had coffee, lunch and one hour of heavy raining. There was a fruiting tree with lots of tanagers. Then some of us went in to the nearby town Los Bancos for some shopping and others took siesta in the hammocks. At 16:20 we all went to the nearby reserve M.C.F. (Mindó Cloudforest Foundation Bird Sanctuary, altitude 1100 m) where we saw Glistening-green and Moss-backed Tanager.

8 February

A lazy morning, we slept until 6:00. Then birded the Nariña Trail and finally we saw the cute little Ochre-breasted Antpitta, which we missed at Refugio Paz de las Aves. It has a funny behaviour while singing, turning first left and then right side of the breast forward (that's why Boris called it Shakira). We also saw Scaled Antpitta on this short trail. Then we drove to Los Bancos and instead of the old gravel road to Río Palenque took another, more safe tarmac road, because of all the raining. It was a long drive to Río Palenque, not much birding along the road. We had a coffee break at 10:30 in the city Porto Quito. There was a bridge crossing a river where we saw some birds. We continued and passed through the large and appallingly ugly cities Santo Domingo de los Colorados and Luz the America. Now we were in the tropical lowlands, and the temperature was considerably higher and nicer. In the late afternoon we reached our home for two nights, the Private Farm & Research Station Río Palenque, at 200 m altitude. We birded along the entrance road where they were growing macadamia nuts, cashew and bamboo. The small hostel was very nice, and had friendly staff. We had to order dinner in advance, since they had to go to the nearest town for food shopping.



9 February

Breakfast at 5:45. At 6:15 we went with the bus to the plantation and were in time to find a singing Ochraceous Attila, a target species for Palenque. We walked forest trails until 10:00 and saw one new Antthrush. Then we left Río Palenque and made a long drive via Santo Domingo back to Los Bancos, where there was a good restaurant, named Río Blanco. It was supposed to be good views over the valley and the river from the restaurant, but it was foggy and rainy, you could dimly see the river deep below in the valley and the surrounding mountains. The food was very good though, savoury "lomo" (tenderloin steak). And on the feeders outside you got photo ops. on toucans feeding on nailed bananas and several hummingbirds at feeders. In the afternoon we went to Milpe Road where we switched vehicles with Charlie Vogt and another group with birdwatchers. They got our bus and we got their two 4WD jeeps, Nissan Pathfinder. We said goodbye to Wilson, who seemed to be interested in birdwatching, he was making his own notes at the different localities we visited. Our new jeeps couldn't make it the last bit to the lodge for the coming two nights, Manga Loma Lodge. We had to walk over 1 km on an extremely muddy "trail" to reach the lodge. Only Nils and Boris had rubber boots, we others were really missing them. The lodge was a muddy uncomfortable place with bedrooms in simple cabins and then a mudwalk down to the main house where we got dinner. The host was impolite. No electric power. This place is not recommended.

10 February

The only positive thing about the lodge was the breakfast, which was excellent; papaya, müsli, scrambled eggs etc. The steep trails in the prime forest were drier and actually much better than the muddy access trail to the lodge. We walked trails for 2 hours and saw some new birds. Joakim and

Boris heard a Banded Ground-Cuckoo. Boris had never seen this species. Then we made the mud walk back to the jeeps, where we also had stored most of our luggage. If you visit this place, bring rubber boots! The first thing we did when we reached the town Puerto Val de Macdonaldo (PVM) was to buy rubber boots for those who needed. They cost only 8:50 and were quite OK. PVM was a nice town, tidier than most of the other cities we saw. We continued towards Canandé in the afternoon, it took 3 hours to reach Buenos Aires on bumpy roads. The river at this city is the border to the province Esmeraldas, which we now had entered. Buenos Aires was an ugly city, the streets were full of garbage and many houses seemed to be falling apart. After a lot of driving on bad roads with potholes we reached [the ferry at Río Canandé](#). A very interesting construction; a platform with 2 motorized canoes attached. Each canoe had a driver in yellow helmet. The river was narrow, but with a strong flow. The boatmen in the canoes were skilled though, and managed to take us over safely. Then it was less than one hour drive to the Parc Nacional Río Canandé HQ [325 m]. The guest section was a new very nice wooden building, with a wide lacquered clean wooden deck stretching all the way in front of the bedrooms. The latter had small solar-power driven spotlights. [The veranda](#) was equipped with benches where you could sit when it was raining (which it did a lot here, some parts of the park get 13,000 mm rainfall annually) and watch lots of birds in the forest in front of the veranda. Quite some difference compared to Manga Loma! We were greeted by the friendly staff that offered us juice. It was very rainy in the evenings and nights in Canandé, but luckily it wasn't that bad during the daytime, except some short showers, so it didn't interfere much with the birding. Also here they had problems with the electric supply, the power went out two days before our arrival. But the dining room got light from a generator, which made the listing easier. And the dinner was very good. Río Canandé is a very nice place, we should have stayed here one more night and skipped Manga Loma. There was heavy tropical rain all night, which made it easy to fall asleep. It's like when you do trekking in the Swedish mountains and sleep in a tent beside a roaring river.



11 February

First day in the Canandé NP trails. After a hearty breakfast with tropical fruits and scrambled eggs we walked all day on the trails. This was the best birding day on the trip so far, with a lot of species, among them 35 new trip species. The quality of the trails was good, but the rubber boots were appreciated when you had to cross small streams and do some muddy parts. We also passed fere-de-lance snakes twice today, then rubber boots are safer than walking shoes. The forest in the reserve is excellent virgin lowland rainforest, a very threatened habitat. The size of the reserve is 1300 hectares, and it is owned by the Jocotoco Foundation. Boris told us he had worked a

whole year as a manager and had explored the bird life. So you couldn't wish for a better guide here than Boris, who is a good-humoured person, excellent on birdcalls and very sharp at spotting birds when they came towards us during playback. When he learned how keen we were on seeing as many birds as possible he really worked hard to try to find as much as possible in all the places we visited. As a result our trip score was very good. At 12 we had our lunch-boxes at a Mirador (viewpoint) at 525 m altitude, you could see the lodge below. In this part of the park we had good views of a number of interesting species, like Green Manakin, Broad-billed Sapayoa, Plumbeous Hawk and a number of other target species. A reason that makes Canandé species rich is because it is located in a transition zone where Chocó and Tumbesian endemics meet. At 15:00 heavy rain and thunderstorms made us return to the lodge, which we reached at 17:00. The bedrooms have en suite showers, it was a relief to get the rain- and-sweat-soaked clothes off and take a hot shower. Then we had a relaxing late afternoon on the veranda with chatting and some whisky for medical purposes and to celebrate all new species. We also got good views from the veranda of Olivaceous Piculet and Emerald Tanager. In total we had recorded 433 species in 10 days. We were the only guests at the lodge, so we were well taken care of by the staff. Below the lodge, at a small stream, there was a new restaurant under construction, which was due to open in half a year or so.

12 February

We were up at 5:15 listening for owls, nightjars or poorwills, but according to Boris they were rather silent during the rains. Breakfast at 6:00. Then we birded and drove the road outside the reserve (Botorosa Road) until 10:30. At the place where we turned back [130 m altitude] we spotted the very rare Lemon-spectacled Tanager. But it was a bit depressing to hear from Boris that the forest on the opposite side of the road from the reserve was owned by a big forest company, and totally unprotected. Like most of the Swedish forests...

We were supposed to take the ferry back at lunchtime, but due to all the raining, it wasn't scheduled to start until 15:00. Because of this we went back along the Botorosa Road, and at one stop where Boris as usual played tanager calls we got all 5 species we were missing in 10 minutes. Fantastic! Blue-whiskered Tanager and Scarlet-and-White Tanager are beautiful birds. We then went back to the river and reached a long queue of lorries. While waiting we had some beer at a small café and started to write the daily listings. Then Boris made a detour on a road that was actually reserved for the local bus. He persuaded the boatmen at the ferry to bring us over, just as the bus arrived! This saved us one hour of waiting in the queue. Then it was 6 full hours driving to Quito, first 3 hours on gravel roads and then 3 hours on the main road, in heavy rain. We didn't reach Hotel Sebastian until 22:00.

13 February

At 5:30 we left for Volcán Antisana. It took 1,5 hour to reach the gate to the Reserva Ecológica. Then we drove slowly and made frequent stops for birding. There is a speed limit of 40 km/h, so you can't drive fast here anyway. Quite some difference to Canandé with barren treeless landscape with a number of smaller mountain peaks and some higher ones. Most of it was páramo, but sometimes it was old lava flows, like a moon landscape. You could see flocks of sheep and small settlements spread out, but most of

it was desolate. The weather was OK, some short showers, with sunshine in-between. But the clouds were low, so you only got a glimpse of the impressive Volcán Antisana [5704 m] with glaciers in the distance. At Embalse de Mica we reached 3920 metres altitude, and where we stopped for lunch and turned back the altitude was around 4200 metres. We saw the two target hummingbirds, one new cinclodes, two new canasteros, a lot of the strange-looking Carunculated Caracara and also one Condor. This made especially Eric very happy, as it was a new species for him. At 13:00 we had seen most of the species on our wishing-list and since the weather started to get really crappy, with rain and strong wind, we decided to go back to Quito, which took 1 hour only. Some relaxing at our luxury hotel, and a stroll in the city centre. We didn't find very much worth shopping, instead we spend some time at a big café with many backpackers and tourists. Brownies, coffee and piñacolada. Nice.

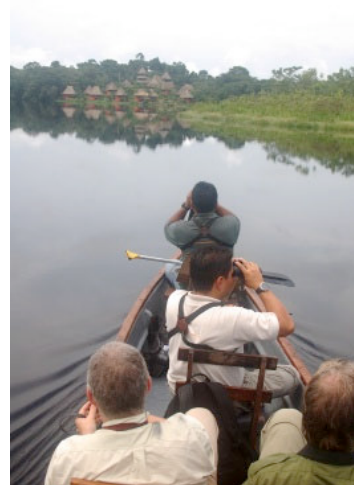


14 February

Lazy morning with the excellent buffet breakfast. At 9:30 we went to the airport and checked-in with VIP Airline, who had their own check-in and lounge. You feel as an important passenger with that name. We were met at the check-in by a guide from the Napo WC Lodge, Marco Molina, who introduced us to the lodge facilities. Also Charlie Vogt from Andean Birding showed up, and we had time to discuss birding, tourism and politics with him. Boris didn't join us on the Amazonian leg. At 11:00 we boarded a small VIP aircraft. It was only one more passenger, a soldier, on the plane. The airhostess was very cute. It only took 35 minutes to Coca in the Amazonas. The official name of the city is actually Puerto Francisco de Orellana, but nobody seems to use that name. We took a pickup taxi to Hotel La Misión at the big Río Napo. Bought a Coca Cola in Coca for my Coca Cola bottle collection. Then we entered a big comfortable motorized canoe, with a 100 hp but comparably silent motor and had a 3-hour journey on the river. The water level was high; there were almost no sandbars and few birds. Then we shifted vehicle to a small canoe without motor, up a creek towards the lodge during 1,5 hours. This is a very silent and nice way to travel. We took it slow up the creek and saw many new species at close range, and heard Zigzag Heron. Our local guide Rueben Proanja knew all the calls very well and had sharp eyesight. He was a biologist and spoke good English. The Napo Wildlife Center Lodge was build 2004 and had a beautiful setting at an oxbow lakeshore. The 10 cabins were large with thatched roofs, and there was a tower in the middle of the Center with good views of the lake area. Napo WC is located inside the huge Yasuni NP, by far the largest in Ecuador, with its 10,000 sq km. There are three different

forest types in the Ecuador Amazonas:

- Terra firme forest. On the high relief, not subject to flooding.
- Várzea forest. Subject to seasonal flooding by whitewater rivers.
- Igapó forest. On poor soils subject to flooding by blackwater rivers (no sediment load).



15 February

We were used to large excellent breakfasts in Ecuador by now, and [Napo WC](#) didn't disappoint us; papaya, melon, yoghurt, scrambled eggs and so on. And Ecuadorian coffee is strong and tasty. At 5:30 we took a canoe across the oxbow lake and walked to the [Canopy Tower](#). This consists of a double platform 40 metres up in a gigantic tree. From this platform you have a fantastic view over the rainforest, since most of the surrounding trees are a bit lower. Excellent birding here in the morning until 9:00, when the rain started.



Thunderstorms with heavy showers. It is very important not to forget your umbrella or poncho while birding in Ecuador. We walked a trail in the rain. Unfortunately only Rueben heard the call of Grey-winged Trumpeter; we dipped that species on the trip. Returned to the lodge and had time to take a swim in the lake before lunch, when it cleared up and got sunny. 13:30 – 19:10 we walked a trail. But birdlife in the afternoon wasn't very lively. Instead we watched monkeys, poison arrow frogs, toads and other animals.

Special birds seen or heard today were White-chinned Jacamar, Purplish Jacamar, Many-banded Aracari, Long-billed Woodcreeper, Lunulated Antbird, Rusty-belted Tapaculo and Citron-bellied Attila. But the highlight of the day was a Crested Eagle sitting on a branch just above the trail close to us eating a Pygmy Anteater.

16 February

In the morning we went by boat to a sandy islet in Río Napo, where we looked for island specialists, among them Lesser Hornero. Then we visited two different “clay licks” on the south side of the river. At the first, [Saladero de Loras](#) we saw [Mealy Amazon](#), [Yellow-crowned Amazon](#), [Blue-headed Parrot](#) and [Dusky-headed Parakeet en masse](#). At the second, Saladero de Pericos, we saw three species of parakeets: Cobalt-winged, Scarlet-shouldered and Orange-cheeked. Then heavy rain, again. We had a boat ride for 40 minutes on Río Napo, and then 25 more minutes up a tributary and arrived at Sani Lodge. Also this lodge is situated at a blackwater oxbow lake. We were greeted by the young female manager. Our local bird guide at Sani was Domingo Gualinga, a very sharp guide, who as usual



knew all the calls. His speciality was to whistle the calls; he was very good at mimicking most calls, rarely using tape, which was nice for a change. Domingo also knew all the hotspots for the specialities. He didn't talk very much, but his English was quite OK. We started birding along a trail behind the lodge, leading to a canopy tower. Not as high as in Napo WC, but with very good views in all directions. We saw several new species along the trail and from the tower in the afternoon. Then at dusk we went with canoe on the creek towards Río Napo and got good views at very close range of Zigzag Heron, a very difficult species. It was one adult and one younger bird together in a bush. We also saw Bicoloured Hawk along the creek.

17 February

The [cabaña](#) Nils and I was sharing was the one closest to the restaurant, so it was a bit noisy late evening and very early in the morning, but got fairly good sleep anyway. The breakfast was at 6:00, then we walked a trail where we saw several antbirds. We took a short boat trip to another trail, which we walked for 2 hours in order to get to a place where Domingo had a stake-out for Rufous Potoo, a very difficult bird to find. It was sitting in a tree sleeping, a very good record. Another highlight was the shy Cocha Antshrike, an Ecuador endemic, which lives at blackwater swamps. We saw one and heard another one. Then lunch and siesta 12:00 – 13:30. After this we took a boat to Río Napo and visited the island Sani Isla. We walked a trail through dense vegetation while Domingo was whistling for the target species, White-lored Antpitta. It took a while until we got one responding, but then everybody could enjoy it. This was Antpitta species number 12 on the trip. 15:00; heavy rain, as usual. We took



shelter during 45 minutes at the riverbank until the rain stopped. Then we went to a sandy island in the river, this time with an older succession of vegetation. The avifauna varies considerably between the islands depending on the succession state of the vegetation; from almost no vegetation through sparse, to dense vegetation including high trees. Our island had a little of both in different parts, we therefore saw a number of interesting species. We birded until 18:00, when it became difficult to see the birds. Then we went halfway up Sani Creek, where we tried to spot Long-tailed Potoo. Near the lodge a Crested Owl was calling. Other birds seen today: Chestnut-headed Crake, Azure Gallinule, Scarlet Macaw, Olive-spotted Hummingbird, White-bellied Spinetail, Chestnut-winged Hookbill, Ornate Antwren, Lesser Wagtail- Tyrant, Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Brownish Twistwing, Flame-crested Tanager and Caquetá Seedeater.

18 February

00:30. Nils woke me up and told me there was a calling Long-tailed Potoo outside the cabin. Several owls were also calling when we went outside. We had breakfast at 5:20, and then we walked the trail behind the lodge again, and heard our first Anteater. Then we birded from the canopy tower between 8:00 – 9:30. The weather today was cloudy and a bit foggy with very high humidity. At 10:00 we were back at the lodge, said farewell to Domingo and the nice staff and took the boat back towards Coca. At a stop by a small village I had my arm on the railing when a big Bushmaster passed it in the water just 20 centimetres below. Shaky! It took 3 hours back to Coca, the last hour in heavy rain. We arrived at Hotel la Mission 14:00, but couldn't find Boris. So we took a walk in the town and had some coffee at the hotel. At 15:00 Boris found us, he said he had been looking for us since 9:00, we should have been easy to find at the same spot where we first arrived in Coca. The big brownish-grey bus was waiting for us, with a new driver, Allejandro. We drove for two hours and reached Loreto, then Boris and Allejandro needed lunch, we birded along the road meanwhile. Loreto is at the eastern foothills of the Andes. The road became more narrow and winding. 1,5 hours after Loreto we took a smaller road for 30 minutes and arrived at [Wildsumaco Lodge](#) [1400 m]. This area is also within the foothill zone, with one of the highest diversities of bird-species in the world. 650 species have been recorded in the Sumaco/Loreto Road area. Except for 4 birders from the Netherlands, we were the first guests at this lodge, which opened the day before our arrival! An [elderly couple from California](#) ran it. The construction of the lodge started already in August 2007 and was just finished. But they hadn't managed to get electric power connected, some more bribing was needed to get all the paperwork ready. Meanwhile they used a large generator. The main building was large and bright with a fireplace and a terrace. From the big wooden terrace you had good views over the deep forest covered valley to the south while enjoying coffee in the comfortable deck chairs.



But the forest would be gone in a few years the owner said; we could hear chainsaws while we were there. Depressing. The dinner was cooked by the American couple themselves, and was very nice. The bedrooms in an annex were large and the bathrooms had the best showers we had seen so far in Ecuador. We birded at the lodge ground and the terrace and saw some new birds for the trip. We also walked along the road in the evening for owls and were very lucky. We saw Band-bellied Owl, Tropical Screech-Owl and Great Potoo at close range.

19 February

We drove to the small village Sumaco, where we walked the [Sumaco NP Trail towards the Volcán Sumaco \[3732 m\] visible in the distance](#).



The start of the trail lead through a swampy clearcut forest, but there was short logs to walk on most of the way. But the rubber boots again proved to be useful. Then we entered the forest. Good birding until 10:00, when the rain started. We saw species like Foothill Elaenia, a recently described species. Took 1,5 hours to walk back to the cars while trying to keep dry under umbrellas. Then it cleared up and we had some sunshine birding during the lunch at the lodge. In the afternoon we did the Hummingbird Trail and visited the Hummingbird Centre, where we sat in chairs drinking coffee and looking at 7 feeders full of hummers, like Green Hermit. At the lodge we got BBQ pork cutlets.

Birds seen today included Blue-fronted Lancebill, Napo Sabrewing, Violet-headed Hummingbird, Wire-crested Thorntail, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Many-spotted Hummingbird, Gould's Jewelfront, Chestnut-tipped Toucanet, Black-mandibled Toucan, Spectacled Prickletail, Lined Antshrike, Blackish Antbird, White-crowned Tapaculo, Blue-rumped Manakin, Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher, Olive-chested Flycatcher, Wing-banded Wren, Pale-eyed Thrush, Rufous-naped and Olivaceous Greenlet, Olivaceous Siskin, Vermilion and Blue-browed Tanager, Bronze-green Euphonia, Ecuadorian, White-fronted and Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet.

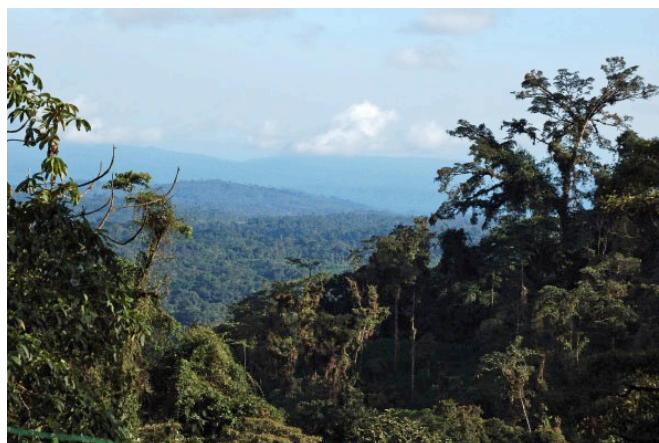
20 February

After breakfast we birded the Grey-tailed Piha Trail, 1 km below the lodge. Good trail standard with stairs. Saw some new species, but I dipped Yellow-winged Grosbeak. Then we birded along the road until 12:00; as usual road-birding is as least as good as trail-birding. Lots of tanagers along the road. Then lunch and birding at the lodge area 13:00-14:30. We then said goodbye to our nice American hosts and took the main road up the Andean east-slope. The drive to Archidona was supposed to take 2,5 hours, but it took over 4 due to the bad shape of the road. We made 3 short stops for birding. Eric was the only one who didn't have Torrent Duck on his world list. At the first stop there was one that flew away when we arrived. Everybody saw it, except Eric. Ola was very amused about this and Eric had to continue to stay unshaved, since he said in the beginning of the trip that he wouldn't shave until he had seen Condor and Torrent Duck. At 17:30 we arrived at Hostería Orchids Paradise. There was time for a swim in the spectacular pool, relaxing after the long journey. We got the largest cabañas on the trip here, 2 persons shared one with 7 beds in each. And the food was excellent, savoury tournedos with a tasty sauce.

21 February

Departure 6:07 for El Para forest [750 m], which took 50 minutes to reach. We walked a circular trail here together with a local guide. Boris had not visited this part of Ecuador before, and had problems with some of the calls. Nobody can be perfect! The habitat was a transition zone between foothills and the upper subtropical zone, with very high trees and patches of thick bamboo. The birds were either very high up in the trees or inside bamboo thickets, which made the birding tough. We spent five and a half hours on the trail. At 12 the soft drinks and coffee was very much appreciated. We went to the lodge and had a big lunch with fish at 14:00. In the afternoon we went to a small river outside the town. Pretty dead at first, but at 16:00 the bird activity improved. Nice steaks at the hotel, and afterwards we enjoyed the swimming pool.

Specialities seen today were Orange-fronted Plushcrown, Slender-billed Xenops, Ruddy Foliage-gleaner, Elegant Woodcreeper, Yellow Tyrannulet and Large-headed Flatbill.

**22 February**

We continued along the road up the Andean East slope (road 45) and reached the mountain range [Cordillera de los Huacamayos](#). On the left side was Reserva Ecológica Antisana and on the right side Parc Nacional de Sumaco. But there are few trails along the road. We stopped at one of the few, Guacamayos Trail, at 2145 m altitude. It was raining most of the time

along the trail and we were inside clouds, so difficult birding. We took lunch at 12:00 in the bus, and then continued to Cosanga. However they were out of diesel at the petrol station when our driver wanted to fill up. So we stayed at a small cafeteria and did some birding along the road while the bus went to Baeza to fill up. The weather today was varied, after lunch some sun, then as we drove down towards Archidona we came out from the clouds and got nice sunshine. We birded again along the main road in sunny weather and got good photos on [Black-billed Mountain Toucan](#). The area was also good for tanagers. In late afternoon we went back to Cosango and then on to San Isidro, where we were supposed to stay 2 nights according to the trip itinerary. We checked the feeders at the Cabañas San Isidro. But then it turned out to be a change in the plans that we or Boris didn't know about, San Isidro was fully booked, instead we had been redirected to Guango Lodge, owned by the same company. It was 1 hour and 15 minutes driving up to Guango Lodge [2550 m], which is not far from Papallacta Pass. We arrived to the lodge at 19:45, and were greeted with some hot alcoholoc beverage containing ginger. The restaurant was cosy and the food good.



23 February

6:30 we started birding in the subtropical cloudforest along the road. We tried to walk a narrow forest trail in rain, but it was no fun. Instead we went down to the river by the lodge, where there was a suspension bridge. Finally Eric got his much wanted Torrent Duck and could at last shave off his beard (he looked like a bum). It was a male and female Torrent Duck and we could follow them feeding in the river. Then we birded along the main road, which was pretty good since there was forest on both sides. Then heavy rain started and we spent some time on the lodge veranda watching and photographing a lot of hummingbirds coming to the feeders. You can have 12 species of hummers here; the star species is [Sword-billed Hummingbird](#).





At 9:50 the rain stopped, and we birded along the road again. After lunch we took the bus to high altitude birding at Papallacta. Papallacta village [3120 m] is situated in a valley between the active volcanoes Antisana [5704 m] and Cayambe [5790 m]. The birding locality was a mountaintop filled with communication antennas and microwave transmitters (microondas): El Virgen – [Las Antenas](#). The altitude was 4150 metres, so we walked pretty slow uphill. The weather was excellent, sunny and no wind, and the views over the Andes fantastic.



Birds seen were Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe, Viridian Metaltail, White-chinned Thistletail and Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant. When we drove back down the valley we could see that the area is highly volcanic. There are lots of springs with boiling water and sulphur and also a big thermoelectric power plant. They also refine natural gas and oil here. The town Papallacta has a lot of thermal bath facilities. We had to stop for whisky shopping in order to celebrate Eric's duck-tick. It took 2 hours to drive to San Isidro, which lies at a narrow road west of Cosanga. This time we were welcome as guests at the lodge, Cabañas San Isidro [2000 m]. It is run by a young American lady and has tasteful furniture in the lounge and dining hall. It is famous for the good cooking which proved to be right. We got the best food of the trip at this lodge.

24 February

This morning we drove a narrow dirt road for 30 minutes to an area called Sierra Azul, altitude 2100 m. Boris had called the land owner in advance

and got permission to bird the area on the other side of a almost collapsed suspension bridge. We started to bird the other side of the bridge, but then a grumpy little man came and yelled at us, so we had to return back over the bridge and bird along the dirt road (Sierra Azul Road). Despite this being part of the Antisana Ecological Reserve, it was mainly secondary forest and clearcuts. There were some solitary large trees saved, but they were dying, since they don't survive the dry and sunny conditions outside the rainforest. Despite this we saw several new trip species. We had an excellent lunch at the lodge. At 13:40 we walked the Cock-of-the-Rock Trail near the lodge. This was fine primary cloudforest; the large trees were overloaded with epiphytes. It was good birding on this trail, and also on Nexus Trail and Macucoloma Trail. We had to wait for a short shower, then we birded along the road, which was also good, we saw Crested Quetzal here. At 17:30 we returned to the lodge and had a relaxing time in the lounge by the cabins with pool table, beer, drinks and mountain views. The food at the lodge was very interesting and tasty, partly vegetarian and they liked to experiment with unusual ingredients. This was my favourite lodge of the trip.

25 February

We departed from the lodge already at 5:40 after pancake breakfast, very American. Three persons had stomach problems and Bengt-Eric forgot his camera in the bathroom. We came to Papallacta again, but this time we turned right up towards Laguna Papallacta, not towards Las Antenas. We stopped at 3400 m altitude, in elfin forest, close to the Cayambe NP border, and walked back down the road while birding. We saw several good species here; one large tanager flock contained 3 new trip species. We also managed to see the difficult Agile Tit-tyrant. The weather was sunny and nice again up in the mountains. We drove down to Papallacta village and dropped Bengt-Eric to wait for the delivery of his camera. The lodge had arranged for a man to take a bus, hand it over to him and then take a bus back. Very kind of them! While Bengt-Eric was waiting for the bus we went up along the small alpine road to Laguna Papallacta again, a lake in barren cold landscape. We had drizzle and low clouds, but managed to see White-browed Spinetail. At the east end of the lake was a large lava field from the eruption of Volcán Antisana in 1773. We skipped to drive to a *Polylepis* forest at 3900 m, a locality for Giant Conebill, because of the bad weather and limited time. Most of us had seen that species in Peru before anyway. Instead we hurried back to Quito, which took some hours. We made a stop in a suburb and birded a small patch with trees and bushes, where we got the 2 target tanagers fairly easy. It started to rain again. Went to a shopping mall in Quito to buy some exotic beer for our beer club back in Sweden. We also bought wine and whisky and had a nice session with this in Ola's room. Everybody was very satisfied with the trip. Despite a lot of rain we saw or heard most of the target birds we had come for, and Ecuador was a very nice country with friendly people. Boris was an excellent and good-humoured guide and



worked hard together with us to see as many birds as possible. I think he liked our team as well and we experienced a good atmosphere all the time.

26 February

Buffet breakfast at 7:00, bus departure with Alejandro for the last time to the airport. Smooth check-in, then 2,5 hours flight to Bonaire in the Netherland Antilles, where there was an 1 hour stopover, which we spend at the beer tap in the restaurant drinking native Antillean beer. Unfortunately, for safety reasons, we were not allowed to stay outside the terminal building to bird, but we saw the last new trip species, a hummingbird in the bushes at the entrance and lots of Frigatebirds at the coast. Should have spent a few days on this island relaxing in the sun. Then we flew via Amsterdam in the Netherlands to Copenhagen, Denmark, and took the train via the Öresund bridge to Malmö and Lund in Sweden.



Photo: [Hoatzin](#)

BIRD LIST

(compiled by Erling Jirle)

All birds were seen if not “heard” is stated. For example “1+4 heard” means 1 seen+4 heard.
If no location is mentioned it’s a daily total, mostly birds counted en route or a sum of several localities.
The taxonomy follows *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Sixth Edition. 2007, plus updates at the Cornell Lab. Ornithology web site as of December 18, 2009. But American spelling is changed to British (for example Gray > Grey), and according to modern taxonomy the orders Anseriformes and Galliformes are placed at the beginning. Subspecies name (also called race) is added after species name when only one subspecies was recorded during the trip. When several subspecies were identified (mainly based on geographical distribution) they have been added in brackets after listing of localities. When subspecies distribution is unclear it has been omitted. Taxonomic notes are added in angle brackets [] under species names.
Reference books; see the reference list in the general info chapter above.

1. Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*

Heard Río Palenque 9.2, heard Manga Loma 10.2, heard Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *latifrons*).
2 Napo WC 15.2 (ssp. *peruvianus*).

2. Tawny-breasted Tinamou *Nothocercus julius*

2 heard Yanacocha 2.2.

3. Berlepsch's Tinamou *Crypturellus berlepschi* (Chocó endemic)

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2

4. Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus*

Heard Napo WC 15.2.

5. Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui*

1-3 heard daily on the western slope 8-12.2 (ssp. *harteri*). 1 Sani 17.2, heard there 18.2, 1 heard Loreto Road 20.2 and 1 heard El Para 21.2 (ssp. *nigriceps*).

6. Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus yapura*

2 heard Napo WC 14.2, 2 heard there 16.2 and 2 Sani 17.2.

7. Bartlett's Tinamou *Crypturellus bartletti*

Heard Napo WC 15-16.2.

8. Curve-billed Tinamou *Nothoprocta c. curvirostris*

1 Calicalí 2.2.

9. Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata colombiana*

1 en route 20.2, 1 pair Guango 23.2 and 3 en route 23.2.

10. Andean Teal *Anas a. andinum*

[Speckled Teal is now split into two species, the northern form, with two subspecies, *altipetens* and *andinum* is called Andean Teal, and the southern form, also with two subspecies, is called Yellow-billed Teal, *A. flavirostris*]

20 Antisana 13.2, 1 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 5 Papallacta Pass 25.2.

11. Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica spinicauda*

6 Antisana 13.2.

12. Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*

6 Embalse La Mica, Antisana 13.2.

13. Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea*

[This form was previously regarded as a separate species, Andean Duck, *O. ferruginea*]
6 Embalse La Mica, Antisana 13.2.

14. Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis g. guttata*

5 Napo WC 14.2, 2 there 15.2, 2 Sani 16.2 and heard there 18.2.

- 15. Spix's Guan** *Penelope jacquacu jacquacu*
2 Napo WC 14.2 and 1 Sani 17.2.
- 16. Blue-throated Piping-Guan** *Pipile c. cumanensis*
1 Napo WC 14.2 and 1 Sani 18.2.
- 17. Wattled Guan** *Aburria aburri*
1 en route 7.2, 1 heard en route 20.2 and 3 San Isidro 24.2.
- 18. Sickle-winged Guan** *Chamaepetes goudotii fagani*
1 Bellavista 3.2, 4 there 4.2, 3 there 5.2, 1 Mindo Loma 6.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 19. Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail** *Odontophorus erythrops parambae*
Heard Septimo Paraiso 8.2.
- 20. Dark-backed Wood-Quail** *Odontophorus melanonotus* (Chocó endemic)
5 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and heard Septimo Paraiso 8.2.
- 21. Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail** *Odontophorus speciosus soederstroemii*
Heard Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 22. Silvery Grebe** *Podiceps occipitalis juninensis*
[This form may prove to be a monotypic species, Northern Silvery Grebe]
10 Embalse La Mica, Antisana 13.2.
- 23. Neotropic Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax b. brasilianus*
3 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 10.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 1 18.2.
- 24. Anhinga** *Anhinga a. anhinga*
2 Napo WC 14.2 and 2 there 15.2.
- 25. Magnificent Frigatebird** *Fregata magnificens*
10 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2.
- 26. Cocoi Heron** *Ardea cocoi*
2 Río Napo 16.2 and 2 there 18.2.
- 27. Great Egret** *Ardea alba egretta*
1 Puerto Quito 8.2, 1 en route 9.2, 5 Río Napo 14.2, 2 there 16.2 and 10 there 18.2.
- 28. Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula*
2 Río Palenque 9.2, 1 12.2, 5-10 Río Napo 14-18.2. 1 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2.
- 29. Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus i. ibis*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 200 8.2, 30 9.2, 3 10.2 and 100 18.2.
- 30. Striated Heron** *Butorides s. striata*
1 10.2, 4 12.2, 1 Napo WC 14.2, 2 Río Napo 17.2 and 1 there 18.2.
- 31. Boat-billed Heron** *Cochlearius c. cochlearius*
1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2 and 2 there 16.2.
- 32. Fasciated Tiger-Heron** *Tigrisoma fasciatum salmoni*
1 juv Lower Milpe Road 7.2.
- 33. Rufescent Tiger-Heron** *Tigrisoma l. lineatum*
1 + 3 heard Napo WC 14.2, 3 heard there 15.2, 2 heard there 16.2 and 1 heard Sani 18.2.
- 34. Zigzag Heron** *Zebrilus undulatus*
2 heard at the entrance creek to Napo WC 14.2. 1 ad + 1 juv Sani Lodge 16.2. One of the trip highlights.

35. Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*

[Subspecific status of birds from E Ecuador unclear; sometimes assigned as a separate race, *limoncochae*]
1 Sani 17.2.

36. Buff-necked Ibis *Theristicus melanopis branickii*

[This taxon was split to Andean Ibis for a while, now lumped again]
20 Antisana 13.2.

37. Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja*

1 Río Napo 16.2 and 18.2.

38. Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Common. Seen 19 days of 25. Highest number 200 14.2.

39. Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Less common than former. Highest number 50 8.2. Ssp. *jota* in the west and in the highlands. From Andean east slope and eastwards ssp. *ruficollis*.

40. Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

5-10 daily in the Amazonas.

41. Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*

1 Antisana 13.2.

42. King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

2 Canandé 11.2 and 3 Napo WC 15.2.

43. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*

1 Río Napo 15.2 and 1 there 16.2.

44. Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus yetapa*

Widespread in low numbers except in the highlands. Highest number 15 18.2.

45. Pearl Kite *Gampsonyx swainsonii magnus*

1 en route 8.2, 1 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 en route 9.2.

46. White-tailed Kite *Elanus l. leucurus*

1 en route 8.2 and 1 en route 18.2.

47. Snail Kite *Rostrhamus s. sociabilis*

1-4 daily in Napo WC 14-16.2.

48. Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus b. bidentatus*

1-4 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2.

49. Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

3 Manga Loma 10.2, 1 Canandé 10.2, 1 Napo WC 14.2, 4 there 15.2, 2 en route 18.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2.

50. Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus*

1 Antisana 13.2.

51. Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus ventralis*

[This form, Plain-breasted Hawk, again lumped with Sharp-shinned]
1 Nono Road 3.2, 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Septimo Paraíso 6.2.

52. Bicoloured Hawk *Accipiter b. bicolor*

2 Napo WC 16.2.

53. Plumbeous Hawk *Leucopternis plumbeus*

1 Canandé 11.2.

54. Slate-coloured Hawk *Leucopternis schistaceus*

1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 Sani 18.2.

- 55. Barred Hawk** *Leucopternis princeps*
2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Guacamayos 22.2.
- 56. Great Black-Hawk** *Buteogallus u. urubitinga*
2 Canandé 11.2.
- 57. Savanna Hawk** *Buteogallus meridionalis*
1 en route 8.2.
- 58. Harris's Hawk** *Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*
4 Guayabamba 2.2 and 1 Quito 25.2.
- 59. Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle** *Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis*
3 Antisana 13.2.
- 60. Roadside Hawk** *Buteo m. magnirostris*
Widespread except in the highlands. Seen 17 days of 25. Highest number 5 22.2.
- 61. Broad-winged Hawk** *Buteo p. platypterus*
3 Bellavista 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 3 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 8 San Isidro 22.2 and 5 there 24.2.
- 62. White-rumped Hawk** *Buteo leucorrhous*
1 San Isidro 22.2 and 2 there 24.2.
- 63. Variable Hawk** *Buteo polyosoma poecilochrous*
[Again Puna Hawk, *B. poecilochrous* is lumped with Red-backed Hawk, to form Variable Hawk]
2 Antisana 13.2, 5 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 4 there 25.2.
- 64. Zone-tailed Hawk** *Buteo albonotatus*
1 Loreto 18.2.
- 65. Crested Eagle** *Morphnus guianensis*
1 dark morph ad at the Cotinga trail, Napo WC 15.2, eating a Pygmy Anteater. Observed within 20 meters distance!!
- 66. Black Hawk-Eagle** *Spizaetus tyrannus serus*
1 subad at the Canopy Tower, Napo WC 15.2.
- 67. Black Caracara** *Daptrius ater*
1 Napo WC 14.2, 3 Río Napo 16.2, 1 there 18.2 and 1 en route 20.2.
- 68. Carunculated Caracara** *Phalcoboenus carunculatus*
50 Antisana 13.2 and 1 en route 25.2.
- 69. Yellow-headed Caracara** *Milvago chimachima*
5 Napo 14.2, 5 Río Napo 16.2 and 10 there 18.2.
- 70. Laughing Falcon** *Herpetotheres c. cachinnans*
1 Manga Loma 10.2, 2 Canandé 12.2, 1 Napo 15.2, 1 heard Río Napo 16.2 and 1 heard Sani 18.2.
- 71. Barred Forest-Falcon** *Micrastur ruficollis*
1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 (ssp. *interstes*). 1 heard Sumaco Trail 20.2 (ssp. *zonothorax*).
- 72. Plumbeous Forest-Falcon** *Micrastur plumbeus* (Chocó endemic)
1 heard Septimo Paraíso 6.2 and 8.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2.
- 73. Buckley's Forest-Falcon** *Micrastur buckleyi*
1 heard Wildsumaco Reserve 19.2.
- 74. American Kestrel** *Falco sparverius aequatorialis*
10 Quito 2.2, 1 Nono Road 3.2, 1 6.2, 3 Antisana 13.2 and 1 Quito 25.2.

- 75. Aplomado Falcon** *Falco femoralis pichinchae*
3 Antisana 13.3.
- 76. Bat Falcon** *Falco r. ruficularis*
1-2 daily in the Amazonas 14-17.2 and 1 Sumaco 19.2.
- 77. Hoatzin** *Opisthocomus hoazin*
20-30 Napo WC 14-15.2 and 5-10 Sani 16-17.2.
- 78. Limpkin** *Aramus g. guarauna*
2 heard Napo WC 15.2 and 1 there 16.2.
- 79. Chestnut-headed Crake** *Anurolimnas castaneiceps castaneiceps*
1 Sani 17.2.
- 80. White-throated Crake** *Laterallus a. albigularis*
3 heard en route 12.2.
- 81. Grey-breasted Crake** *Laterallus exilis*
1 heard Loreto 18.2.
- 82. Rufous-necked Wood-Rail** *Aramides axillaris*
1 heard Río Palenque 8.2.
- 83. Grey-necked Wood-Rail** *Aramides c. cajanea*
1 heard Napo WC 14.2, 1 heard there 16.2 and 1 Sani 17.2.
- 84. Purple Gallinule** *Porphyrio martinica*
1 en route 12.2.
- 85. Azure Gallinule** *Porphyrio flavirostris*
3 Sani 17.2.
- 86. Slate-coloured (Andean) Coot** *Fulica ardesiaca*
70 Embalse La Mica, Antisana 13.2.
- 87. Sungrebe** *Heliornis fulica*
1 en route 10.2.
- 88. Wattled Jacana** *Jacana jacana intermedia*
1 en route 18.2.
- 89. Pied Lapwing** *Vanellus cayanus*
2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1-4 daily at Río Napo 14-18.2.
- 90. Southern Lapwing** *Vanellus chilensis cayennensis*
6 Sierra Azul Road, San Isidro 24.2.
- 91. Andean Lapwing** *Vanellus resplendens*
20 Antisana 13.2.
- 92. Collared Plover** *Charadrius collaris*
5 Río Napo 16.2 and 1 there 17.2.
- 93. Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca*
10 Antisana 13.2 and 1 Papallacta 25.2.
- Greater Yellowlegs/Lesser Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca/flavipes*
3 Río Napi 18.2.
- 94. Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius*
Widespread in low numbers along rivers. Highest number 6 16.2.

95. Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*

5 Río Napo 16.2.

96. Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe *Attagis gayi latreillii*

[This endemic and distinctive form may be a separate species, Ecuadorian Seedsnipe]

2 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.

97. Andean Gull *Chroicocephalus serranus*

[Changed genus]

100 Antisana 13.2.

98. Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

[Changed genus]

3 Río Napo 16.2, 3 there 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

99. Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

1 Coca 18.2.

100. Royal Tern *Thalasseus m. maximus*

10 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2.

101. Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* (Introduced)

Widespread in low numbers in cities and villages up to 2850 metres altitude. Seen 10 days of 25.

102. Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciosa*

2 heard El Para 21.2.

103. Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata albilinea*

12 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 20 Bellavista 5.2, 10 San Isidro 22.2, 8 there 23.2, 30 there 24.2 and 4 Guango Trail 25.2.

104. Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

10 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *pallidicrissa*). 3 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2 and 10 Río Napo 17.2 (ssp. *andersoni*).

105. Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

5 Bellavista 3.2, 3 there 4.2 and 10 there 5.2 (ssp. *chapmani*). 1-5 daily in the Amazonas and lower foothills 15-20.2 (ssp. *delicata*).

106. Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, heard there 9.2, 2 en route 10.2, 3 Canandé 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *berlepschi*). 3 Napo WC 14.2, 2 there 15.2 and heard Wildsumaco 20.2 (ssp. *bogotensis*).

107. Dusky Pigeon *Patagioenas goodsoni* (Chocó endemic)

1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 5 heard Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2.

108. Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Common in Quito and the interandean valley (2.2, 13-14.2 and 25.2., ssp. *hypoleuca*).

2 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2 (ssp. *vinaceorufa*).

109. Common Ground-Dove *Columbina passerina quitensis*

30 Quito 2.2.

110. Ecuadorian Ground-Dove *Columbina buckleyi*

20 Río Palenque 8.2, 5 there 9.2, 10 en route 10.2.

111. Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina t. talpacoti*

1 Coca 14.2, 10 en route 18.2 and 5 Loreto Road 21.2.

112. Blue Ground-Dove *Claravis pretiosa*

5 Río Palenque 8.2.

113. Black-winged Ground-Dove *Metriopelia melanoptera saturator*

200 Antisana 13.2.

114. White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi decolor*

1 Bellavista 3.2 and 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2.

115. Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla dubusi*

2 heard Napo WC 14.2, 3 heard there 15.2, 3 Sani 16.2, 2 there 18.2 and 3 El Para 21.2.

116. Pallid Dove *Leptotila pallida* (Chocó endemic)

1 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 heard there 9.2, 1 en route 9.2 and 1 Manga Loma 10.2.

117. Olive-backed Quail-Dove *Geotrygon veraguensis*

2 Great Green Macaw Trail, Canandé 11.2.

118. White-throated Quail-Dove *Geotrygon frenata*

1 Bellavista 4.2, 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2 and 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *bourcierii*).

1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2 and 2 heard San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *erythropareia*).

119. Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*

1 Napo WC 16.2.

120. Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

10 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2, 2 there 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

121. Military Macaw *Ara m. militaris*

Heard Wildsumaco Lodge 20.2.

122. Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao macao*

2 Sani 17.2.

123. Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus*

2 Napo WC 16.2, 4 Sani 16.2, 20 there 17.2, 10 there 18.2 and 10 Wildsumaco 19.2.

124. Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata*

20 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2 and 5 there 17.2.

125. White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalma callogenyis*

20 en route 20.2.

126. Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*

30 Napo WC 16.2 and 10 en route 18.2.

127. Maroon-tailed Parakeet *Pyrrhura melanura*

[The form *pacifica* is sometimes regarded as a separate species, Chocó Parakeet]

Heard Mindo Loma 6.2, 15 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 8 Manga Loma 9.2 and 5 there 10.2 (ssp. *pacifica*). Heard Napo WC 15.2 and 20 Wildsumaco 20.2 (ssp. *melanura*).

128. Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola*

Heard San Isidro 24.2

129. Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis*

10 Río Palenque 8.2, 4 Puerto Quito 9.2, 3 en route 10.2, 2 Canandé and 2 en route 12.2.

130. Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris c. cyanoptera*

30-100 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2 and 50 Archidona 21.2.

131. Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii*

150 Napo WC 16.2.

132. Blue-fronted Parrotlet *Touit dilectissimus*

14 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

133. Black-headed Parrot *Pionites melanocephalus pallidus*

8 Napo WC 15.2 and 3 Sani 18.2.

134. Rose-faced Parrot *Pionopsitta pulchra* (Chocó endemic)

15 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, heard there 9.2, heard Canandé 10.2, 2 there 11.2 and 12.2.

135. Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta b. barrabandi*

30 Napo WC 16.2.

136. Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Heard Río Palenque 8.2, 10 Canandé 10.2, 3 there 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *rubrigularis*).

40 Napo WC 15.2, 100 there 16.2 and 5 there 17.2 (ssp. *menstruus*).

137. Red-billed Parrot *Pionus sordidus corallinus*

2 Bellavista 3.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, heard Mindo Loma 6.2, 3 Sumaco Trail 19.2 and 25 San Isidro 24.2.

138. Speckle-faced Parrot *Pionus tumultuosus seniloides*

[The form *seniloides* previously regarded as a separate species (White-capped Parrot), but differences between them slight and superficial.]

10 San Isidro 24.2.

139. Bronze-winged Parrot *Pionus chalcopterus*

20 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 6 there 9.2 and 3 Canandé 12.2.

140. Yellow-crowned Parrot *Amazona ochrocephala nattereri*

30 Napo WC 16.2 and 6 Sani 18.2.

141. Orange-winged Parrot *Amazona a. amazonica*

2-10 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2.

142. Scaly-naped Parrot *Amazona mercenaria*

24 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 2 heard Sumaco Trail 19.2, 2 San Isidro 22.2 and 2 there 24.2.

143. Mealy Parrot *Amazona f. farinosa*

15-150 daily in the Amazonas 15-18.2.

144. Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 5 Río Palenque 8.2. Ssp. *nigricrissa* in the west and *mesura* in the east.

145. Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

10-30 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2.

146. Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Fairly common in the foothills and lowlands. Highest number 50 18.2.

Smooth-billed/Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani/sulcirostris*

10 8.2, 20 9.2 and 30 10.2.

147. Striped Cuckoo *Tapera n. naevia*

1 en route 8.2, 1 en route 9.2 and 2 en route 10.2.

148. Banded Ground-Cuckoo *Neomorphus radiolosus* (Chocó endemic)

1 heard Manga Loma 10.2.

149. Tropical Screech-Owl *Megascops choliba crucigerus*

1 heard Napo WC 14.2, 2 heard there 15.2, 1 heard Napo 16-18.2 and 1 Wildsumaco 18.2.

150. Rufescent Screech-Owl *Megascops i. ingens*

1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2.

151. Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *Megascops w. watsonii*

1 heard Napo WC 15.2 and 1 heard Sani 17-18.2.

152. Black-and-white Owl *Ciccaba nigrolineata*

1 heard Manga Loma Guesthouse 10.2.

153. Black-banded Owl *Ciccaba huhula* ssp.

[Undescribed subspecies or perhaps even a new species; "San Isidro Owl". Molecular biology studies are in progress.]

1 Cabañas San Isidro 23.2 and 1 heard here 24.2.

154. Rufous-banded Owl *Ciccaba albitarsis*

2 heard Cabañas San Isidro 24.2.

155. Crested Owl *Lophotrix cristata*

1 heard Manga Loma 9-10.2 (ssp. *wedeli*). 1 heard Sani 17-18.2 (ssp. *cristata*).

156. Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix p. perspicillata*

2 Sani 17.2.

157. Band-bellied Owl *Pulsatrix m. melanota*

[Possibly better treated as monotypic]

2 Wildsumaco 18.2 and 1 there 20.2.

158. Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*

[Probably ssp. *ucayalae*, but racial allocation in Ecuador uncertain]

1 Napo WC 15.2 + 2 heard there 15-16.2, 2 heard Sani 17.2 and 1 heard there 18.2.

159. Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia pichinchae*

1 Guayabamba 2.2 and 1 Calacalí 2.2.

160. Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

1 heard Napo 16.2 and 1 Sani 19-20.2.

161. Long-tailed Potoo *Nyctibius aethereus longicaudatus*

1 heard Sani 18.2.

162. Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

1 Bellavista 3.2 (ssp. *panamensis*). 1 heard Napo WC 15-16.2 (ssp. *griseus*).

163. Rufous Potoo *Nyctibius bracteatus*

1 female Sani 17.2. Known from this site since 3 years.

164. Short-tailed Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus noctivagus*

1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

165. Rufous-bellied Nighthawk *Lurocalis rufiventris*

2 Bellavista Lodge 4.2 and 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

166. Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus a. albicollis*

1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 9-10.2, 3 Napo WC 14.2, 1 heard there 15.2, 2 heard there 16.2, 1 heard Sani 16.2, 1 heard there 17.2, 2 Wildsumaco 18.2 and 1 heard there 20.2.

167. Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis c. climacocerca*

4 Río Napo 16.2, 5 there 17.2 and 1 there 18.2.

168. Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutila brunnitorques*

20 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 5 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 10 en route 18.2, 50 en route 20.2, 50 22.2, 10 23.2 and 20 24.2.

169. White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris subtropicalis*

Common. Highest number 100 8.2 and 23.2.

170. Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicaudus aetherodroma*

30 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 10 Río Palenque 8.2.

171. Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris occidentalis*

10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 20 Río Palenque 8.2.

Band-rumped/Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicauda* / *cinereiventris*
10 9.2, 20 10.2, 100 12.2 and 5 Sani 16.2.

172. Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura b. brachyura*
Up to 200 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2, 20 en route 20.2 and 10 Archidona 21.2.

173. Fork-tailed (Neotropical) Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata semota*
Up to 100 daily in the Amazonas 14-18.2, 1 en route 20.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.

174. Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila c. cayennensis*
10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 2 en route 18.2.

175. White-tipped Sicklebill *Eutoxeres aquila heterurus*
1 Canandé 11.2.

176. Buff-tailed Sicklebill *Eutoxeres c. condamini*
1 heard Wildumaco 20.2.

177. Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis h. hirsutus*
1 Napo WC 14.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

178. Band-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes r. ruckeri*
3 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.

179. White-whiskered Hermit *Phaethornis yaruqui* (Chocó endemic)
1 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 8 Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Los Bancos 9.2, 2 Canandé 10.2, 3 there 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.

180. Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy apicalis*
4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

181. White-bearded Hermit *Phaethornis hispidus*
2 Napo WC 16.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

182. Long-billed Hermit *Phaethornis longirostris baroni*
[Split from (Eastern) Long-tailed Hermit, *Ph. superciliosus*. Some forms currently listed as subspecies, like *baroni*, are well differentiated, and future studies may result in specific separation. English name changed from Western Long-tailed Hermit to Long-billed Hermit]
3 Río Palenque 8.2 and 3 there 9.2.

183. Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis malaris moorei*
3 Napo WC 16.2.

184. Tawny-bellied Hermit *Phaethornis s. syrmatorphorus*
7 Bellavista 5.2 and 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

185. Straight-billed Hermit *Phaethornis b. bourcieri*
2 Sani 17.2 and 4 21.2.

186. Stripe-throated Hermit *Phaethornis striigularis subrufescens*
[A split from Little Hermit, *Ph. longuemareus*]
1 Milpe 7.2, 1 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 Canandé 12.2.

187. Grey-chinned Hermit *Phaethornis g. griseogularis*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

188. Tooth-billed Hummingbird *Androdon aequatorialis*
1 Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.

189. Green-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera l. ludovicae*
1 San Isidro 22.2.

190. Blue-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera j. johannae*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

- 191. Grey-breasted Sabrewing** *Campylopterus largipennis aequatorialis*
1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.
- 192. Napo Sabrewing** *Campylopterus villaviscensio*
4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 193. White-necked Jacobin** *Florisuga m. mellivora*
2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2, 5 Canandé 10.2 and 5 there 11.2.
- 194. Brown Violetear** *Colibri delphinae*
1 Séptimo Paraíso 6.2.
- 195. Green Violetear** *Colibri thalassinus cyanotus*
3 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 San Isidro 22.2 and 2 there 24.2.
- 196. Sparkling Violetear** *Colibri c. coruscans*
20 2.2, 5 Yanacocha 3.2, 2 Antisana 13.2, 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 10 there 20.2, 5 San Isidro 22.2, 2 Guango Lodge 23.2, 4 San Isidro 24.2 and 2 Quito 25.2.
- 197. Ruby-topaz Hummingbird** *Chrysolampis mosquitus*
2 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2.
- 198. Violet-headed Hummingbird** *Klais g. guimeti*
4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.
- 199. Wire-crested Thorntail** *Discosura popelairii*
[Changed genus name]
1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 200. Black-bellied Thorntail** *Discosura langsdorffi melanosternon*
[Changed genus name]
1 female Sani 16.2.
- 201. Green Thorntail** *Discosura conversii*
1 female Los Bancos 9.2.
- 202. Western Emerald** *Chlorostilbon m. melanorhynchus* (Chocó endemic)
[Taxonomy highly complex and uncertain: present species has been split from Blue-tailed Emerald, see below.]
5 Guayabamba 2.2, 1 El Para 21.2 and 3 Quito 25.2.
- 203. Blue-tailed Emerald** *Chlorostilbon mellisugus napensis*
[Taxonomy highly complex and uncertain: present species has been considered to comprise from two to as many as eight different species. Clements and BoE splits western forms to Western Emerald, *Ch. melanorhynchus*, a Chocó endemic, see above.]
1 Napo 14.2 and 1 Sani 17.2.
- 204. Green-crowned Woodnymph** *Thalurania fannyi*
4 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2, 8 Milpe Road 7.2, 4 Los Bancos 9.2 (ssp. *verticeps*). 3 Canandé 10.2, 3 there 11.2 and 1 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *hypochlora*).
- 205. Fork-tailed Woodnymph** *Thalurania furcata viridipectus*
10 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.
- 206. Violet-bellied Hummingbird** *Damophila julie feliciano*
3 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 there 9.2 and 2 Canandé 10.2.
- 207. Golden-tailed Sapphire** *Chrysura o. oenone*
10 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 208. Olive-spotted Hummingbird** *Leucippus chlorocercus*
2 on a small island in Río Napo 17.2.

209. Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

[New genus name]

1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

210. Rufous-tailed Hummingbird *Amazilia tzacatl jacunda*

Common on the Pacific slope 4-12.2. Highest number 30 9.2.

211. Andean Emerald *Amazilia franciae viridiceps*

[Changed genus name]

Fairly common on upper Pacific slope.

212. Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata fluvialilis*

[Changed genus name]

1 Sani 16.2.

213. Blue-chested Hummingbird *Amazilia amabilis*

[Changed genus name]

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 Río Palenque 8.2.

214. Purple-chested Hummingbird *Amazilia rosenbergi* (Chocó endemic)

[Changed genus name]

3 Río Palenque 8.2, 5 Canandé 10.2, 3 there 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.

215. Ecuadorian Piedtail *Phlogophilus hemileucurus*

3 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

216. Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

10 Bellavista 3.2, 20 there 4.2, 20 there 5.2 and 3 Séptimo Paraíso 6.2 (ssp. *maculata*). 15 22.2, 5 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 10 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *melanogenys*).

217. Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens*

2 Wildsumaco 19.2.

218. Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides*

4 Bellavista 3.2, 5 there 4.2, 10 Mindo Loma 4.2, 10 Bellavista 5.2 and 5 Mindo Loma 6.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*). 10 Guacamayos 22.2 and 5 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *cervinigularis*).

219. Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri sagitta*

1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 heard 22.2.

220. Black-throated Brilliant *Heliodoxa s. schreibersii*

1 Napo 16.2, 1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

221. Empress Brilliant *Heliodoxa imperatrix* (Chocó endemic)

5 Mindo Loma 4.2, 4 there 6.2 and 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

222. Green-crowned Brilliant *Heliodoxa jacula jamesoni*

2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2, 10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 5 Los Bancos 9.2.

223. White-tailed Hillstar *Urochroa bougueri*

2 Mindo Loma 4.2 (ssp. *bougueri*). 1 Wildsumaco 20.2, 1 22.2 and 1 en route 23.2 (ssp. *leucura*).

224. Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua matthewsii*

7 22.2, 7 23.2 and 10 San Isidro 24.2.

225. Buff-tailed Coronet *Boissonneaua flavescens tinochlora*

20 Bellavista 3.2, 50 there 4.2, 50 there 5.2, 50 6.2 and 2 Guango 23.2.

226. Velvet-purple Coronet *Boissonneaua jardini* (Chocó endemic)

15 Mindo Loma 4.2, 10 there 6.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Los Bancos 9.2.

- 227. Shining Sunbeam** *Aglaeactis c. cupripennis*
1 Papallacta 25.2.
- 228. Ecuadorian Hillstar (Chimborazo Hillstar)** *Oreotrochilus chimborazo jamesonii*
4 Antisana 13.2.
- 229. Mountain Velvetbreast** *Lafresnaya lafresnayi saul*
2 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 230. Bronzy Inca** *Coeligena coeligena obscura*
3 San Isidro 22.2, 1 Guacamayos 22.2 and 5 San Isidro 24.2.
- 231. Brown Inca** *Coeligena wilsoni* (Chocó endemic)
3 Mindo Loma 4.2, 2 there 6.2, 1 Bellavista 4.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 there 6.2 and 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 232. Collared Inca** *Coeligena torquata*
4 Bellavista 3.2, 4 there 4.2 and 6 there 5.2 (ssp. *fulgidigula*). 5 Guacamayos 22.2, 3 San Isidro 22.2 and 5 there 24.2 (ssp. *torquata*).
- 233. Buff-winged Starfrontlet** *Coeligena lutetiae*
20 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 Guango 23.2.
- 234. Sword-billed Hummingbird** *Ensifera ensifera*
1 Yanacocha 3.2 and 5 Guango 23.2.
- 235. Great Sapphirewing** *Pterophanes cyanopterus peruvianus*
3 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 Papallacta 25.2.
- 236. Giant Hummingbird** *Patagona gigas peruviana*
2 Guayabamba 2.2.
- 237. Gorgeted Sunangel** *Heliangelus strophianus* (Chocó endemic)
3 Bellavista 3.2, 4 there 4.2 and 7 there 5.2.
- 238. Tourmaline Sunangel** *Heliangelus exortis*
30 Guango 23.2.
- 239. Black-breasted Puffleg** *Eriocnemis nigrivestis* (Ecuadorian endemic)
1 female Yanacocha 3.2.
- 240. Glowing Puffleg** *Eriocnemis vestita smaragdinipectus*
3 Guango 23.2.
- 241. Sapphire-vented Puffleg** *Eriocnemis l. luciani*
3 Yanacocha 3.2 and 1 Nono Road 3.2.
- 242. Golden-breasted Puffleg** *Eriocnemis mosquera*
3 Yanacocha 3.2.
- 243. Hoary Puffleg** *Haplophaedia lugens* (Chocó endemic)
1 Mindo Loma 6.2.
- 244. Purple-bibbed Whitetip** *Urosticte benjamini* (Chocó endemic)
1 Bellavista 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 1 Lower Tandyapa Valley 4.2, 1 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2, and 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 245. Booted Racket-tail** *Ocreatus underwoodii melanatherus*
10 Bellavista 3.2, 10 there 4.2, 20 there 5.2, 10 Lower Tandyapa Valley 4.2, 20 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, a total of 50 6.2 and 5 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 246. Black-tailed Trainbearer** *Lesbia v. victoriae*
3 Calacalí 2.2.

- 247. Green-tailed Trainbearer** *Lesbia nuna gracilis*
3 Nono Road 3.2.
- 248. Purple-backed Thornbill** *Ramphomicron m. microrhynchum*
1 male Antisana 13.2.
- 249. Tyrian Metaltail** *Metallura t. tyrianthina*
10 Yanacocha 3.2 and 20 Guango 23.2.
- 250. Viridian Metaltail** *Metallura williami primolinus*
2 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 7 Papallacta 25.2.
- 251. Blue-mantled Thornbill** *Chalcostigma s. stanleyi*
2 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 252. Mountain Avocetbill** *Opisthoprora euryptera*
1 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 253. Long-tailed Sylph** *Agelaiocercus kingi mocoa*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2, 5 San Isidro 22.2, 3 Guacamayos 22.2, 10 Guango 23.2 and 30 San Isidro 24.2.
- 254. Violet-tailed Sylph** *Agelaiocercus c. coelestis* (Chocó endemic)
1 Bellavista 3.2, 10 there 4.2, 10 there 5.2, 20 Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 10 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2 and a total of 30 6.2.
- 255. Purple-crowned Fairy** *Heliothryx barroti*
1 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.
- 256. Black-eared Fairy** *Heliothryx auritus auriculatus*
1 El Para 21.2.
- 257. Long-billed Starthroat** *Helimaster l. longirostris*
1 Napo WC 14.2.
- 258. Purple-throated Woodstar** *Calliphlox mitchellii*
2 Bellavista 3.2, 2 there 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 5 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 there 6.2 and 4 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 259. Purple-collared Woodstar** *Myrtis f. fanny*
5 Guayabamba 2.2.
- 260. White-bellied Woodstar** *Chaetocercus mulsant*
10 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 261. Gorgeted Woodstar** *Chaetocercus heliodor cleavesii*
1 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 262. White-tailed Trogon** *Trogon chionurus*
[The western form of *Trogon viridis* now treated as a separate species; Western White-tailed T., based on plumage differences and strikingly different song. The nominate species, with two subspecies, instead called Green-backed Trogon, see below.]
2 heard 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 heard there 9.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 263. Green-backed Trogon** *Trogon v. viridis*
[See above about split]
1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 heard Sani 18.2
- 264. Gartered Trogon** *Trogon caligatus concinnus*
[Western forms of Violaceous Trogon *Trogon violaceus* now treated as a separate species with three subspecies, based on distinct differences in plumage and song.]
1 heard Milpe 7.2.

265. Blue-tailed Trogon (Chocó Trogon) *Trogon comptus* (Chocó endemic)

[Previously called White-eyed Trogon, which is not a good name since *T. melanurus mesurus* is also white-eyed]
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.

266. Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 there 9.2 and 2 Manga Loma 10.2 (ssp. *virginalis*). 2 Wildsumaco 20.2 (ssp. *collaris*).

267. Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

[The upper-elevation form *temperatus* may be a separate species, Highland Trogon, based on differences in song, bill size and plumage, but the situation also needs to be analyzed outside Ecuador.]
1 heard Bellavista 4.2 and 1 Mindo Loma 6.2 (ssp. *assimilis*). 2 Guango Lodge 23.2 (ssp. *temperatus*).

268. Black-throated Trogon *Trogon rufus*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *cupreicauda*). 1 Sani 16.2 and 2 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *sulphureus*).

269. Ecuadorian Trogon *Trogon mesurus*

[Western form of Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus* now regarded as a separate species.]
1 Manga Loma 9.2.

270. Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus eumorphus*

[See new split from this species above]
2 Napo WC 14.2.

271. Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus*

2 San Isidro 24.2.

272. Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus a. auriceps*

1 heard Mindo Loma 4.2, 2 Bellavista 5.2, 3 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 there 8.2, 2 San Isidro 22.2 and 2 there 24.2.

273. Ringed Kingfisher *Ceryle t. torquatus*

3 en route 12.2, 2 Napo WC 14.2, 3 there 15.2, 1 there 16.2, 1 Río Napo 16.2 and 17.2 and 1 en route 18.2.

274. Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

3 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2, 1 Sani 18.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.

275. Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana cabanasii*

1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Canandé 10.2, 1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 en route 20.2.

276. Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

277. American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle a. aenea*

2 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 there 16.2.

278. Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota*

[The 22 subspecies of *M. momota* may represent two or more species, but Highland Motmot *M. aequatorialis* recently lumped with this species.]

1 heard Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *argenticinctus*). Fairly common Napo and Sani 14-18.2 (ssp. *microstephanus*).
1 heard San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*).

279. Rufous Motmot *Baryphthengus martii*

[The two forms may represent separate species]

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 heard Río Palenque 8.2 and 9.2, 5 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 5 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *semirufus*). 1 + 2 heard Napo WC 14.2, 1 heard there 16.2 and 1 heard Sani 17.2 (ssp. *martii*).

Blue-crowned Motmot / Rufous Motmot *Momotus momota aequatorialis* / *Baryphthengus martii*

Heard Wildsumaco 19.2.

280. Broad-billed Motmot *Electron p. platyrhynchum*

2 heard Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 9.2, 1 heard there 10.2 and 3 heard Canandé 11.2.

- 281. White-eared Jacamar** *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*
5 Napo WC 14.2.
- 282. Rufous-tailed Jacamar** *Galbula ruficauda melanogenia*
1 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 283. Coppery-chested Jacamar** *Galbula pastazae*
2 Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 284. White-chinned Jacamar** *Galbula t. tombacea*
7 Napo WC 14.2 and 1 there 15.2.
- 285. Purplish Jacamar** *Galbula chalcothorax*
2 heard Napo 15.2 and 1 Sani 16.2.
- 286. Great Jacamar** *Jacamerops aureus penardi*
2 Canandé 11.2.
- 287. Pied Puffbird** *Notharchus tectus subtectus*
[This western subspecies sometimes treated as a separate species]
3 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 heard there 9.2.
- 288. Barred Puffbird** *Nystalus radiatus*
2 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 289. Striolated Puffbird** *Nystalus s. striolatus*
1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 290. White-whiskered Puffbird** *Malacoptila panamensis poliopis*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 2 Canandé 11.2.
- 291. Lanceolated Monklet** *Micromonacha lanceolata*
1 Canandé 11.2.
- 292. Black-fronted Nunbird** *Monasa n. nigrifrons*
15 Napo WC 14.2, 20 heard there 15.2 and 3 heard there 16.2.
- 293. White-fronted Nunbird** *Monasa morphoeus peruana*
2 Napo WC 15.2, 1 Sani 17.2, 1 there 18.2 and 4 El Para 21.2.
- 294. Yellow-billed Nunbird** *Monasa flavirostris*
3 El Para 21.2.
- 295. Swallow-winged Puffbird** *Chelidoptera t. tenebrosa*
[New English name]
20 Napo WC 14.2, 5 Río Napo 16.2, 2 there 17.2 and 20 Sani 18.2.
- 296. Scarlet-crowned Barbet** *Capito aurovirens*
4 Napo WC 14.2 and 2 there 16.2.
- 297. Orange-fronted Barbet** *Capito squamatus* (Chocó endemic)
8 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 there 9.2, 2 Manga Loma 10.2, 4 Canandé 11.2 and 4 there 12.2.
- 298. Gilded Barbet** *Capito auratus punctatus*
1 heard Napo WC 14.2, 2 Sani 17.2, 2 there 18.2, 3 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 Loreto Road 20.2, 4 El Para 21.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2.
- 299. Lemon-throated Barbet** *Eubucco r. richardsoni*
4 El Para 21.2 and 3 Archidona 21.2.
- 300. Red-headed Barbet** *Eubucco bourcierii*
3 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 there 9.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*). 2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 there 20.2 (ssp. *orientalis*).

301. Toucan Barbet *Semnornis r. ramphastinus* (Chocó endemic)

[*Semnornis* now regarded as constituting a monotypic family, containing only two species]

1 heard Bellavista 4.2, 2 heard there 5.2, 2 Manga Loma 6.2 and 1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 8.2.

302. Emerald Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta*

[Previously this form was regarded as a separate species, Andean Toucanet. But the Ecuadorian population is genetically more similar to the southern form *atrogularis* according to Puebla-Olivares et al. 2008 (The Auk 125:39-50) despite being white-throated.]

5 San Isidro 24.2.

303. Chestnut-tipped Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus d. derbianus*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

304. Crimson-rumped Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus sexnotatus*

1 Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 1 Bellavista 5.2, 5 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Mindo Loma 6.2.

305. Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus humboldti*

1 Napo WC 14.2 and 1 en route 20.2.

306. Ivory-billed Aracari *Pteroglossus azara*

2 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 Sani 18.2.

307. Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

4 en route 18.2 and 3 Archidona 21.2.

308. Collared Aracari *Pteroglossus torquatus erythropygius*

[The southern forms of this species sometimes separated into one or two additional species; Stripe-billed and Pale-mandibled A., but they interbreed to a significant extent in NW Ecuador.]

1 Séptimo Paraíso 6.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 3 Los Bancos 9.2, 2 Manga Loma 9.2, 1 en route 10.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.

309. Many-banded Aracari *Pteroglossus pluricinctus*

10 Napo WC 15.2, 1 Sani 16.2 and 5 there 18.2.

310. Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan *Andigena laminirostris* (Chocó endemic)

1 Bellavista 3.2, 2 there 4.2, 4 there 5.2, 2 Mindo Loma 4.2, 5 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2 and 5 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

311. Grey-breasted Mountain-Toucan *Andigena hypoglaucha lateralis*

2 Guango Lodge 23.2.

312. Black-billed Mountain-Toucan *Andigena nigrirostris spilorhyncha*

2 Guacamayos 22.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.

313. Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera r. reinwardtii*

1 female Sani 16.2, 3 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 3 heard El Para 21.2.

314. Chocó Toucan *Ramphastos brevis* (Chocó endemic)

2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 15 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 2 Canandé 12.2.

315. Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus*

[This form sometimes regarded as a separate species, Yellow-ridged T.]

3 heard Napo WC 14.2 and 4 there 15.2.

316. Black-mandibled Toucan *Ramphastos ambiguus abbreviatus*

[Clements splits Black-mandibled Toucan, *Rh. ambiguus* into two species 2008 (Black-mandibled and Chestnut-mandibled) following NACC. SACC disagree with this split.]

4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 heard there 20.2.

317. Chestnut-mandibled Toucan *Ramphastos swainsonii*

The form *swainsonii* is now treated as a distinct species, separated from *Rh. ambiguus*, but resembles *ambiguus* in behaviour, voice and morphology, and they apparently interbreed in former contact zone in lower Cauca Valley in Colombia]

1 heard Manga Loma 9.2 and 10.2, 2 heard Canandé 11.2 and 5 there 12.2.

318. White-throated (Red-billed) Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri*

[This form was previously treated as a separate species, Cuvier's T., but it interbreeds with nominate over vast areas]

2 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 10 Sani 16.2 and 2 there 18.2.

319. Lafresnaye's Piculet *Picumnus l. lafresnayi*

1 Sani 16.2, 1 Wildsumaco 20.2, 2 El Para 21.2 and 1 San Isidro 22.2.

320. Rufous-breasted Piculet *Picumnus r. rufiventris*

1 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 3 El Para 21.2.

321. Olivaceous Piculet *Picumnus olivaceus harteri*

1 Canandé 11.2.

322. Black-cheeked Woodpecker *Melanerpes pucherani*

2 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 6 there 12.2.

323. Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

4 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 2 Sani 16.2, 5 there 18.2, 5 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

324. Yellow-vented Woodpecker *Veniliornis dignus baezae*

2 San Isidro 22.2.

325. Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus agilis*

1 Río Napo 17.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

326. Red-rumped Woodpecker *Veniliornis kirkii ceciliae*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2 and 2 Canandé 11.2.

327. Chocó Woodpecker *Veniliornis chocoensis* (Chocó endemic)

1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.

328. Lita Woodpecker *Piculus litae* (Chocó endemic)

4 Canandé 11.2.

329. Golden-olive Woodpecker *Colaptes rubiginosus*

[Changed genus name]

1 Bellavista 5.2 and 1 Manga Loma 10.2 (ssp. *rubripileus*). 2 Wildsumaco 19.2, 1 there 20.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *buenavistae*).

330. Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Colaptes rivolii brevirostris*

[Changed genus name]

2 Bellavista 4.2, heard there 5.2, 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Guacamayos 22.2.

331. Cinnamon Woodpecker *Celeus l. loricatus*

2 Canandé 11.2.

332. Scale-breasted Woodpecker *Celeus grammicus verreauxii*

[New English name]

2 Sani 18.2.

333. Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans citreopygius*

2 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

334. Cream-coloured Woodpecker *Celeus f. flavus*

1 Napo WC 14.2.

335. Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2 (ssp. *fuscipennis*). Heard Napo WC 14.2, heard there 15.2, 1 Sani 16.2, 3 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2 (ssp. *lineatus*).

336. Powerful Woodpecker *Campephilus p. pollens*

3 Bellavista 5.2, 1 Mindo Loma 6.2 and 2 San Isidro 24.2.

337. Crimson-bellied Woodpecker *Campephilus haematogaster splendens*

[This form sometimes regarded as a separate species; Splendid Woodpecker]
1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

338. Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus m. melanoleucos*

2 Napo WC 14.2, 4 there 15.2, 1 Sani 17.2, 2 there 18.2 and 3 Wildsumaco 19.2.

339. Guayaquil Woodpecker *Campephilus guayaquilensis*

2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Puerto Quito 8.2 and 1 Río Palenque 8.2.

PASSERINES

340. Broad-billed Sapayoa *Sapayoa aenigma*

[Previously placed in its own monotypic family, Sapayoidae. Has earlier been placed in Tyrannidae and Pipridae (manakins). Nest and social organization differs from these. Until further research is done on broadbill genetics Sapayoa has been transferred to broadbills.]
2 Canandé 11.2.

341. Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus albidiventris*

100 Antisana 13.2 and 20 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.

342. Stout-billed Cinclodes *Cinclodes e. excelsior*

5 Antisana 13.2.

343. Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus*

[This form often regarded as a separate species, Pacific Hornero, based on disjunct distribution, morphological differences from nominate, and various behavioural and vocal differences. Probably deserves species rank.]
1 Mindo 14.3, 1 there 5.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 8.2, 5 9.2, 10 en route 10.2 and 10 en route 12.2.

344. Lesser Hornero *Furnarius minor*

1 on a small island in Río Napo 16.2 and 1 on another island 17.2.

345. Andean Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura a. andicola*

2 Antisana 13.2 and 3 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.

346. Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis u. unirufa*

1 Guango Lodge 23.2.

347. Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae media*

1 heard Guayabamba 2.2, 7 3.2, 10 4.2, 10 Bellavista 5.2, 1 heard Guacamayos 22.2, 2 San Isidro 24.2 and 2 heard Quito 25.2.

348. Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis*

1 heard on a small island in Río Napo 17.2 and 1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

349. Slaty Spinetail *Synallaxis brachyura nigrofumosa*

2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 9.2, 1 heard there 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.

350. Dusky Spinetail *Synallaxis moesta brunneicaudatus*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

351. White-bellied Spinetail *Synallaxis propinqua*

1 on a small island in Río Napo 17.2.

- 352. Ruddy Spinetail** *Synallaxis rutilan caquetensis*
1 heard Sani 18.2.
- 353. White-browed Spinetail** *Hellmayrea g. gularis*
2 Papallacta 25.2.
- 354. Red-faced Spinetail** *Cranioleuca e. erythrops*
1 Mindo Loma 4.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 Manga Loma 10.2.
- 355. Parker's Spinetail** *Cranioleuca vulpecula*
1 on a small island in Río Napo 17.2.
- 356. White-chinned Thistletail** *Schizoeaca f. fuliginosa*
4 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 357. Streak-backed Canastero** *Asthenes wyatti aequatorialis*
5 Antisana 13.2.
- 358. Many-striped Canastero** *Asthenes f. flammulata*
5 Antisana 13.2 and 5 Las Antenas, Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 359. Orange-fronted Plushcrown** *Metopothrix aurantiaca*
10 El Para 21.2.
- 360. Double-banded Greytail** *Xenerpestes minlosi umbraticus*
1 heard Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 361. Spectacled Prickletail** *Siptornis striaticollis nortoni*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 362. Rusty-winged Barbtail** *Premnornis guttuligera guttuligera*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.
- 363. Pearled Treerunner** *Margarornis squamiger perlatus*
2 Bellavista 5.2, 3 Guacamayos 22.2, 5 Guango 23.2 and 10 San Isidro 24.2.
- 364. Slender-billed Xenops** *Xenops tenuirostris acutirostris*
1 El Para 21.2.
- 365. Plain Xenops** *Xenops minutus*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2 (ssp. *littoralis*). 2 Sani 17.2 (ssp. *obsoletus*).
- 366. Streaked Xenops** *Xenops rutilans*
1 Manga Loma 10.2 (ssp. *guayae*). 3 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *peruvianus*).
- 367. Montane Foliage-gleaner** *Anabacerthia striaticollis montana*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 Guacamayos 22.2.
- 368. Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner** *Anabacerthia variegaticeps temporalis*
1 Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 there 6.2 and 2 Manga Loma 10.2.
- 369. Streaked Tuftedcheek** *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*
1 Bellavista 5.2 (ssp. *boissonneautii*). 1 Guacamayos 22.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *oberholseri*, incl. *orientalis*).
- 370. Flammulated Treehunter** *Thripadectes f. flammulatus*
1 heard Bellavista 4.2 and 4 heard there 5.2.
- 371. Striped Treehunter** *Thripadectes holostictus striatodorsus*
2 Bellavista 4.2.
- 372. Streak-capped Treehunter** *Thripadectes virgaticeps virgaticeps*
2 Bellavista 5.2 and 1 Mindo Loma 6.2.

373. Lineated Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla s. subalaris*

4 Bellavista 5.2, 1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 2 heard Mindo Loma 6.2 and 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2.

374. Striped Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes subulatus assimilis*

[Vocal differences accompanied by marked plumage differences between trans-Andean and cis-Andean populations indicate that two species are almost certainly involved; Western Woodhaunter and Eastern Woodhaunter. *Assimilis* belongs to the Western group.]

2 Canandé 11.2.

375. Chestnut-winged Hookbill *Ancistrops strigilatus*

1 Sani 16.2 and 3 there 17.2.

376. Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner *Philydor ruficaudatum subflavescens*

1 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

377. Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner *Philydor rufum riveti*

1 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 heard Mindo Loma 6.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Manga Loma 9.2 and 4 there 10.2.

378. Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner *Automolus ochrolaemus*

2 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *pallidigularis*). 1 Sani 16.2 (ssp. *turdinus*).

379. Ruddy Foliage-gleaner *Automolus rubiginosus brunnescens*

1 heard El Para 21.2.

380. Grey-throated Leaf Tosser *Sclerurus albigularis zamorae*

2 heard Wildsumaco 20.2.

381. Black-tailed Leaf Tosser *Sclerurus caudacutus brunneus*

1 heard Sani 18.2.

382. Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper *Lochmias nematura sororius*

1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2 and 1 heard San Isidro 24.2.

383. Tyrannine Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla t. tyrannina*

1 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Guacamayos 22.2 and 3 San Isidro 24.2.

384. Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa ridgwayi*

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 there 9.2, 2 Canandé 11.2, 1 there 12.2, 1 Napo WC 15.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 1 Wildsumaco 20.2.

385. Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*

[Belongs to a genus with no close relationship to any other genus. The high number of subspecies form five major groups which with further research might be regarded as different species. *Amazonus* belongs to the “*griseicapillus* group”.]

1 El Para 21.2.

386. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus castelnaudii*

5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Manga Loma 10.2, 5 Canandé 11.2, 4 there 12.2, 1 Napo WC 15.2, 1 there 16.2, 1 Sani 16.2, 2 there 17.2, 1 there 18.2, 3 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 El Para 21.2.

387. Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

1 heard Napo WC 14.2 and 1 + 2 heard there 15.2.

388. Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula devillei*

2 El Para 21.2.

389. Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*

1 Bellavista 4.2, 1 Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 Bellavista 5.2, 1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2 (ssp. *promeropirhynchus*). 2 Napo WC 15.2 (ssp. *orenocensis*).

- 390. Northern Barred Woodcreeper** *Dendrocolaptes s. sanctithomae*
[Now regarded as specifically separated from Amazonian B-W, *D. certhia*]
1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 391. Ocellated Woodcreeper**, *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus napensis*
[For a while this form together with two others was regarded as specifically separated, as Tschudi's Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo*, but they are again regarded as only subspecies.]
2 heard Sani 16.2.
- 392. Elegant Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus elegans ornatus*
[Now regarded as specifically separated from Spix's W, *X. spixii* (endemic to Brazil) but the former split Juruá W, *X. juruanus* of Peru–Brazil was again lumped by Clements 2008.]
2 El Para 21.2.
- 393. Buff-throated Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides*
[For a while this form together with three others was regarded as specifically separated, as Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatoides*, but was again lumped by Clements 2008. The split Cocoa W, *X. susurrans* of Central America is still valid though.]
2 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 Sani 17.2.
- 394. Black-striped Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus l. lachrymosus*
1 heard Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 395. Spotted Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius aequatorialis*
1 Manga Loma 9.2, 4 there 10.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.
- 396. Olive-backed Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus t. triangularis*
1 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 397. Streak-headed Woodcreeper** *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae*
1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Río Canandé 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.
- 398. Montane Woodcreeper** *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger aequatorialis*
[Regarded as specifically separated from Spot-crowned W, *L. affinis* of Central America, but differences in vocal characters is yet to be analysed in more detail.]
1 Bellavista 3.2, 5 there 4.2, 3 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 3 Mindo Loma 4.2, 5 Bellavista 5.2, 3 Mindo Loma 6.2, 3 Guacamayos 22.2 and 2 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 399. Red-billed Scythebill** *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris thoracicus*
4 Río Palenque 9.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.
- 400. Undulated Antshrike** *Frederickena unduligera fulva*
1 Sani 16.2.
- 401. Great Antshrike** *Taraba major*
2 + 2 heard Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard there 9.2 and 2 heard Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *transandeanus*). 2 Napo WC 15.2 (ssp. *melanurus*).
- 402. Lined Antshrike** *Thamnophilus tenuepunctatus tenuifasciatus*
3 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 heard there 20.2.
- 403. Cocha Antshrike** *Thamnophilus praecox* (Ecuadorian endemic)
1 + 1 heard Sani 17.2.
- 404. White-shouldered Antshrike** *Thamnophilus a. aethiops*
2 El Para 21.2.
- 405. Uniform Antshrike** *Thamnophilus u. unicolor*
2 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 406. Mouse-coloured Antshrike** *Thamnophilus murinus canipennis*
3 heard El Para 21.2.

- 407. Western Slaty-Antshrike** *Thamnophilus a. atrinucha*
1 heard Manga Loma 9.2 and 1 heard Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 408. Spot-winged Antshrike** *Pygoptila s. stellaris*
2 Sani 16.2 and 3 there 17.2.
- 409. Russet Antshrike** *Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2 and 4 Canandé 11.2.
- 410. Plain Antvireo** *Dysithamnus mentalis*
4 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*). 1 Wildsumaco 20.2 (ssp. *napensis*).
- 411. Spot-crowned Antvireo** *Dysithamnus puncticeps*
2 Canandé 11.2.
- 412. White-streaked Antvireo** *Dysithamnus l. leucostictus*
2 heard Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 413. Dusky-throated Antshrike** *Thamnomanes a. ardesiacus*
1 Sani 16.2 and 2 there 17.2.
- 414. Pygmy Antwren** *Myrmotherula brachyura*
2 heard El Para 21.2.
- 415. Moustached (Griscom's) Antwren** *Myrmotherula i. ignota*
[A split from Pygmy Antwren based on its different song and slightly differing morphology.]
1 heard Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 416. Pacific Antwren** *Myrmotherula pacifica*
2 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 2 Canandé 12.2.
- 417. Plain-throated Antwren** *Myrmotherula h. huxwelli*
1 Napo WC 16.2 and 2 Sani 17.2.
- 418. Checker-throated Antwren** *Epinecrophylla fulviventris*
[New genus name]
5 Canandé 11.2.
- 419. Ornate Antwren** *Epinecrophylla ornata saturata*
[New genus name]
2 Sani 17.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.
- 420. White-flanked Antwren** *Myrmotherula axillaris*
2 Manga Loma 10.2 and 4 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *albigula*). 2 Sani 17.2 (ssp. *melaena*).
- 421. Slaty Antwren** *Myrmotherula schisticolor*
3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 4 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2 (ssp. *schisticolor*). 1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2 (ssp. *interior*).
- 422. Grey Antwren** *Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida*
1 Napo 15.2 and 4 Sani 16.2.
- 423. Yellow-breasted Antwren** *Herpsilochmus axillaris aequatorialis*
1 Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 424. Rufous-winged Antwren** *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater*
1 Canandé 11.2 and 1 heard Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 425. Dot-winged Antwren** *Microrhopias quixensis*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 4 Río Palenque 8.2, 10 Canandé 11.2 and 4 there 12.2. (ssp. *consobrinus*). 2 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *quixensis*).
- 426. Striated Antbird** *Drymophila d. devillei*
5 El Para 21.2.

- 427. Long-tailed Antbird** *Drymophila c. caudata*
2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2 and 3 San Isidro 24.2.
- 428. Blackish Antbird** *Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis*
5 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.
- 429. Black Antbird** *Cercomacra s. serva*
1 El Para 21.2.
- 430. White-browed Antbird** *Myrmoborus l. leucophrys*
2 Loreto Road 20.2.
- 431. Black-faced Antbird** *Myrmoborus myotherinus elegans*
1 Napo WC 16.2, 1 heard Sani 18.2 and 4 El Para 21.2.
- 432. Peruvian Warbling Antbird** *Hypocnemis cantator saturata*
[Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis cantator* was split into 6 species by Clements 2008. The subspecies *saturata* forms together with the subspecies *peruviana* this new species.]
1 heard El Para 21.2.
- 433. Silvered Antbird** *Sclateria naevia argentata*
2 heard Sani 16.2 and 2 heard there 17.2.
- 434. Spot-winged Antbird** *Schistocichla leucostigma subplumbea*
Spot-winged Antbird *Percnostola leucostigma* was split into 4 species by Clements 2008, and also the genus name was changed. The subspecies *subplumbea* still remains in the nominate species though.]
1 Napo 15.2.
- 435. Stub-tailed Antbird** *Myrmeciza berlepschi* (Chocó endemic)
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 2 Manga Loma 10.2.
- 436. Chestnut-backed Antbird** *Myrmeciza exsul maculifer*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Río Palenque 8.2, 2 heard there 9.2, 10 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 20 Canandé 11.2.
- 437. Esmeraldas Antbird** *Myrmeciza nigricauda* (Chocó endemic)
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.
- 438. Plumbeous Antbird** *Myrmeciza hyperythra*
1 heard Napo 15.2.
- 439. White-shouldered Antbird** *Myrmeciza melanocephala*
1 heard Napo 16.2 and 1 heard Sani 17.2.
- 440. Sooty Antbird** *Myrmeciza f. fortis*
1 heard El Para 21.2.
- 441. Immaculate Antbird** *Myrmeciza immaculata macrorhyncha*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 3 Canandé 11.2.
- 442. Bicoloured Antbird** *Gymnopithys leucaspis*
2 Manga Loma 10.2 and 10 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*). 1 heard Sani 16.2 and 1 heard there 17.2 (ssp. *castanea*).
- 443. Lunulated Antbird** *Gymnopithys lunulatus*
2 Napo WC 15.2.
- 444. Dot-backed Antbird** *Hylophylax p. punctulatus*
2 Napo WC 14.2.
- 445. Ocellated Antbird** *Phaenostictus mcleannani pacificus*
6 Canandé 11.2.

446. Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma nigrifrons*

1 Sani 16.2.

447. Black-headed Antthrush *Formicarius nigricapillus destructus*

1 Río Palenque 9.2, 3 Manga Loma 10.2, 3 heard Canandé 11.2 and 1 heard there 12.2.

448. Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis zamorae*

2 heard Napo 16.2, 2 Sani 17.2 and 1 heard there 18.2.

449. Rufous-breasted Antthrush *Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri*

1 heard Bellavista 5.2, 3 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 heard there 6.2, 1 heard Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 8.2.

450. Striated Antthrush *Chamaeza nobilis rubida*

3 Sani 18.2.

451. Short-tailed Antthrush *Chamaeza campanisona punctigula*

3 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 heard there 20.2.

452. Rufous-crowned Antpitta *Pittasoma r. rufopileatum* (Chocó endemic)

1 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2.

453. Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria s. squamigera*

1 heard Yanacocha 3.2 and 3 heard Nono Road 3.2.

454. Giant Antpitta *Grallaria gigantea hylodroma* (Chocó endemic)

1 heard Bellavista 4.2 and 1 + 3 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

One bird eating maggots 5 metres in front of us was one of the trip highlights.

455. Scaled Antpitta *Grallaria guatemalensis regulus*

3 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 there 8.2 and 1 heard Canandé 11.2.

456. Moustached Antpitta *Grallaria alleni andaquiensis* (Chocó endemic)

1 heard Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 heard there 6.2 and 1 heard Guacamayos 22.2.

457. Plain-backed Antpitta *Grallaria haplonota chaplinae*

2 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 heard there 20.2.

458. Chestnut-crowned Antpitta *Grallaria r. ruficapilla*

The most frequently heard antpitta. Several heard at Nono Road, Bellavista, Guango Lodge. Highest number 6 heard at San Isidro 24.2.

459. Chestnut-naped Antpitta *Grallaria nuchalis*

3 heard Yanacocha 3.2 (ssp. *obsoleta*). 1 heard Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 heard Guango Trail 25.2 (ssp. *nuchalis*).

460. Yellow-breasted Antpitta *Grallaria flavotincta* (Chocó endemic)

1 heard Mindo Loma 6.2.

461. White-bellied Antpitta *Grallaria hypoleuca castanea*

2 heard San Isidro 24.2.

462. Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria r. rufula*

2 Yanacocha 3.2.

463. Tawny Antpitta *Grallaria q. quitensis*

4 Yanacocha 3.2, 3 Antisana 13.2, 10 Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 2 heard Papallacta 25.2.

464. White-lored Antpitta *Hylopezus f. fulviventeris*

1 Sani Isla Trail 17.2 and 1 heard El Para 21.2.

465. Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisona signata*

1 heard Sani 17.2 and 10 heard El Para 21.2.

- 466. Ochre-breasted Antpitta** *Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis*
2 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 displaying at Séptimo Paraíso 8.2.
- 467. Slate-crowned Antpitta** *Grallaricula n. nana*
1 heard Guacamayos 22.2.
- 468. Chestnut-belted Gnateater** *Conopophaga aurita occidentalis*
1 heard Sani 18.2.
- 469. Chestnut-crowned Gnateater** *Conopophaga c. castaneiceps*
1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 4 heard there 20.2.
- 470. Rusty-belted Tapaculo** *Liosceles thoracicus erithacus*
1 heard Napo WC 15.2.
- 471. Blackish Tapaculo** *Scytalopus latrans*
[Formerly treated as subspecies of Unicoloured Tapaculo, *S. unicolor*, but differs vocally. Subspecific status unclear, the ssp. occurring in the north Ecuadorian Andes intermediate between *latrans* and *subcinereus*.]
4 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 + 3 heard San Isidro 24.2.
- 472. Long-tailed Tapaculo (Equatorial Rufous-vented Tapaculo)** *Scytalopus micropterus*
3 heard Wildsumaco 19.2, 1 heard Guacamayos 22.2 and 2 San Isidro 24.2.
- 473. White-crowned Tapaculo** *Scytalopus a. atratus*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 heard there 20.2.
- 474. Nariño Tapaculo** *Scytalopus vicinior* (Chocó endemic)
2 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 8.2.
- 475. Spillmann's Tapaculo** *Scytalopus spillmanni*
3 heard Bellavista 3.2, 3 there 4.2, 8 heard there 5.2, 1 heard Guacamayos 22.2 and 1 heard Guango Trail 25.2.
- 476. Páramo Tapaculo** *Scytalopus canus opacus*
3 heard Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 2 heard Papallacta 25.2.
- 477. Ocellated Tapaculo** *Acropternis orthonyx infuscata*
2 heard Bellavista 3.2, 1 + 4 heard there 4.2 and 3 heard there 5.2.
- 478. Red-crested Cotinga** *Ampelion rubrocristatus*
1 Nono Road 3.2, 3 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 4 Papallacta 25.2.
- 479. Green-and-black Fruiteater** *Pipreola riefferii*
2 Bellavista 5.2 (ssp. *occidentalis*). 3 Guacamayos 22.2 (ssp. *confusa*).
- 480. Orange-breasted Fruiteater** *Pipreola jucunda* (Chocó endemic)
1 female Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 481. Black-chested Fruiteater** *Pipreola lubomirskii*
1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 482. Fiery-throated Fruiteater** *Pipreola chlorolepidota*
6 Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 483. Scaled Fruiteater** *Ampelioides tschudii*
2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 484. White-browed Purpletuft** *Iodopleura i. isabellae*
5 Napo WC 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2 and 5 there 18.2.
- 485. Grey-tailed Piha** *Snowornis subalaris*
1 Wildsumaco 20.2.

- 486. Olivaceous Piha** *Snowornis cryptolophus mindoensis*
4 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 487. Screaming Piha** *Lipaugus vociferans*
8 heard Napo WC 15.2, 2 heard Sani 16.2 and 2 heard there 17.2.
- 488. Rufous Piha** *Lipaugus unirufus castaneotinctus*
3 Canandé 11.2.
- 489. Plum-throated Cotinga** *Cotinga maynana*
2 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 Sani 18.2.
- 490. Spangled Cotinga** *Cotinga cayana*
2 Napo WC 15.2.
- 491. Black-tipped Cotinga** *Carpodectes hopkei*
3 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 492. Bare-necked Fruitcrow** *Gymnoderus foetidus*
5 Napo WC 15.2, 5 Sani 16.2, 3 there 17.2, 1 there 18.2 and 2 Río Napo 18.2.
- 493. Purple-throated Fruitcrow** *Querula purpurata*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 heard Canandé 11.2, 3 there 12.2, 4 heard Napo WC 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2 and 4 there 18.2.
- 494. Long-wattled Umbrellabird** *Cephalopterus penduliger* (Chocó endemic)
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 2 Canandé 11.2.
- 495. Amazonian Umbrellabird** *Cephalopterus ornatus*
1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 1 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 496. Andean Cock-of-the-rock** *Rupicola peruvianus*
10 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 1 heard Bellavista 5.2 and 2 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 (ssp. *sanguiolenta*). 5 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*).
- 497. Green Manakin** *Xenopipo holochlora litae*
[Changed genus name. This subspecies may together with ssp. *suffusa* represent a separate species, Chocó Manakin, *Ch. litae*]
1 Canandé 11.2.
- 498. White-bearded Manakin** *Manacus manacus*
[15 subspecies described, but they are probably almost all clinal and in need of revision]
7 Río Palenque 8.2, 10 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2.
- 499. Red-capped Manakin** *Pipra mentalis minor*
1 Canandé 11.2.
- 500. Wire-tailed Manakin** *Pipra f. filicauda*
1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 there 17.2.
- 501. White-crowned Manakin** *Pipra pipra coracina*
[Genus name changed. This subspecies may represent a separate species, Sclater's Manakin, *D. coracina*]
1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 502. Blue-crowned Manakin** *Lepidothrix c. coronata*
1 Napo WC 15.2.
- 503. Blue-rumped Manakin** *Lepidothrix i. isidorei*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 504. Golden-winged Manakin** *Masius chrysopterus*
5 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *coronulatus*). 1 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 2 Guacamayos 22.2 (ssp. *pax*).

505. Club-winged Manakin *Machaeropterus deliciosus* (Chocó endemic)

1 Mindo Cloudforest Foundation Bird Sanctuary 7.2.

506. Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*

1 heard Napo WC 14.2 and 2 heard there 15.2.

507. Thrush-like Mourner (Schiffornis) *Schiffornis turdina rosenbergi*

[Genus Schiffornis has belonged to Tyrant Flycatcher and recently to Tityras. But Taxonomy not fully resolved.]

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.

508. Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri*

1 + 1 heard Guayabamba 2.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2 and 5 Quito 25.2.

509. Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola cerula*

2 El Para 21.2.

510. Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

1 Puerto Quito 8.2, 3 Sani 16.2 and 1 there 18.2.

511. Foothill Elaenia *Myiopagis olallai*

[Described 2000.]

3 Sumaco N.P. Trail, Wildsumaco 19.2.

512. Grey Elaenia *Myiopagis caniceps parambae*

Lower Milpe Road 7.2.

513. Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster semipagana*

1 Río Palenque 8.2.

514. White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps griseigularis*

3 San Isidro 24.2.

515. Mottle-backed Elaenia *Elaenia gigas*

3 Río Napo 16.2 and 2 there 17.2.

516. Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia p. pallatangae*

1 heard Guayabamba 2.2, 2 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 2 Bellavista 5.2, 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 2 Quito 25.2.

517. Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga c. cinerea*

1 Loreto Road 20.2, 2 Guacamayos 22.2 and 3 San Isidro 24.2.

518. River Tyrannulet *Serpophaga h. hypoleuca*

1 Río Napo 16.2.

519. Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleagineus*

2 Río Palenque 9.2 and 1 heard Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *pacificus*). 1 Napo WC 15.2, 2 Sani 16.2, 1 there 17.2 and 1 heard El Para 21.2 (ssp. *hauxwelli*).

520. Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps*

2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.

521. Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus*

1 Bellavista 3.2, 2 there 5.2, 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *hederaceus*). 1 Guacamayos 22.2 and 2 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *fasciaticollis*).

522. Rufous-breasted Flycatcher *Leptopogon rufipectus*

1 Guacamayos 22.2.

523. Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant *Pseudotriccus p. pelzelni*

1 San Isidro 24.2.

- 524. Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant** *Pseudotriccus ruficeps*
1 heard Yanacocha 3.2, 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2 and 1 Bellavista 5.2.
- 525. Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant** *Pogonotriccus o. ophthalmicus*
2 San Isidro 24.2.
- 526. Variegated Bristle-Tyrant** *Pogonotriccus p. poecilotis*
1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 527. Ecuadorian Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes gualaquizeae*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2, 1 heard there 20.2 and 1 heard El Para 21.2.
- 528. Rough-legged Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias burmeisteri leucogonys*
[Complex taxonomy. May constitute a separate genus. The present species previously divided into three species, the form *leucogonys* was then called White-fronted Tyrannulet.]
3 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 529. Sooty-headed Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias g. griseiceps*
1 heard Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 Canandé 10.2, 2 there 11.2, 6 12.2 and 1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 530. Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 531. Slender-footed Tyrannulet** *Zimmerius gracilipes gilvus*
1 Sani 16.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.
- 532. Golden-faced Tyrannulet** *Zimmerius c. chrysops*
[See next species for taxonomic comments]
1 Napo WC 15.2, 3 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 there 20.2, 2 El Para 21.2 and 1 heard Guacamayos 22.2 (ssp. *chrysops*).
- 533. Chocó Tyrannulet** *Zimmerius albigularis* (Chocó endemic)
[This former subspecies to Golden-faced Tyrannulet has been elevated to species rank]
3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Canandé 12.2 and 3 there 12.2.
- 534. White-throated Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus*
2 Yanacocha 3.2 and 5 Papallacta 25.2.
- 535. White-tailed Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus poecilocercus*
2 Bellavista 5.2, 1 Mindo Loma 6.2 and 4 San Isidro 24.2.
- 536. White-banded Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus s. stictopterus*
2 Yanacocha 3.2, 4 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 5 Papallacta 25.2.
- 537. Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant** *Stigmatura n. napensis*
1 Río Napo 17.2.
- 538. Agile Tit-Tyrant** *Anairetes agilis*
5 Papallacta 25.2.
- 539. Tufted Tit-Tyrant** *Anairetes parulus aequatorialis*
2 Calacalí 2.2.
- 540. Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant** *Myiornis atricapillus*
1 Río Palenque 8.2.
- 541. Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant** *Lophotriccus pileatus*
1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 7 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2 (ssp. *squamaecristata*). 1 Wildsumaco 19.2 (ssp. *pileatus*).
- 542. Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher** *Poecilotriccus ruficeps*
6 Sierra Azul Trail, San Isidro 24.2.

543. Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus calopterus*

3 Wildsumaco 19.2.

544. Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum signatum*

1 Río Napo 17.2.

545. Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum nigriceps*

1 Manga Loma 9.2.

546. Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum*

3 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 Canandé 10.2, 1 there 11.2 and 2 there 12.2 (ssp. *sclateri*). 1 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *peruanum*).

547. Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum guttatum*

1 Napo WC 15.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

548. Brownish Flycatcher (Brownish Twistwing) *Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor*

1 Sani 17.2.

549. Large-headed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon megacephalum pectoralis*

2 El Para 21.2.

550. Pacific Flatbill *Rhynchocyclus pacificus* (Chocó endemic)

1 Canandé 11.2.

551. Yellow-margined Flycatcher *Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus*

[Relationships within genus uncertain, pending completion of major genetic study. Subspecies *flavotectus* considered by some authors to constitute a separate species, Yellow-margined F., on basis of disjunct distribution and vocal differences. Remaining other subspecies then given specific name Zimmer's F. But they may also constitute more than one species. The members of the genus are also called flatbills instead of flycatchers.]

1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

552. Yellow-breasted Flycatcher *Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps*

[Three West Amazonian subspecies including *viridiceps* sometimes treated as a separate species, Olive-faced F. on grounds of plumage and vocal differences. Eastern forms are then called Ochre-lored F.]

1 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.

553. Yellow-throated Spadebill *Platyrrinchus f. flavigularis*

4 Wildsumaco 20.2.

554. Golden-crowned Spadebill *Platyrrinchus coronatus superciliaris*

1 heard Canandé 11.2.

555. Ornate Flycatcher *Myiobatrachus ornatus*

1 heard Mindo Loma 6.2, 10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 Manga Loma 10.2 (ssp. *stellatus*). 10 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 10 there 20.2 (ssp. *phoenicurus*).

556. Flavescent Flycatcher *Myiophobus f. flavicans*

1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

557. Handsome Flycatcher *Myiophobus pulcher*

1 Bellavista 3.2 (ssp. *pulcher*). 1 Guacamayos 22.2, 1 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *bellus*).

558. Bran-coloured Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus*

1 Río Palenque 8.2.

559. Olive-chested Flycatcher *Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*

4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.

560. Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher *Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvicularis*

1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

- 561. Cinnamon Flycatcher** *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus pyrrhoptera*
1 heard Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 3 Bellavista 5.2, 10 Guacamayos 22.2, 5 Guango 23.2 and 5 San Isidro 24.2.
- 562. Olive-sided Flycatcher** *Contopus cooperi*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Canandé 11.2, 1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 San Isidro 24.2.
- 563. Smoke-coloured Pewee** *Contopus fumigatus*
1 Mindo Loma 4.2, 3 Bellavista 4.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 2 Mindo Loma 6.2 and 2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *zarumae*). 1 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *ardosiacus*).
- 564. Western Wood-Pewee** *Contopus sordidulus*
5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Río Palenque 9.2, 4 10.2, 3 Canandé 11.2, 4 there 12.2., 3 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 there 20.2 and 5 El Para 21.2.
- 565. Eastern Wood-Pewee** *Contopus virens*
1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.
- 566. Black Phoebe** *Sayornis nigricans angustirostris*
Widespread in low numbers along streams. Seen 10 days.
- 567. Vermilion Flycatcher** *Pyrocephalus rubinus piurae*
10 Quito area 2.2, 10 en route 7.2 and 3 Quito 25.2.
- 568. Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa*
3 Bellavista 5.2.
- 569. Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca c. cinnamomeiventris*
2 heard Bellavista 3.2, 2 heard Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 heard San Isidro 24.2.
- 570. Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis obfuscata*
4 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 571. Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons*
1 Antisana 13.2, 2 Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 3 Papallacta 25.2.
- 572. Drab Water Tyrant** *Ochthornis littoralis*
10 Napo WC 14.2, 8 Río Napo 16.2 and 10 there 18.2.
- 573. Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant** *Myiotheretes s. striaticollis*
1 Guayabamba 2.2.
- 574. Smoky Bush-Tyrant** *Myiotheretes f. fumigatus*
1 Yanacocha 3.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 575. Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant** *Agriornis montanus solitarius*
1 Antisana 13.2.
- 576. White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant** *Agriornis albicauda andicola*
1 Calacalí 2.2.
- 577. Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant (Páramo G-T)** *Muscisaxicola a. alpinus*
20 Antisana 13.2 and 10 Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 578. Masked Water-Tyrant** *Fluvicola nengeta atripennis*
4 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 en route 8.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 Los Bancos 9.2, a total of 10 10.2 and 20 12.2.
- 579. Long-tailed Tyrant** *Colonia colonus leuconotus*
2 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 580. Cinnamon Attila** *Attila cinnamomeus*
1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 heard there 15.2 and 1 heard there 16.2.

581. Ochraceous Attila *Attila torridus*

1 heard Río Palenque 8.2 and 9.2.

582. Citron-bellied Attila *Attila citriniventris*

2 heard Napo WC 15.2.

583. Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator*

[Subspecies *albogriseus* sometimes treated as a separate species, Western Sirystes, differing in plumage and especially in vocalizations. Eastern subspecies are then called Eastern Sirystes.]

1 Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *albogriseus*). 1 heard Sani Isla Trail 17.2 (ssp. *albocinereus*).

584. Rufous Mourner *Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi*

1 Manga Loma 10.2, 2 heard Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.

585. Greyish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex frederici*

1 Sani 17.2 and 1 heard there 18.2.

586. Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

2 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2 and 5 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *nigriceps*). 2 Napo WC 15.2 (ssp. *tuberculifer*).

587. Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus f. ferox*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

588. Lesser Kiskadee *Pitangus l. lictor*

[Changed genus name]

20 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 10 there 16.2 and 5 Sani 17.2.

589. Great Kiskadee *Pitangus s. sulphuratus*

5 Napo WC 14.2, 3 there 15.2, 1 there 16.2, 3 Sani 16.2, 10 there 17.2, 10 18.2 and 5 21.2.

590. Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

10 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 there 9.2, 1 Canandé 10.2, 1 there 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *chrysogaster*). 2 Napo WC 14.2, 1 Sani 16.2, 2 there 17.2 and 1 there 18.2 (ssp. *pitangua*).

591. Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri*

2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 6 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 10-20 daily 8-12.2 in western lowlands and foothills.

592. Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 10.2 (ssp. *grandis*). Widespread in eastern lowlands and foothills. Highest number 20 18.2 (ssp. *similis*).

593. Grey-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*

2 Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *occidentalis*). 1 Napo WC 14.2, 2 Loreto Road 20.2 and 2 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *obscurior*).

594. Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor*

Widespread on western slope 3-7.2. 1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

595. Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus chapmani*

2 Río Palenque 8.2.

596. Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus l. leucophaeus*

1 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 Canandé 12.2, 1 Napo WC 14.2, 2 there 15.2, 3 Sani 16.2, 5 there 17.2 and 1 there 18.2.

597. Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus m. melancholicus*

Common, except in the Interandean Valley. Seen 19 days.

598. Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*

1 Napo WC 14.2.

599. Yellow-cheeked Becard *Pachyramphus x. xanthogenys*

1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2.

- 600. Barred Becard** *Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor*
1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 1 Mindo Loma 6.2, 1 heard Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 601. Cinnamon Becard** *Pachyramphus c. cinnamomeus*
1 Canandé 10.2, 2 there 11.2 and 5 there 12.2.
- 602. White-winged Becard** *Pachyramphus polychopterus tenebrosus*
1 Archidona 21.2.
- 603. Black-capped Becard** *Pachyramphus marginatus nanus*
1 Sani 18.2.
- 604. Pink-throated Becard** *Pachyramphus minor*
1 Sani 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.
- 605. One-coloured Becard** *Pachyramphus h. homochrous*
1 Puerto Quito 8.2.
- 606. Black-tailed Tityra** *Tityra c. cayana*
2 Napo WC 14.2, 2 there 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2, 1 heard there 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.
- 607. Masked Tityra** *Tityra semifasciata*
4 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 4 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 Río Palenque 9.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2 and 4 Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *nigriceps*). 1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 (ssp. *fortis*).
- 608. Black-crowned Tityra** *Tityra inquisitor*
2 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *albitorques*). 2 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 2 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *buckleyi*).
- 609. Speckled Mourner** *Laniocera rufescens tertia*
[Genus often placed in Cotingidae, and possibly better treated in that family.]
2 Canandé 11.2.
- 610. Grey-breasted Martin** *Progne c. chalybea*
10 daily 8-10.2 in the western lowlands. 1 Canandé 11.2, 2 there 12.2, 5 Napo WC 14.2, 10 en route 18.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2.
- 611. White-winged Swallow** *Tachycineta albiventer*
Common Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 20 there 16.2, 20 Sani 17.2 and 50 Río Napo 18.2.
- 612. Blue-and-white Swallow** *Notiochelidon c. cyanoleuca*
Common. Up to 100 daily 3.2, 7.2 and 21.2.
- 613. Brown-bellied Swallow** *Notiochelidon m. murina*
10 Nono Road 3.2, 1 Antisana 13.2, 1 San Isidro 22.2, 10 Guango 23.2, 100 San Isidro 24.2 and 20 Papallacta 25.2.
- 614. Pale-footed Swallow** *Notiochelidon flavipes*
2 San Isidro 22.2.
- 615. White-banded Swallow** *Atticora fasciata*
20 Napo WC 14.2 and 10 Sani 18.2.
- 616. White-thighed Swallow** *Neochelidon tibialis*
3 en route 9.2, 10 10.2, 5 Canandé 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *minima*). 1 en route 18.2 (ssp. *griseiventris*).
- 617. Southern Rough-winged Swallow** *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*
Common along the western slope and in the lowlands. Highest number 100 8.2 (ssp. *uropygialis*). 10 Loreto Road 20.2 and 10 21.2 (ssp. *ruficollis*).
- 618. Bank Swallow** *Riparia r. riparia*
50 Río Napo 17.2 and 50 there 18.2.

619. Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

2 Río Napo 17.2 and 1 Loreto 18.2.

620. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*

10 en route 10.2, 1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 Río Napo 17.2 and 2 en route 18.2.

621. Páramo Pipit *Anthus b. bogotensis*

5 Antisana 13.2.

622. White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus*

1 en route 20.2, 2 San Isidro 24.2 and 3 Guango Trail 25.2.

623. Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapilla nigrodorsalis*

[Recent DNA studies strongly suggest that this species is an aberrant Sylvioid, a group that includes the babblers and the Old World warblers. Clements 2008 even gives it family status, as Donacobiidae]

15 Napo WC 14.2, 10 there 15.2, 5 16.2, 10 Sani 17.2 and 10 there 18.2.

624. Band-backed Wren *Campylorhynchus zonatus brevirostris*

2 Río Palenque 8.2, heard Manga Loma 9.2, 2 Canandé 10.2 and 2 there 12.2.

625. Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus hypostictus*

2 heard Napo WC 14.2, 2 heard there 15.2, 2 heard Sani 17.2, 5 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 heard there 20.2.

626. Grey-mantled Wren *Odontorchilus b. branickii*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

627. Rufous Wren *Cinnycerthia unirufa unibrunnea*

2 San Isidro 24.2 and 1 Guango Trail 25.2.

628. Sharpe's Wren (Sepia-brown Wren) *Cinnycerthia olivascens*

[Formerly treated as conspecific with Peruvian Wren and Fulvous Wren]

4 Bellavista 5.2.

629. Whiskered Wren *Thryothorus m. mystacalis*

2 Río Palenque 8.2 and 2 heard Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

630. Plain-tailed Wren *Thryothorus euophrys*

3 heard Nono Road 3.2, 3 Bellavista 4.2 and 2 heard there 5.2 (ssp. *euophrys*). 1 heard Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 heard San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *longipes*).

631. Coraya Wren *Thryothorus coraya griseipectus*

3 heard Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 3 heard El Para 21.2.

632. Bay Wren *Thryothorus n. nigricapillus*

4 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 9.2, 2 heard Canandé 11.2 and 5 heard there 12.2.

633. Stripe-throated Wren *Thryothorus leucopogon leucopogon*

2 Manga Loma 10.2 and 3 Canandé 11.2.

634. Buff-breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis peruanus*

2 Napo WC 16.2.

635. House Wren *Troglodytes aedon albicans*

[Recent DNA analyses indicate that this species should be split into three species. This subspecies then belongs to **Southern House Wren** *T. musculus*]

Widespread in low numbers, seen or heard 17 days. Highest number 10 10.2.

636. Mountain Wren *Troglodytes s. solstitialis*

2 Bellavista 5.2, 5 Guango 23.2, 1 San Isidro 24.2 and 1 Guango Trail 25.2.

637. Sedge Wren *Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis*

[Complex specific and subspecific taxonomy. Subspecies form three geographical groups. The species could probably be divided into 3-5 species. Birds in Ecuador belong to the Scaly-breasted *aequatorialis* group.]
5 Antisana 13.2, 5 heard Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 3 heard Papallacta 25.2.

638. White-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucosticta inornata*

3 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 2 heard there 6.2, 10 seen or heard Bellavista 7.2, 1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 8.2, 1 heard Río Palenque 9.2 and 2 heard Manga Loma 10.2.

639. Grey-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina l. leucophrys*

5-10 daily on the upper Andean slopes and in the central valley.

640. Scaly-breasted Wren (Southern Nightingale-Wren) *Microcerculus marginatus*

[Separated from (Northern) Nightingale-wren, *M. philomela*. Northern subspecies of Scaly-breasted Wren may be a separate species compared to the southern *marginatus* group. In Ecuador the western slope birds (ssp. *occidentalis* and *taeniatus*) belong to the northern group and eastern birds to the southern *marginatus* group. Recent DNA analysis even suggests that subspecies *marginatus* north and south of the Amazon river represent two separate species.]

1 heard Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 heard Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard there 9.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 10.2, 4 Canandé 11.2, 1 heard there 12.2, 1 heard Napo WC 15.2, 1 heard Sani 16.2 and 1 heard there 17.2.

641. Wing-banded Wren *Microcerculus bambla albigularis*

4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

642. Song Wren *Cyphorhinus p. phaeocephalus*

1 heard Canandé 11.2.

643. Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus arada salvini*

1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

644. Andean Solitaire *Myadestes raloides plumbeiceps*

1 heard Bellavista 3.2, 2 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2 and 1 heard Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.

645. Rufous-brown Solitaire *Cichlopsis leucogenys chubbi*

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.

646. Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush *Catharus f. fuscater*

1 heard Bellavista 4.2

647. Spotted Nightingale-Thrush *Catharus dryas maculatus*

3 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

648. Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus swainsoni*

Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 10 in Wildsumaco 19-20.2.

649. Pale-eyed Thrush *Turdus leucops*

[Changed genus name]

2 Wildsumaco 19.2.

650. Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater quindio*

Common on the upper Andean slopes and in the central valley. Highest number 50 3.2.

651. Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus fuscobrunneus*

2 Bellavista 4.2, 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2 and 4 San Isidro 24.2.

652. Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis debilis*

Common in the eastern lowlands and foothills up to 750 m.a.s.l.

653. Lawrence's Thrush *Turdus lawrencii*

1 heard Napo WC 14-16.2, 1 heard Sani 16.2 and 1 heard there 18.2.

654. Ecuadorian Thrush *Turdus maculirostris*

1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 20 8.2, 10 9.2, 5 10.2 and 2 Canandé 11.2.

655. White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis spodiolaemus*

[Separated from **White-throated Thrush** *T. assimilis*, on fairly weak basis. Subspecies *daguae* sometimes separated as Dagua Thrush.]

1 heard El Para 21.2.

656. Tawny-faced Gnatwren *Microbates c. cinereiventris*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Río Palenque 8.2, 4 Manga Loma 10.2 and 5 Canandé 11.2.

657. Long-billed Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus rufiventris*

1 heard Canandé 11.2.

658. Tropical Gnatcatcher *Polioptila plumbea bilineata*

2 Puerto Quito 8.2 and 1 there 9.2.

659. Slate-throated Gnatcatcher *Polioptila schistaceigula*

2 Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2.

660. Green Jay (Inca Jay) *Cyanocorax y. yncas*

[Sometimes split from the Central American form *luxuosus*]

5 Wildsumaco 19.2, 10 San Isidro 22.2, 3 Guango 23.2 and 5 San Isidro 24.2.

661. Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax v. violaceus*

2 Napo WC 14.2, 1 heard there 15.2, 5 there 16.2, 2 Sani 16.2 and 5 there 18.2, 2 Loreto Road 20.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

662. Turquoise Jay *Cyanolyca turcosa*

5 Bellavista 3.2, 5 there 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 6 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 5 Guango Trail 25.2.

663. Beautiful Jay *Cyanolyca pulchra* (Chocó endemic)

3 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2.

664. House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (Introduced)

Has recently started to invade the west slope; 10 Los Bancos 8.2, 2 en route 9.2, 3 en route 10.2 and 1 Quito 14.2.

665. Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*

2 Mindo Loma 4.2, 3 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 5 Bellavista 5.2 and 1 Mindo Loma 6.2 (ssp. *josephae*). 3 San Isidro 22.2, 5 Guango 23.2 and 2 San Isidro 24.2 (ssp. *leucophrys*).

666. Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

[One of the most complex taxa in Ecuador. 3-5 subspecies occur in Ecuador, and probably these constitute more than one species.]

3 Napo WC 15.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

667. Yellow-green Vireo *Vireo flavoviridis*

3 Archidona 21.2.

668. Lemon-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus thoracicus aemulus*

1 El Para 21.2.

669. Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus fuscicapillus*

1 Napo WC 15.2 and 5 El Para 21.2.

670. Rufous-naped Greenlet *Hylophilus semibrunneus*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

671. Olivaceous Greenlet *Hylophilus olivaceus*

2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.

- 672. Tawny-crowned Greenlet** *Hylophilus ochraceiceps bulunensis*
1 heard Canandé 11.2.
- 673. Lesser Greenlet** *Hylophilus decurtatus minor*
2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Canandé 10.2, , 3 there 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.
- 674. Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo** *Vireolanius leucotis mikettae*
2 heard Manga Loma 10.2 and 1 heard Canandé 11.2.
- 675. Black-billed Peppershrike** *Cyclarhis n. nigrirostris*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 San Isidro 22.2 and 4 there 24.2.
- 676. Orange-crowned Euphonia** *Euphonia saturata*
[Euphonias and chlorophonias are now considered belonging to the family Fringillidae (siskins, crossbills and allies) instead of the family Thraupidae (tanagers)]
10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 3 Canandé 11.2.
- 677. Thick-billed Euphonia** *Euphonia laniirostris hypoxantha*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 10 Río Palenque 8.2, 5 there 9.2, 2 Los Bancos 9.2, 5 Manga Loma 10.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 678. Golden-rumped Euphonia** *Euphonia cyanocephala pelzelni*
3 Calicalí 2.2.
- 679. Fulvous-vented Euphonia** *Euphonia fulvicrissa purpurascens*
2 Canandé 12.2.
- 680. Bronze-green Euphonia** *Euphonia m. mesochrysa*
4 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 681. Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia** *Euphonia c. chrysopasta*
2 Napo WC 14.2, 1 there 15.2 and 4 El Para 21.2.
- 682. White-vented Euphonia** *Euphonia m. minuta*
4 Archidona 21.2.
- 683. Orange-bellied Euphonia** *Euphonia xanthogaster*
4 Mindo Loma 4.2, 2 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 2 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 3 Mindo Loma 6.2 and 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *quitensis*). 2 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 San Isidro 22.2 and 2 there 24.2 (ssp. *brevirostris*).
- 684. Rufous-bellied Euphonia** *Euphonia rufiventris*
2 Napo WC 15.2, 3 Sani 16.2, 1 there 17.2 and 1 there 18.2.
- 685. Yellow-collared Chlorophonia** *Chlorophonia flavirostris* (Chocó endemic)
1 heard Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 10 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 2 heard Séptimo Paraíso 8.2, 1 heard Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 heard Canandé 12.2.
- 686. Blue-naped Chlorophonia** *Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis*
2 Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 687. Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia** *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*
4 San Isidro 24.2.
- 688. Hooded Siskin** *Spinus magellanicus capitalis*
[New genus name]
30 central valley 2.2., 20 Antisana 13.2 and 2 Quito 25.2.
- 689. Yellow-bellied Siskin** *Spinus xanthogastrus*
[New genus name]
4 en route 10.2.

690. Olivaceous Siskin *Spinus olivaceus*

[New genus name]

2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

691. Lesser Goldfinch *Spinus psaltria columbianus*

[New genus name]

1 Nono Road 3.2.

692. Tropical Parula *Parula pitaiayumi*

1 Mindo Loma 6.2, 3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 Canandé 10.2 (ssp. *pacifica*). 10 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2 (ssp. *alarum*).

693. Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca*

Widespread at higher elevations on both west and east slope. Highest number 20 at Wildsumaco 19.2.

694. Blackpoll Warbler *Dendroica striata*

1 male Canandé Lodge 10-12.2 (very few records from western Ecuador). 1 Napo WC 15.2, 1 Río Napo 17.2, 1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.

695. Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*

2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

696. Olive-crowned Yellowthroat *Geothlypis s. semiflava*

3 en route 10.2 and 1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

697. Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis*

3 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 there 20.2, 2 El Para 21.2, 5 San Isidro 22.2 and 3 there 24.2.

698. Slate-throated Redstart *Myioborus miniatus ballux*

Common on both west and east slope. Highest number 20 6.2.

699. Spectacled Redstart *Myioborus melanocephalus ruficoronatus*

2 Bellavista 5.2, 2 San Isidro 22.2, 7 Guango 23.2, 10 San Isidro 24.2, 2 Guango Trail 25.2 and 5 Papallacta 25.2.

700. Golden-bellied Warbler *Basileuterus chrysogaster chlorophrys*

[This Chocó endemic form was previously regarded as a separate species, Chocó Warbler *B. chlorophrys*] 15 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 10 Manga Loma 10.2 and 20 Canandé 11.2.

701. Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus l. luteoviridis*

1 Yanacocha 3.2, 1 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.

702. Black-crested Warbler *Basileuterus nigrocristatus*

10 Yanacocha 3.2, 1 heard Bellavista 5.2, 1 heard San Isidro 22.2, 5 Guango 23.2, 10 San Isidro 24.2 and 1 Papallacta 25.2.

703. Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*

2 heard Yanacocha 3.2, 4 Bellavista 4.2 and 4 there 5.2 (ssp. *castaneiceps*). 1 heard Guango Lodge 23.2, 5 San Isidro 24.2 and 3 Guango Trail 25.2 (ssp. *orientalis*).

704. Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus nitidior*

4 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 1 heard Bellavista 5.2, 10 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 2 San Isidro 22.2.

705. Buff-rumped Warbler *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda semicervina*

[New genus name]

2 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 Manga Loma 10.2 and 2 Canandé 11.2.

706. Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola intermedia*

Widespread in the western lowlands and foothills, and in the eastern foothills. Up to 20 daily.

707. Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum amazonum*

2 El Para 21.2.

- 708. Cinereous Conebill** *Conirostrum cinereum fraseri*
 [This subspecies may be a separate species, Frasier's Conebill]
 2 Calicali 2.2 and 2 Antisana 13.2.
- 709. Blue-backed Conebill** *Conirostrum s. sitticolor*
 5 Yanacocha 3.2, 4 Guango 23.2 and 2 Papallacta 25.2.
- 710. Capped Conebill** *Conirostrum albifrons atrocyaneum*
 4 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Guango 23.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.
- 711. Magpie Tanager** *Cissopis l. leverianus*
 1 Napo WC 14.2, 1 Río Napo 16.2, 1 Sani 17.2, 5 there 18.2, 5 Wildsumaco 19.2, 5 Loreto Road 20.2, 6 El Para 21.2 and 4 Archidona 21.2.
- 712. Grass-green Tanager** *Chlorornis r. riefferii*
 3 Yanacocha 3.2.
- 713. Common Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus phaeocephalus*
 10 San Isidro 22.2.
- 714. Dusky Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus s. semifuscus* (Chocó endemic)
 10 Bellavista 5.2 and 1 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2.
- 715. Short-billed Bush-Tanager (Yellow-whiskered B-T)** *Chlorospingus parvirostris huallagae*
 1 San Isidro 22.2.
- 716. Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus flavigularis*
 20 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *marginatus*). 5 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 10 San Isidro 22.2 (ssp. *flavigularis*).
- 717. Yellow-green Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus flavovirens* (Chocó endemic)
 4 Canandé 11.2.
- 718. Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus canigularis signatus*
 10 Wildsumaco 20.2.
- 719. Grey-hooded Bush-Tanager** *Cnemoscopus r. rubrirostris*
 1 Yanacocha 3.2, 2 Bellavista 4.2, 2 Guango 23.2 and 3 Guango Trail 25.2.
- 720. Black-capped Hemispingus** *Hemispingus a. atropileus*
 [The former Peruvian split White-browed Hemispingus, *H. auricularis* is again lumped with this species]
 5 Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 721. Superciliaried Hemispingus** *Hemispingus superciliaris nigrifrons*
 2 Yanacocha 3.2.
- 722. Oleaginous Hemispingus** *Hemispingus f. frontalis*
 3 San Isidro 24.2.
- 723. Black-eared Hemispingus** *Hemispingus melanotis ochraceus*
 [This western form, a Chocó endemic, sometimes treated as a separate species, Western Hemispingus, *H. ochraceus*]
 5 Bellavista 5.2.
- 724. Rufous-chested Tanager** *Thlypopsis o. ornata*
 2 Quito 25.2.
- 725. Orange-headed Tanager** *Thlypopsis sordida chrysopsis*
 2 Río Napo 17.2.
- 726. Guira Tanager** *Hemithraupis guira guirina*
 2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Río Palenque 8.2, 2 Manga Loma 10.2, 2 Canandé 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.

- 727. Scarlet-and-white Tanager** *Chrysothlypis salmomi* (Chocó endemic)
1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 728. Dusky-faced Tanager** *Mitrospingus c. cassinii*
6 Río Palenque 9.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 15 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 729. Lemon-spectacled Tanager** *Chrysothlypis olivacea*
1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 13.2.
- 730. Ochre-breasted Tanager** *Chlorothraupis s. stolzmanni* (Chocó endemic)
4 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 4 Canandé 11.2.
- 731. Fulvous Shrike-Tanager** *Lanio fulvus peruvianus*
1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.
- 732. Rufous-crested Tanager** *Creurgops verticalis*
5 San Isidro 22.2.
- 733. Scarlet-browed Tanager** *Heterospingus xanthopygius berliozi* (Chocó endemic)
5 Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2.
- 734. Flame-crested Tanager** *Tachyphonus cristatus fallax*
4 Sani 16.2 and 1 there 17.2.
- 735. White-shouldered Tanager** *Tachyphonus luctuosus panamensis*
1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 there 9.2 and 5 Manga Loma 10.2.
- 736. Tawny-crested Tanager** *Tachyphonus delatrii*
3 Manga Loma 10.2 and 20 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.
- 737. White-lined Tanager** *Tachyphonus rufus*
2 Los Bancos 9.2 and 1 en route 18.2.
- 738. Hepatic Tanager** *Piranga flava lutea*
[Hepatic Tanager is sometimes separated in 3 or even 4 species. The ssp. *lutea* is then included in Highland Hepatic Tanager, *P. lutea*]
1 Río Palenque 8.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2. The latter record is out of range, but it was seen very well, and there is an range extension on the east slope in at least southern Ecuador.
- 739. Scarlet Tanager** *Piranga olivacea*
20 El Para 21.2.
- 740. Summer Tanager** *Piranga r. rubra*
Widespread in low numbers except at high altitude. Up to 5 per day.
- 741. White-winged Tanager** *Piranga leucoptera ardens*
1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 2 Wildsumaco 19.2.
- 742. Vermilion Tanager** *Calochaetes coccineus*
1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 San Isidro 22.2.
- 743. Masked Crimson Tanager** *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*
10 Napo WC 14.2, 2 there 15.2 and 1 en route 18.2.
- 744. Silver-beaked Tanager** *Ramphocelus c. carbo*
Fairly common in eastern lowlands and foothills. Highest number 20 El Para 21.2.
- 745. Flame-rumped Tanager** *Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus*
[Most likely this form should be regarded as a separate species, Lemon-rumped Tanager, *R. icteronotus*, comparable to the split of Passerini's and Cherrie's Tanager.]
Very common in western lowlands and foothills, up to 50 per day.

746. Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

The most common tanager on the trip. Seen 19 days of 25. Up to 30 per day. Birds found around Quito are probably escaped cagebirds.

747. Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis c. cyanocephala*

1 Nono Road 3.2, 1 Bellavista 4.2, 5 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 10 Bellavista 5.2 and 1 Guango Lodge 23.2.

748. Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis darwinii*

2 Quito 25.2.

749. Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Fairly common except at high altitude. Up to 10 per day. Subspecies *violilavata* in the west and *melanoptera* in the east.

750. Golden-chested Tanager *Bangsia rothschildi*

2 Canandé 11.2.

751. Moss-backed Tanager *Bangsia edwardsi* (Chocó endemic)

1 Mindo Cloudforest Foundation Bird Sanctuary 7.2.

752. Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana cucullata*

10 Yanacocha 3.2, 4 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 7 Guango Trail 25.2.

753. Black-chested Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis eximia chloronota*

2 Yanacocha 3.2 and 10 Papallacta 25.2.

754. Masked Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis wetmorei*

3 Papallacta 25.2.

755. Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus lacrymosus palpebrosus*

5 San Isidro 22.2.

756. Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris erythrotus*

5 Yanacocha 3.2, 2 Papallacta 23.2 and 1 there 25.2.

757. Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus somptuosus*

2 Yanacocha 3.2, 10 Bellavista 4.2, 8 Mindo Loma 4.2, 20 Bellavista 5.2 and 20 6.2 (ssp. *cyanopterus*). 10 San Isidro 22.2 and 10 there 24.2 (ssp. *baezae*).

758. Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus notabilis* (Chocó endemic)

6 Mindo Loma 4.2 and 6 there 6.2.

759. Golden-crowned Tanager *Iridosornis r. rufivertex*

2 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 Papallacta 25.2.

760. Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager *Dubusia t. taeniata*

1 heard Guango 23.2.

761. Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota venezuelensis*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.

762. Glistening-green Tanager *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis* (Chocó endemic)

2 Mindo Cloudforest Foundation Bird Sanctuary 7.2.

763. Orange-eared Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea bourcieri*

2 Wildsumaco 19.2, 10 there 20.2 and 2 San Isidro 22.2.

764. Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana boliviana*

5 Napo WC 15.2, 2 Sani 17.2, 2 El Para 21.2 and 10 Archidona 21.2.

765. Grey-and-gold Tanager *Tangara palmeri* (Chocó endemic)

4 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

766. Paradise Tanager *Tangara c. chilensis*

1 Napo WC 15.2, 5 Sani 18.2, 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 30 there 20.2 and 30 El Para 21.2.

767. Blue-whiskered Tanager *Tangara johannae* (Chocó endemic)

1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.

768. Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara s. schrankii*

2 Sani 18.2, 2 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 2 El Para 21.2.

769. Emerald Tanager *Tangara florida*

1 Manga Loma 10.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.

770. Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

1 Bellavista 3.2, 4 Mindo Loma 4.2, 2 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 3 Bellavista 5.2, 1 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2, 3 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 Milpe Road 9.2 (ssp. *goodsoni*). 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 3 San Isidro 22.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*).

771. Silver-throated Tanager *Tangara i. icterocephala*

2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 3 Los Bancos 9.2 and 2 Canandé 12.2.

772. Golden-eared Tanager *Tangara chrysotis*

8 Wildsumaco 19.2.

773. Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala venusta*

8 San Isidro 22.2 and 15 there 24.2.

774. Flame-faced Tanager *Tangara parzudakii*

2 Mindo Loma 4.2, 2 Séptimo Paraíso 5.2 and 2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *lunigera*). 4 San Isidro 22.2 and 8 there 24.2 (ssp. *parzudakii*).

775. Yellow-bellied Tanager *Tangara x. xanthogastra*

2 El Para 21.2 and 3 Archidona 21.2.

776. Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata zamorae*

10 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 20 there 20.2.

777. Rufous-throated Tanager *Tangara rufigula* (Chocó endemic)

4 Milpe Road 9.2.

778. Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 5 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 Canandé 11.2 and 4 there 12.2 (ssp. *nupera*). 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 10 there 20.2 and 3 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *catharinae*).

779. Rufous-winged Tanager *Tangara l. lavinia*

1 Botorosa Road, Canandé 12.2.

780. Scrub Tanager *Tangara vitriolina*

5 Guayabamba 2.2 and 1 Quito 25.2.

781. Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix leucotis*

3 Bellavista 3.2, 4 Mindo Loma 4.2, 1 Bellavista 5.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 3 Mindo Loma 6.2.

782. Metallic-green Tanager *Tangara l. labradorides*

2 Mindo Loma 4.2.

783. Blue-browed Tanager *Tangara cyanotis lutleyi*

4 Mindo Loma 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

784. Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 10 Río Palenque 8.2, 3 there 9.2, 5 Canandé 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *cyanopygia*). 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 5 there 20.2 and 5 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *caeruleo-cephala*).

- 785. Golden-hooded Tanager** *Tangara larvata fanny*
2 en route 10.2, 5 Canandé 10.2, 4 there 11.2 and 2 there 12.2.
- 786. Beryl-spangled Tanager** *Tangara n. nigroviridis*
7 San Isidro 22.2, 5 there 24.2 and 2 Guango Trail 25.2.
- 787. Blue-and-black Tanager** *Tangara v. vassorii*
2 Bellavista 3.2, 5 San Isidro 22.2 and 5 there 24.2.
- 788. Black-capped Tanager** *Tangara heinei*
3 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 3 San Isidro 22.2 and 3 there 24.2.
- 789. Opal-rumped Tanager** *Tangara velia iridina*
5 Napo WC 15.2 and 5 Sani 16.2.
- 790. Opal-crowned Tanager** *Tangara callophrys*
3 Napo WC 15.2, 2 Sani 16.2 and 1 there 18.2.
- 791. Golden-collared Honeycreeper** *Iridophanes p. pulcherrimus*
4 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 2 San Isidro 22.2.
- 792. Black-faced Dacnis** *Dacnis lineata*
[The taxa on both sides of the Andes sometimes considered as separate species, the western endemic subspecies *aequatorialis* then included in the species Yellow-tufted Dacnis, *D. egregia*.]
4 Purto Quito 8.2, 10 Río Palenque 8.2, 5 there 9.2, 2 Puerto Quito 9.2, 1 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2 (ssp. *aequatorialis*). 4 Napo WC 15.2, 4 Sani 16.2, 2 there 18.2, 2 Wildsumaco 20.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *lineata*).
- 793. Yellow-bellied Dacnis** *Dacnis flaviventer*
2 Napo WC 15.2, 2 Sani 17.2 and 4 Archidona 21.2.
- 794. Scarlet-thighed Dacnis** *Dacnis venusta fuliginata*
2 Canandé 10.2, 5 there 11.2 and 4 there 12.2.
- 795. Blue Dacnis** *Dacnis cayana*
2 Canandé 12.2 (ssp. *baudoana*). 1 Napo WC 15.2 (ssp. *glaucogularis*).
- 796. Scarlet-breasted Dacnis** *Dacnis berlepschi* (Chocó endemic)
4 Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2.
- 797. Green Honeycreeper** *Chlorophanes spiza*
3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Puerto Quito 8.2 and 1 there 9.2, 3 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2, 3 Canandé 11.2 and 5 there 12.2 (ssp. *exsul*). 5 Napo WC 15.2, 2 Sani 16.2, 4 there 18.2 and 2 Wildsumaco 19.2 (ssp. *caerulescens*).
- 798. Purple Honeycreeper** *Cyanerpes caerules*
3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Puerto Quito 8.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 3 there 12.2 (ssp. *chocoanus*). 3 Napo WC 15.2, 5 Sani 16.2, 2 there 18.2, 1 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 El Para 21.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2 (ssp. *microrhynchus*).
- 799. Swallow Tanager** *Tersina viridis occidentalis*
2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 2 there 12.2, 5 Napo WC 14.2, 2 Loreto Road 20.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.
- 800. Plushcap (Plush-capped Finch)** *Catamblyrhynchus d. diadema*
[Formerly treated as a monotypic family, the Plushcap's taxonomic affinities remain uncertain but probably are closest to tanagers. Since it is not a true finch, the name Plushcap is preferable]
2 Guango Lodge 23.2.
- 801. Tanager Finch** *Oreothraupis arreonops* (Chocó endemic)
[The relationship with tanagers is unclear]
2 Bellavista 5.2.

- 802. Black-backed Bush Tanager** *Urothraupis stolzmanni*
10 Papallacta 25.2.
- 803. Plumbeous Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis*
50 Antisana 13.2 and 20 Papallacta Pass 23.2.
- 804. Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus plebejus ocularis*
10 Guayabamba 2.2.
- 805. Blue-black Grassquit** *Volatinia jacarina*
5 9.2, 10 en route 10.2 and 20 en route 12.2 (ssp. *peruviansis*). 10 en route 18.2, 10 Loreto Road 20.2 and 10 21.2 (ssp. *splendens*).
- 806. Caquetá Seedeater** *Sporophila murallae*
2 Río Napo 17.2.
- 807. Variable Seedeater** *Sporophila corvina ophthalmica*
2 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2, 10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 10 8.2, 5 9.2, 100 10.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 and 10 12.2.
- 808. Black-and-white Seedeater** *Sporophila luctuosa*
2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.
- 809. Yellow-bellied Seedeater** *Sporophila nigricollis vivida*
20 Guayabamba 2.2, 5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2, 1 Manga Loma 9.2, 10 10.2 and 1 12.2.
- 810. Chestnut-bellied Seedeater** *Sporophila castaneiventris*
4 Río Napo 16.2, 5 there 17.2, 10 Wildsumaco 19.2, 5 there 20.2 and 1 San Isidro 22.2.
- 811. Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis torridus*
[The split of Lesser Seed-Finch, *O. angolensis*, into Chestnut-bellied and Thick-billed seems to be unwarranted, since the forms intergrade in Colombia. But we follow Clements and AOU.]
3 en route 18.2, 1 El Para 21.2 and 2 Archidona 21.2.
- 812. Thick-billed Seed-Finch** *Oryzoborus funereus*
[The split of Lesser Seed-Finch, *O. angolensis*, into Chestnut-bellied and Thick-billed seems to be unwarranted, since the forms intergrade in Colombia. But we follow Clements and AOU.]
1 en route 10.2.
- 813. Band-tailed Seedeater** *Catamenia analis soederstromi*
3 Guayabamba 2.2. and 3 Calacalí 2.2.
- 814. Páramo Seedeater** *Catamenia homochroa homochroa*
3 Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 2 Papallacta 25.2.
- 815. Dull-coloured Grassquit** *Tiaris obscurus pauper*
2 Guayabamba 2.2.
- 816. Yellow-faced Grassquit** *Tiaris olivaceus pusillus*
1 Guayabamba 2.2 and 5 Canandé 10.2.
- 817. Slaty Finch** *Haplospiza r. rustica*
1 in the middle of the street in the small village Tandayapa 4.2 !
- 818. White-sided Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa a. albilatera*
1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2.
- 819. Glossy Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa lafresnayii*
10 Yanacocha 3.2 and 5 Papallacta 25.2.
- 820. Black Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa humeralis aterrima*
3 Yanacocha 3.2.

821. Deep-blue Flowerpiercer *Diglossa glaucus tyrianthinus*

[Changed genus name]

4 Wildsumaco 19.2, 2 there 20.2 and 5 San Isidro 22.2.

822. Bluish Flowerpiercer *Diglossa caerulescens medius*

[Changed genus name]

10 San Isidro 24.2.

823. Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa c. cyaneus*

[Changed genus name]

5 Yanacocha 3.2, 2 Bellavista 4.2, 2 Mindo Loma 4.2, 5 Bellavista 5.2, 5 6.2, 10 San Isidro 22.2 and 20 Guango Lodge 23.2.

824. Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola valida*

3 en route 9.2.

825. Grassland Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteola bogotensis*

1 Guayabamba 2.2.

826. Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria g. gularis*

1 Napo WC 14.2, 2 Sani 16.2 and 5 there 17.2.

827. Pale-naped Brush-Finch *Atlapetes pallidinucha papallactae*

2 Guango 25.2 and 2 Papallacta 25.2.

828. Yellow-breasted Brush-Finch *Atlapetes latinuchus spodionotus*

[*Atlapetes rufinucha* is separated into 4 species, this is the most northern of them. It is called Rufous-browed B-F in BoE.]

3 Yanacocha 3.2 and 2 Papallacta Pass 23.2.

829. Slaty Brush-Finch *Atlapetes s. schistaceus*

5 Papallacta Pass 23.2.

830. Tricoloured Brush-Finch *Atlapetes tricolor crassus*

2 Bellavista 3.2, 4 there 4.2, 1 heard Mindo Loma 6.2 and 2 Séptimo Paraíso 8.2.

831. White-winged Brush-Finch *Atlapetes l. leucopterus*

2 Bellavista 4.2 and 1 Lower Tandayapa Valley 4.2.

832. Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch *Buarremon brunneinucha frontalis*

2 Bellavista 4.2, 3 heard Bellavista 5.2, 2 Refugio Paz de las Aves 6.2 and 2 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.

833. Stripe-headed Brush-Finch *Arremon torquatus assimilis*

[Changed genus name]

2 Yanacocha 3.2 and 3 Papallacta Pass 23.2.

834. Orange-billed Sparrow *Arremon aurantirostris occidentalis*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 4 heard Canandé 11.2 and 1 there 12.2.

835. Black-striped Sparrow *Arremonops conirostris striaticeps*

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2.

836. Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons aurifrons*

2 Río Napo 17.2, 2 Loreto 18.2, 2 Wildsumaco 19.2, 3 there 20.2, 2 El Para 21.2 and 5 San Isidro 22.2.

837. Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis*

Common in Central Valley and on the upper west and east slope. Up to 20 per day.

838. Streaked Saltator *Saltator striatipectus*

[More than one species may be involved in the Neotropic population of Streaked Saltator]

3 Guayabamba 2.2 (ssp. *striatipectus*). 1 Río Palenque 8.2 (ssp. *flavidicollis*).

839. Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens azarae*

2 Río Napo 16.2, 2 there 17.2, 2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 1 El Para 21.2.

840. Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator m. maximus*

Common in western lowlands and foothills. 2 Sani 16.2 and 1 Archidona 21.2.

841. Slate-coloured Grosbeak *Saltator grossus*

2 heard Río Palenque 8.2, 3 heard there 9.2, 1 Canandé 11.2, 1 there 12.2 (ssp. *saturatus*). 5 El Para 21.2 (ssp. *grossus*).

842. Black-winged Saltator *Saltator atripennis*

5 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 2 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 heard Manga Loma 9.2 and 2 Canandé 12.2.

843. Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak *Parkerthraustes humeralis*

1 Wildsumaco 20.2.

844. Golden-bellied Grosbeak (Southern Yellow G.) *Pheucticus c. chrysogaster*

[This species is separated from the two Central American forms *Ph. chrysopelus* and *Ph. tibialis*]

4 Guayabamba 2.2, 1 Calacali 2.2, 3 Yanacocha 3.2, 1 Bellavista 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 2 en route 13.2 and 5 Quito 25.2.

845. Black-backed Grosbeak *Pheucticus aureoventris crissalis*

1 heard Río Palenque 8.2.

846. Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

847. Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

5 Coca 14.2 and 1 Sani 17.2.

848. Scrub Blackbird *Dives warszewiczi warszewiczi*

2 Río Palenque 9.2.

849. Carib Grackle *Quiscalus l. lugubris*

1 Bonaire (The Netherlands Antilles) 26.2.

850. Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis*

Common in western lowlands and foothills.

851. Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis*

[This form was formerly regarded as a separate species, Moriche Oriole *Icterus chryscephalus*]

5 Napo WC 14.2 and 2 there 15.2.

852. Yellow-tailed Oriole *Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii*

2 Río Palenque 9.2.

853. White-edged Oriole *Icterus graceannae*

1 Quito 25.2. Most likely an escape.

854. Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

3 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 (ssp. *flavicrissus*). Common in the eastern lowlands and foothills (ssp. *cela*).

855. Red-rumped Cacique *Cacicus h. haemorrhous*

3 Napo WC 15.2.

856. Scarlet-rumped Cacique *Cacicus uropygialis*

[Sometimes split in two species, based on size differences and vocal differences. *C. uropygialis* then called **Subtropical Cacique**, and *C. microrhynchus* with the two subspecies *microrhynchus* and *pacificus* retaining the name **Scarlet-rumped Cacique**.]

10 Lower Milpe Road 7.2, 1 Río Palenque 8.2, 1 Manga Loma 10.2, 2 Canandé 11.2 (ssp. *pacificus*). 1 heard Wildsumaco 19.2, 20 San Isidro 22.2, 1 there 24.2 and 5 Guango Trail 25.2 (ssp. *uropygialis*).

857. Mountain Cacique *Cacicus chrysnotus leucoramphus*

[Sometimes this northern form is treated as a separate species, Northern Mountain Cacique *C. leucoramphus*, based on differences in vocalization.]

10 San Isidro 22.2, 5 Guango Lodge 23.2 and 5 Guango Trail 25.2.

858. Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius d. decumanus*

50 Napo WC 15.2, 5 Sani 18.2, 1 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 3 El Para 21.2.

859. Green Oropendola *Psarocolius viridis*

5 Napo WC 15.2.

860. Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons angustifrons*

Common in the eastern lowlands and on the eastern slope.

861. Oriole Blackbird *Gymnomystax mexicanus*

10 Napo WC 14.2, 5 Río Napo 16.2, 5 there 17.2 and 5 there 18.2.

MAMMAL LIST

(compiled by Joakim Johansson)

English and scientific names mainly follows Louise H. Emmons, *Neotropical Rainforest Mammals*.

Southern (Linnaeus's) Two-toed Sloth *Choloepus didactylus*

1 Wildsumaco 19.2.

Long-nosed Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso*

5 Napo WC 14.2 and 5 there 15.2.

Fishing Bat *Noctilio leporinus*

10 Napo WC 14.2 and 20 there 15.2.

Black-mantle Tamarin *Saguinus nigricollis*

1 Coca – Wildsumaco 18.2 and 4 Wildsumaco 20.2.

Night Monkey *Aotus vociferans*

2 Napo WC 15.2, 1 Sani 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

Common Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus*

10 Napo WC 15.2 and 10 there 16.2.

White-fronted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus albifrons*

5 Napo WC 15.2.

Red Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus*

10 Napo WC 14.2.

Mantled Howler Monkey *Alouatta palliate*

1 heard Canandé 11.2 and 1 heard there 12.2.

White-bellied Spider Monkey *Atheles belzebuth*

4 Napo WC 15.2.

Tayra *Eira barbara*

1 Bellavista 5.2.

White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*

Heard Napo WC 15.2.

Northern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus igniventris*

2 Wildsumaco 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

Southern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus spadiceus*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

Red-tailed Squirrel *Sciurus granatensis*

2 Canandé 10.2 and 2 there 12.2.

Amazon Dwarf Squirrel *Microsciurus flaviventer*

1 Napo WC 15.2 and 1 there 16.2.

Western Dwarf Squirrel *Microsciurus mimulus*

1 Mindo 4.2.

Black Agouti *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*

1 Lower Milpe Road 7.2 and 1 San Isidro 24.2.

Brazilian Rabbit *Sylvilogus brasiliensis*

10 Yanacocha 3.2, 15 Antisana 13.2, 10 Papallacta Pass 23.2 and 5 Papallacta 25.2.

References. Mammals.

Louise H. Emmons. 1990. *Neotropical Rainforest Mammals*. A Field Guide.

Kent H. Redford & John F. Eisenberg. 1999. *Mammals of the Neotropics*. Volume 3.

Rexford D. Lord. 2007. *Mammals of the South America*.

G.B. Corbett & J.E. Hill. 1991. *Mammalian Species*. Third edition.

HERPTIL LIST (amphibians and reptiles) (compiled by Joakim Johansson)

Caecilia *Caecilia guntheri*

1 Bellavista 4.2.

Crested Forest Toad *Bufo margaritifera*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

Cane Toad *Bufo marinus*

10 Río Palenque 8.2 and 2 Napo WC 15.2.

Ucayali Rocket Frog *Colostethus marchesianus*

2 Napo WC 15.2.

Spotted-legged Poison Frog *Epipedobates pictus*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

Convict Treefrog *Hyla Calcarata*

3 Napo WC 14.2.

Black Caiman *Caiman niger*

2 Napo WC 14.2. and 2 there 15.2.

Yellow-spotted River Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis*

7 Sani 16.2.

Amazon Pygmy Gecko *Pseudogonatodes guianensis*

1 Napo WC 15.2.

Amazon Forest Dragon *Enyalioides laticeps*

1 Napo WC 15.2. ([lower photo to the right](#))

Yellow-tongued Forest Anole *Anolis nitens*

3 Napo WC 15.2. ([upper photo to the right](#))



Green Anole *Anolis punctatus*

2 Canandé 11.2.

Black-spotted Skink *Mabuta nigropunctata*

1 Sani 16.2.

Forest Whiptail *Kentropyx pelviceps*

2 Río Palenque 8.2.

Parrot Snake *Leptophis ahtatulla*

1 Sani 17.2.

Small-eyed Pitviper (Lancehead) *Bothrops microphthalmus* (photo to the right)

2 Canandé 11.2.

South American Lancehead *Bothrops atrox*

1 Río Napo 18.2.



References. Amphibians and reptiles.

R.D. Bartlett & Patricia Bartlett. 2003. *Reptiles and Amphibians of the Amazon*.

Lily O. Rodriguez & William E. Duellman. 1994. *Guide to the Frogs of the Iquitos Region, Amazonian Peru*.

Frank Norman & Erica Ramus. 1995. *A Complete Guide to Scientific and Common Names of Reptiles and Amphibians of the World*.

Martin R. Bustamante. *Ranas de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana* (Web version).

Other interesting observations

Electric Eel *Electrophagus electricus*

3 Sani 17.2.



Big spider sp.