

*NW-Venezuela*

*January 2008*

*The Northern Cordillera, the Llanos,  
The Andes and the Maracaibo Basin*

Report of a birding trip by

**Rob Goldbach  
Eric Janssen  
Dexter Hunneman  
Ann White  
David Geale**



**Itinerary**

*Wed Jan 09: Arrival*  
*Thu Jan 10: Colonia Tovar, Pie de Cerro & Henri Pittier NP*  
*Fri Jan 11: Henri Pittier NP: Choroní Pass*  
*Sat Jan 12: Henri Pittier NP: Turiamo Road*  
*Sun Jan 13: Henri Pittier NP: Rancho Grande; drive to San Fernando de Apure*  
*Mon-Wed Jan 14-16: The llanos of Hato El Frio*  
*Thu Jan 17: Drive to La Aguada in the Andes' foothills*  
*Fri Jan 18: La Aguada; afternoon drive to Santo Domingo*  
*Sat Jan 19: Andes foothills near S. Domingo: Rio Barragan & San Isidro tunnel road*  
*Sun Jan 20: The Andes: Las Tapias & Sierra Nevada NP; drive to Tabay*  
*Mon Jan 21: The Andes: La Mucuy*  
*Tue Jan 22: Western slope of the Andes: La Carbonera & La Azulita*

*Wed Jan 23: La Azulita area: Limones & Bolivia*  
*Thu Jan 24: Rio Zumbador & Rio Frio; drive to Menegrande*  
*Fri Jan 25: Mount Misoa & Mecocal; drive to Maracaibo*  
*Sat Jan 26: Campo Boscan & lower foothills of Perija mountains*  
*Sun Jan 27: Higher foothills of Perija Mountains*  
*Mon Jan 28: Campo Boscan & mangroves near Maracaibo*  
*Tue Jan 29: Departure*

## ***Introduction:***

### ***Text and Photographs:***

Text of this trip report has been mainly written by Rob Goldbach, while most of the pictures included were made by Eric Janssen. All pictures were taken during this trip.

### ***Trip organisation and costs:***

Inspired by the low dollar rate (1€ equalling US\$ 150) and an e-mail of Jurgen Beckers of Trogon Trips (see <http://home.scarlet.be/~tse98017/index.html>), announcing a 20-days trip to NW Venezuela for the attractive rate of US\$ 2650 (less than € 1700), I decided to sign up for this trip. The fare covered all expenses, i.e. hotels/guesthouses, meals, drinks, transport by 4WD Toyota landcruiser, entrance fees, an internal flight, and last-but-not-least, the guiding skills of David Geale. All four other participants (2 Dutch, 1 Canadian and 1 US) had visited South America before, and hence were familiar with the common and widespread species.



**The Toyota Landcruiser**

### ***Itinerary:***

Venezuela hosts a nice variety of South American avifauna, including approximately (depending on degree of splitting) 49 endemic species. The country is way too large to be covered in a single journey, and the birding sites visited during this trip were all located in the NW part of the country. Within a limited time span of 20 days we followed an itinerary which brought us into a good blend of habitats. Firstly the famous Henri Pittier National Park was visited, which is

situated in the middle of the coastal range (highest point 2400 m), and still encompasses vast areas of cloud forest. Next we staid a few days at Hato El Frio, an eco-ranch situated in the middle of the Orinoco Llanos. From here the trip went to La Aguada, in the middle elevation (1500 -1750 m) mountains of the Andes. After that the paramo of the higher Andes (3500<sup>+</sup> m) were visited, followed by the cloud forests near La Mucuy at 2200 -2700 m. Near La Azulita we spent a couple of days on the wet northern slope of the Andes, which harboured again a very different avifauna. Through the lower foothills the journey continued northwards visiting various sites in the Maracaibo Basin. Finally the low plains of Campo Boscan, west of Maracaibo, were explored as well as the foothills of the Perija Mountains near the Columbian border. In all aspects the bird trip was a great success, and hence Trogon Trips (and surely David Geale) is highly recommended. Helped considerably by fine weather throughout, with hardly any rainfall, ***the trip total of 561 species (including 14 heard only's) was much higher than expected.***

### ***Trip Highlights:***

- Red Siskin (2 pairs of this critically endangered species; on a site not disclosed here);
- Both Northern and Horned Screamers;
- Good views of threatened and/or range restricted parrots: Rusty-faced Parrot, Saffron-headed Parrot, Blood-eared Parakeet and Rose-headed Parakeet;
- (Endemic) skulkers such as Antthrushes (3 species), Caracas Tapaculo and Merida Tapaculo;
- Scarce and localized birds such as Pale-headed Jacamar, Little Nightjar, Great Potoo, Chestnut Piculet, Black-throated Spinetail, Black-backed Antshrike, Spotted Nightingale-Thrush & Orinoco Saltator;
- 4 Fruiteaters seen, including endemic Handsome;
- Some unexpected rarities as Streak-capped Spinetail, Dwarf Cuckoo and Lesser Scaup;
- Impressive raptors and scavengers, incl. Ornate Hawk-Eagle, Black-&-Chestnut Eagle, Andean Condor and King Vulture;
- 46 species of Tanager, incl. endemic or restricted-range ones such as Grey-capped Hemispingus, Fulvous-headed Tanager, Rufous-cheeked Tanager and Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia;
- A fine blend of wintering warblers including goodies such as Cerulean Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler and Mourning Warbler;
- Good selection of other key species, incl. 19 parrots, 6 toucan(et)s, 3 quetzals, 35 hummers, 88 (tyrant) flycatchers, 8 manakins, 11 spinetails & 10 woodcreepers;
- Multiple day counts of over 100 species, including a record 145 species on the second day in the Llanos.

### ***Serious dips:***

- Short-tailed Antthrush: taped in to close distance but remained glimpsed/heard only;
- Moustached Puffbird: only seen flushed in a split second;
- Guttulate Foliage-gleaner: heard only;
- Antpitta's: not very active in dry season and 3 species heard only;
- Merida Wren: always difficult in dry season;
- Bearded Helmetcrest: difficult in dry season, requires extensive stalking at a (boring) garden.

### ***Food, Health & Safety:***

Venezuelan food is not really haute cuisine (lomo, pollo, pasta, pizza), though in general tasty and mostly safe. We often took breakfast in the field, i.e. yoghurt with cereals, processed within a couple of minutes. Dinners were either at our hotel or at a nearby restaurant. A couple of good

beer marks (Polar Ice, Solera, Brahma) are widely available. Do not drink unbottled water or non-cooked vegetables.

Malaria does not widely occur in Venezuela, and we did not take any prophylaxis.

There were hardly any mosquitoes but in the lowland areas (Los Llanos) chiggers were a nuisance. Insect repellent sprayed on socks helped, but was not fully effective.

Despite the country's deviant politics, with Hugo Chavez as president, Venezuela is a very safe country, people are friendly, while the roads and travel connections are of good and reliable quality. Larger cities have good quality supermarkets. Odd economic state measures caused that milk was virtually not available as most was exported (too low fixed prices for the internal market). Also petrol was cheaper than production costs: filling a 50 L tank costed 50,000 Venezuelan Bolivars (Bs), i.e. 1 US \$!

***Weather:***

The visit took place in the dry season. We experienced only some short (expected) showers on a single day (La Azulita, northern slope of Andes). Most days started sunny with some overcast conditions in the afternoon, especially in the mountains. Maximum day temperatures at higher elevations were mostly between 20 and 25 degrees, in the lowlands (Llanos) up to 35 degrees.

***Books used:***

- A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela: Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee and William H. Phelps; first edition, 1978;
- Birds of Venezuela, by Steven L. Hilty, principal illustrators John A Gwynne and Guy Tudor, 2002. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press (USA and Canada) & London, UK: A & C Black (UK and Europe).



**Eric Janssen at the Choroni Pass**

## Day-by-day account:

*Wed January 09*

*Arrival Day*

Flying in with different airlines we eventually met at hotel Plazamar at Macuto, situated near the airport along the seashore and thus avoiding the Caracas metropole. Here we inspected the area and recorded a.o. **Red-crested Woodpecker**, **Ruddy-breasted Seedeaters** and **Carib Grackles**, as well as some seabirds. Ann arrived in the middle of the night, without her luggage, after a major delay of her flight from Trinidad.



*Thu January 10*

*Colonia Tovar, Pie de Cerro & Henri Pittier NP*

We left early, at 5 am, to make a first (breakfast) stop near Colonia Tovar in the mountains, where we quickly found both local endemics, **Caracas Tapaculo** and **Black-throated Spinetail**. Other birds of interest here were **Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant** and **Black-crested Warbler**. A next stop was in the secondary forests of Pie de Cerro, where, during and after picnic lunch, we saw the first **Scarlet-fronted** and **Brown-throated Parakeets**, a **Scaled Piculet**, **Fulvous-headed Tanager** and heard **Rosy Thrush-tanager**. Next we proceeded to the Henri Pittier NP, where we were not allowed to enter the fenced Rancho Grande reserve, although we had reserved our visit. Hence, we birded along the narrow road at altitude 1500 m, walking down a stretch of 1.5 km. This turned out to be very productive: within 2 hours we saw – besides the more common and widespread birds - goodies such as **Groove-billed Toucanet**, **Violet-chested Hummingbird**, **Rufous-lored Tyrannulet**, **Plain-brown Woodcreeper**, **Green Jay**, **Cerulean Warbler**, **Fulvous-headed Tanager**, and even a **Handsome Fruiteater**, a scarce endemic! The latter was already chosen bird-of-the-trip, but this decision was later overruled when even more important birds showed up. We heard 2 **Guttulate Foliage-gleaners**, which were a bit ignored by us not realising these were the only ones of the trip. The total score for the day was 85 species. We stayed in hotel Vladimir, at Maracay.

*Fri January 11*

*Henri Pittier NP: Choroní Pass*

Again early departure (5.30 am) from the hotel to reach the Choroní Pass (1800 m) in Henri Pittier NP at dawn. Here we enjoyed breakfast and next walked slowly 1 km down the road. Here we recorded a number of scarce and endemic birds including **Band-tailed Guans**, **Blood-eared Parakeets**, the first **Green-rumped Parrotlets**, **Red-billed Parrots**, **Ornate Hawk-Eagle** (adult), **Flavescent Flycatcher**, **Golden-breasted Fruiteaters**, **Scalloped Antthrush** (seen!), **Ochre-breasted Brush-Finch**, a good variety of tanagers including **Rufous-cheeked** and **Black-capped** Tanagers and **Blue-naped Chlorophonias**. We also saw several **Collared Trogons**, but the **White-tipped Quetzal** remained a heard-only today. In the afternoon we returned to Rancho Grande, found the gate closed but decided to sneak in, climbing over or around the fence.



Rancho Grande at Henri Pittier NP

We birded from 2 -5 pm around the deserted research station building and along the trail, and this yielded a.o. **Venezuelan Bristle-tyrant**, **Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant**, **Crested Spinetail**, **Grey-throated Leaf-tosser**, **Southern Nightingale-wren**, and (only for some of us) **Short-tailed Antthrush**. Climbing out over the fence again we were caught by a warden of the reserve, but we were able to keep him friendly and he was even willing to make an appointment for the day after tomorrow to open the gate at 6.30 am.

*Sat January 12*

*Henri Pittier NP: Turiamo road & Seashore*

Again a very productive day at Henri Pittier, now visiting some sites along the Turiamo Road, ultimately reaching the (mangrove-fringed) seashore. Heading north, we made several short stops, a.o. along a small river where we noted a.o. a couple of **Fasciated Tiger-herons**, both **Ringed** and **Amazone Kingfishers** and a nice variety of tanagers. Our first major stop was at the “manakin site”. Here, a long though slow walk (06.30 -10.30 h) along a side road yielded **Lance-tailed Manakins**, **Venezuelan Flycatchers**, **Rufous-winged Antwrens**, **Black-crested Antshrikes** and **White-eared Conebills**. We also added, in addition to the many species seen before, **King Vulture**, **Zone-tailed Hawk**, **Two-banded Puffbird** (split from Russet-throated Puffbird), and **Fuscous Flycatcher**. We also found some new hummers (**Stripe-throated** and **Pale-bellied Hermits**, **White-vented Plumeteer**). Arriving at the coastline we saw only few seabirds (**Brown Pelican**, **Magnificent Frigatebird**, **Brown Booby**, **Royal Tern**, **Laughing Gull**, **Neotropic Cormorant**), and – after long searching – in the mangroves the first **Glaucous Tanagers**.

A final (and bird-productive) walk here was in the secondary forest and fields near the local rubbish dump. On the way back to Maracay we made a (belated lunch) stop (2.00 - 4.30 pm) for Bearded Bellbird, but in vain.

*Sun January 13*

*Henri Pittier NP: Rancho Grande; drive to San Fernando*

At 6.30 am, despite the appointment two days ago, there was no warden at the Rancho Grande gate and again we had to enter in a less formal way... The first bird we heard was a **Plain-backed Antpitta**. We walked the trail into the forest for the skulkers and for finding White-tipped Quetzal. We enjoyed prolonged “crippling” views of several **Black-faced Antthrushes** as well as **Grey-throated Leaf-tossers**, but **Short-tailed Antthrush** again remained a no-show.

Also the quetzal turned out to be hard to see, despite hearing birds calling from different locations. Eventually we had brief views of several fly-by **White-tipped Quetzals** of bvr (better view required) level. Returning to the research station building we met a group of (not that fanatic) birders who, of course, meantime had enjoyed splendid views of a female Quetzal, just from the roof of the building (“dumest farmers have the biggest potatoes”). Further birds of interest included **Ornate Hawk-eagle** (adult), **Violet-fronted Brilliant**, **Scaled Piculet**, **Groove-billed Toucanet**, **Blood-eared Parakeet**, **Venezuelan Bristle-tyrant** (now much better views), **Chestnut-crowned Becard** and **Green Honeycreeper**.

At 11.30h we departed for the long way to San Fernando de Apure, situated in the Llanos, with a lunch stop at the vast artificial lake just SE of Maracay. Here we saw a first variety of wetland birds (herons, egrets, etc) including **Least Grebe**, **Osprey**, **Green Kingfisher**, **Purple Gallinule**, **Wattled Jacana**, and **Pied Water-tyrant**. En route towards San Fernando, where we arrived at 6.30 pm, we saw few interesting birds: **Crane Hawk**, **Aplomado Falcon**, a first **Rufescent Tiger-heron**, a single **Glaucous Tanager**. Stay at hotel Don Sancho, with a castle-like appearance from the road.

*Mon January 14*

*Llanos of Hato El Frio*

Including a breakfast stop it took almost 2.5 hours to arrive at Hato El Frio, near Mantecal, where we soon saw some of the local specialties during a pre-lunch walk: **Hoatzins**, **Scarlet Macaws**, **Sunbittern**, **White-bearded Flycatchers** (endemic), **White-winged Becard**, **Pale-breasted** and **Yellow-chinned Spinetails**, **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**, **Bicolored Wrens**, **Oriole Blackbirds** and the first **Orinocan Saltators**.

From 15.30 -19.00 we made a first (4wd drive car with open roof) excursion into the Llanos, which, in our opinion, can compete with the Panatal. Indeed we saw an impressive diversity and number of (wetland) birds of which only a selection is mentioned here: 6 Ibis species including



Scarlet Ibises in the llanos near Hato el Frio

**Sharp-tailed** and **Scarlet Ibis**, almost all of the expected herons and egrets, **Roseate Spoonbill**, **Jabirus**, **Maguari Storks**, **Great Potoo** (on its day roost), **Snail Kites**, **Savanna Hawks**, **Black-collared Hawks**, **Harris' Hawks**, **Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures**, **Double-striped Thick-knee**, **Scarlet Macaws**, **Russet-throated Puffbird**, **White-headed Marsh-Tyrant**, **River**

**Tyrannulet** and **Hooded Tanagers**. Capybara's and Spectacled Caymans were abundant. Returning after sunset we saw **Lesser** and **Nacunda Nighthawks**, **Pauraques** and another **Great Potoo**. Total day count: 124 species.

*Tue January 15*

*Llanos of Hato El Frio*

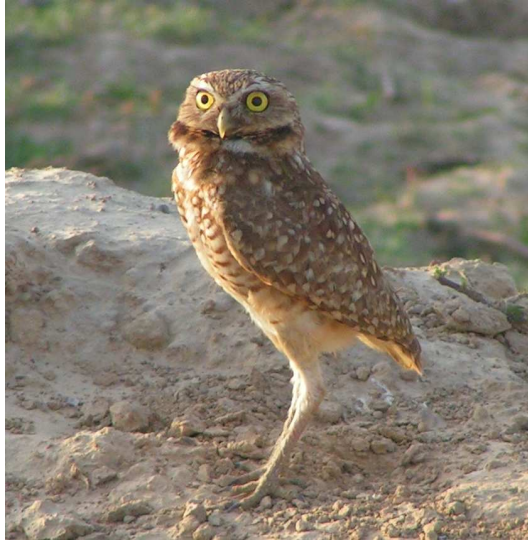
Up early again for the 1 hour drive, through the Llanos, to the gallery forests along Rio Apure, where, after some short stops, we arrived at 7 am. At the river we saw a family of 6 Giant Otters and also 4 Amazon River Dolphins! **Pale-headed Jacamar** was one of the target birds, and after some searching we saw in total no less than 5. Other good birds this morning included **Great**



**Pale-headed Jacamars**

**Black Hawk, Aplomado Falcon, Slate-headed Tody-Tyrant, Pale-tipped Inezia, Buff-breasted Wren and Pileated Finch.** After lunch we made a second drive along another track into the Llanos, and between 3.30 and 7.15 pm we recorded – in addition to the many common species a.o. **Boat-billed Heron, White-tailed Nightjar, White-tailed Goldenthrout** and **Amazonian Scrub-Flycatcher**. The total day count was a staggering 145 species!



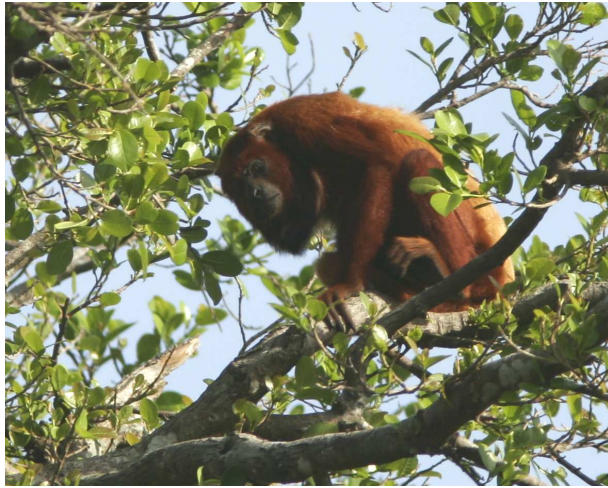


Some characteristic species of Hato el Frio: Burrowing Owl, Sharp-tailed Ibis, Two-banded Puffbird and White-bearded Flycatcher

**Wed January 16**

**Llanos of Hato El Frio**

Our third day in the Llanos. Two of the target species of today were Horned Screamer and Rusty-backed Spinetail. At 6.30 am we departed to reach the screamer site one hour later. We found immediately the local pair of **Horned Screamers**, standing on a treetop. The second target bird took longer though. We scanned the small forest at the screamer site, found several interesting birds incl. **Crane Hawk**, **Rufous-tailed Jacamar**, **Yellow-crowned Parrot**, **Yellow-breasted** (aka **Ochre-lore**d) **Flycatcher**, **Black-crested Antshrike**, and **Northern Waterthrush**, had nice encounters with Red Howler Monkeys, but no sign of the spinetail. Fortunately, just before leaving the forest we discovered a pair of **Rusty-backed Spinetails**, allowing great views. After lunch and some birding around the hato buildings, we made a late afternoon/evening drive into the Llanos again, with the purpose to stay out till after dark for nighthawks. We were rather



**Red Howler monkey and Horned Screamer; both pictures made by Eric Janssen**

successful as we saw in total 5 species: **Lesser Nighthawk** (1), **Band-tailed Nighthawk** (no less than 25), **Pauraque** (50), **White-tailed Nightjar** (15), and – last but not least- the hoped for **Little** (or **Todd's**) **Nightjar** (1)!

Other species worthwhile mentioning included **Yellow-crowned Night-heron** (the only of the whole trip), **Boat-billed Herons**, and a fly-by **Long-winged Harrier**.

**Thu January 17**

**Drive to La Aguada**

Originally a boat trip was planned for this morning on the small river near Hato El Cedral but the low water level made this endeavour impossible (thus missing good chances for Agami Heron and Green-and-rufous Kingfisher). But our early arrival at La Aguada, several hours ahead of schedule, was a welcome compensation, as we recorded some very special birds which we did not see the following day. Before reaching La Aguada we took a short walk (9-10 am) along the river border at La Ye, where we saw only few birds (**Scaled Piculet**, **Crimson-crested Woodpecker**, **Two-banded Puffbird**, **Hoatzin**, **Greater Ani**, **Pale-tipped Inezia**), we drove to Socopo where we started the steep climb (the car did a terrific job here) uphill to La Aguada at 13.30 h. Reaching the forest we made a first birding stop and this yielded a.o. **Black-and-Chestnut Eagle** and **King Vultures**. Walking further up the track we found some other very good birds: a pair of **Orange-breasted Falcons**, **Saffron-headed Parrots**, **Black-mandibled Toucans**, **Golden-tailed Sapphires**, **Copper-rumped Hummingbird**, **Slaty-caped Flycatcher**, **Golden-faced** and **Sooty-headed Tyrannulets**, and **Purple Honeycreeper**. We reached the Posada Palo Quemado (altitude 1250 m) at 4.30 pm, and having witnessed the scenery we decided to stay at this rather basic but well located hostel instead of driving down to Socopo again.



**La Aguada**

This would also allow us a very early start tomorrow. Continuing birding along the track beyond the posada produced some additional good species, such as **Red-headed Barbet**, **Yellow-billed Toucanets**, **Scaled Pigeons**, and **Black-hooded Thrushes**. Also we saw **Band-tailed Guans** and heard **Wattled Guan**. After dusk and dinner we made a short drive along the track, the highlight being (crippling views of) a **Tropical Screech-Owl**, perched 1 meter from the vehicle.

*Fri January 18*

*La Aguada & Drive to Santo Domingo*

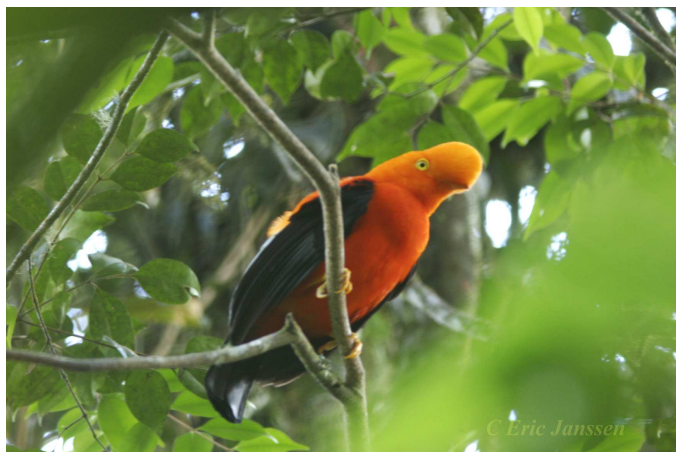
Up early (06.30 am) again to continue birding in the forested mountains of La Aguada. We made a walk of 1.5 km along the track which descended from approx. 1700 m down to 1250 m into a valley. We quickly added new trip birds such as **Many-banded Aracari** (not yet reported from this area), **Bronze-winged** and **Mealy Parrots**, **Golden-headed Manakins**, **White-ruffed Manakins**, even a **Striped Manakin**. Additional new trip ticks included **Violaceous Jays**, **Whiskered Wrens** and **Black-faced Tanagers**, and we saw again **Yellow-billed Toucanets** and **Black-mandibled Toucans**, **Grey-throated Leaf-tosser** and heard **Channel-billed Toucans**. Furthermore we heard a **Northern Helmeted Curassow** and 2 **Barred Forest-Falcons** but we could not see them.

At 1 pm, after a quick picnic lunch, we left La Aguada, driving the long way to Santa Domingo, situated higher in the Andes. Some 25 km before Santo Domingo we drove up a side road (Rio Barragan Road) and spent 1.5 hr birding there. Here we noted a.o. **Lined Quail-Dove**, **Steely-vented Hummingbird**, **Giant Cowbird** and a good variation of tanagers. At Santa Domingo (altitude 2500 m) we stayed at Posada la Alumbre, where locals met that evening for a rather noisy and belated Christmas celebration.

*Sat January 19*

*Santo Domingo: San Isidro tunnel road & Cock-of-the-Rock site*

Early morning we drove down again to another side road, referred to as San Isidro tunnel road. Here, in a forested area, we birded from 06.30 -12.15 h. Birds recorded here and noteworthy mentioning included **Grey-chinned Hermit**, **Booted Racket-tails**, **Variiegated Bristle-tyrant**, **Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant**, **Flavescent Flycatcher**, **Black-and-white Becard**, **Golden-breasted Fruiteaters** (at least 5), **White-crowned Manakin** (female), **Golden-winged Manakin** (5), **Spotted Barbtail**, **Green Jay**, **Spotted Nightingale-Thrush**, **Andean Solitaire** (2, seen!), a good list of tanagers (**Saffron-crowned** and **Beryl-spangled** being new trip ticks) incl. **Blue-naped Chlorophonia**. Also we found a **Rufous-rumped Antwren**, quite a scarce bird.



**Andean Cock-of-the-Rock**

at Posada la Alumbre in Santo Domingo.

In the afternoon we visited the “Cock-of-the-Rock” site, indicating already one of the target species. Spread over the forest and on a lek we counted at least 30 **Andean Cock-of-the-Rocks**, always a joy to see. Furthermore we had nice encounters with **Band-tailed Guan**, **Plain-breasted Hawk**, **Red-headed Barbets**, **Crested Quetzal** (1), **Cliff Flycatchers**, **Red-ruffed Fruitcrow** (5), **Montane Woodcreeper**, again **Spotted Nightingale-Thrush** and **Andean Solitaire** (both skulkers seen), and **Subtropical Caciues**. Overnight again

*Sun January 20*

*The Andes: Las Tapias & Sierra Nevada NP; drive to Tabay*

Today we visited the real High Andes, first a site near Las Tapias (bamboo and elfin forest at the treeline), next sites for Merida Wren and Bearded Helmetcrest, and finally a long stay around the Laguna Mucubaji in the Sierra Nevada NP (at 3600 m asl). The early morning walk (7 -8.30 am) at Las Tapias was cold but quite rewarding: Here we quickly found new trip birds such as **Andean Guan**, **Orange-throated Sunangel**, **Brown-backed Chat-tyrant**, **Streak-throated Bush-tyrant**, **Slaty Brush-Finch**, **Super-ciliaried Hemispingus**, **Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager**, **Blue-and-black Tanager**, **Merida Flowerpiercer**, **White-sided Flowerpiercer**, **Masked Flowerpiercer**, and, very briefly, **Black-collared Jay**. This was a very productive and promising start, but the rest of the day we had to work hard for relatively few species. We visited a site for Merida Wren, but despite intensive searching and listening we left empty handed (**Tyrian Metaltail** and **Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle** appeared the only birds present here). The hummingbird feeders and garden of a nearby hostel produced another **Orange-throated Sunangel** as well as **Tyrian Metaltail**. In the nearby stream we saw **White-capped Dippers**. Our next stop was at the Laguna Mucubaji, in Sierra Nevada NP. Here **Speckled (Andean) Teals**



**Laguna Mucubaji at 3600 m above sea level**

and a male **Blue-winged Teal** were present, as well as a female **Lesser Scaup (!)**, a rare vagrant in Venezuela (with less than 10 records).

Early afternoon, we visited a small settlement with some flowering gardens, one of the better sites for Bearded Helmetcrest. We spent about two hours here, walking and stalking near the gardens, but in vain (dry season is the off season for this species). We found only few other interesting birds here such as **Andean Tit-Spinetail**, **Pale-legged Hornero**, **Bar-winged Cinclodes** and **Plumbeous Sierra-Finch**. Hence, we decided to return to the Laguna Mucubaji area, and here, after long searching we finally found an **Ochre-browed Thistletail**.

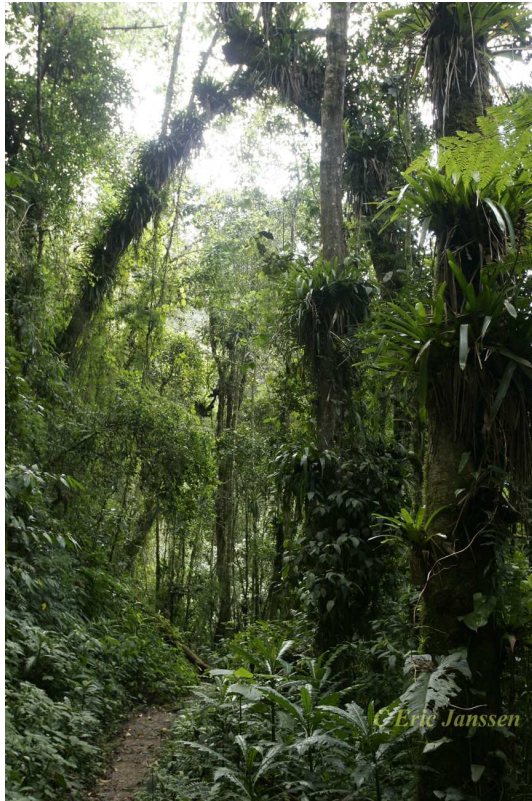
At 5 pm we departed the paramo zone descending again to reach Tabay, 15 km north of Merida, in the early evening (hotel Casagrande; 1600 m).



**Mon January 21**

***The Andes: La Mucuy***

Today we birded along the famous Pico Humboldt trail, winding through the cloud forest zone of the Sierra Nevada NP and eventually leading to one of the highest mountains in Venezuela. This



trail starts at an ornithological station near the small village of La Mucuy, 2 km from Tabay. Starting at 7 am at 2200 m we reached, slowly birding, an altitude of 2700 m. We encountered a really overwhelming number of good bird species and this day was rated by us as one of the top 5 days of the trip. Besides the many widespread forest birds we recorded over 25 new trip birds (9 endemic!) including **Emerald Toucanet, Golden-headed Quetzal, Rose-headed Parakeet, Rusty-faced Parrot (yes!), Speckle-faced Parrot, Golden Starfrontlet, Merida Sunangel, Black-capped, White-banded and Venezuelan Tyrannulets, Rufous Spinetail, Pearled Treerunner, Strong-billed and Black-banded Woodcreepers, Merida Tapaculo (crippling views!), Mountain Wren, Moustached, Slaty and Chestnut-capped Brush-Finches, White-fronted Whitestart, Russet-crowned Warbler, Grey-capped Hemispingus, Oleaginous Hemispingus, Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia and Yellow-billed Cacique.** Although the forests here host 5 species of antpitta, we only heard (many) **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta**, probably as it was

the middle of the dry season. Having said this, completely satisfied we left the forest at 5 pm. Overnight in hotel Casagrande, near Tabay.

**Tue January 22**

***Western slope of the Andes: La Carbonera & La Azulita***

Today we went up and down the western ridge of the Andes, near Merida. A first stop was made near the highest point (2500 m), to visit the hummingbird feeders in the gardens of hotel La Bravera. Sipping our coffee we recorded 8 species of hummers: **Sparkling Violetear, Tyrian Metaltail, Mountain Velvetbreast, Bronzy and Collared Incas, Long-tailed Sylph, Buff-tailed Coronet and Orange-throated Sunangel.**

Near La Carbonera we walked down the “main” road which winds through a piece of primary cloud forest. We did not see many new trip birds (actually only **Hook-billed Kite**) but we enjoyed again nice views of the local gems: **Emerald Toucanet, Crested Quetzal, Green Jay, Andean Solitaire, Venezuelan Tyrannulet (common!), Golden-winged Manakin, Moustached Brush-Finch**, and mixed tanager flocks.

At 12.30 h we reached La Azulita, a typical Andean village, where we took lunch, and next checked in at the Posada La Neblina, a slightly run down but charming hostel, well situated some 10 km from La Azulita. A walk along a track near this hostel produced some lekking **Grey-chinned Hermits** (many calling but hard to find), **Ruddy Pigeon** and a variety of flycatchers. We heard several **Stripe-breasted Spinetails** and ultimately glimpsed one. Back around the hostel we recorded **Sooty-capped Hermit, Chestnut-collared, Grey-rumped and Short-tailed Swifts, Mourning Warbler and Lesser Seed-finch.** Overnight at Posada La Neblina (900 m).



**Hummers at La Bravera: Orange-throated Sunangel (twice) and Collared Inca**

**Wed January 23**

***La Azulita: Limones & Bolivia***

In the morning we visited Limones, encompassing some foothills covered with primary forest (some small remainders), secondary forest and meadows. Here we found a.o. **Grey-headed Kite**, **White-rumped Hawk**, **Bronze-winged Parrot**, **White-necked Puffbird**, **Black-chested Jay**, **Citron-throated Toucan**, both **Slate-headed** and **Black-headed Tody-flycatcher**, **Lemon-browed Flycatcher**, **Crimson-backed Tanagers** (common, also the next few days) and **Orange-crowned Oriole**. An immature **Andean Condor** and a flock of 12 **Saffron-headed Parrots** were unexpected bonuses while the **Swallow-tailed Kites** also added to the scene.



**Limones, on the western slope of the Andes**

In the afternoon we visited Bolivia, a vast ranch with a variation of habitats, its claim of fame being the high number of parrots breeding here. Indeed we recorded no less than 7 species here: **Military Macaw, Chestnut-fronted Macaw, Red-lored Parrot, Orange-winged Parrot, Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, Orange-chinned Parakeet, and Green-rumped Parrotlet.** In addition we saw a.o. **Laughing Falcon, Citron-throated Toucan, Collared Aracari, Yellow-**



**crowned Tyrannulet, Cinereous Becard, Golden-rumped Euphonia and Torrent Tyrannulet.**

Overnight asgain at Posada La Neblina (900 m).

**Citron-throated Toucan**

**Thu January 24**

***Rio Zumbador & Rio Frio; drive to Menegrande***

Today we visited two rather narrow river valleys leading from the flat Maracaibo basin into the lower mountains, some 150 km south of Maracaibo. Both valleys still contained primary forest although some active deforestation was going on. At Rio Zumbador (06.45 -10.30 am) we saw a



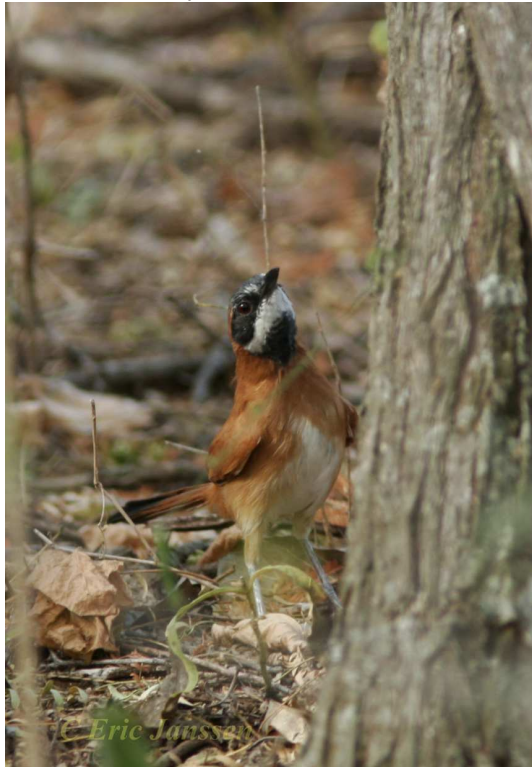
good number of species, many flycatchers, hummers etc. Worthwhile mentioning (new trip ticks or high profile birds) are **Rufous-vented Chachalacas** (of the local subspecies: with white terminal tail band), **King Vultures** (no less than 5), **Citron-throated Toucans, Bronze-winged Parrots, Lesser Elaenia, Plain-brown Woodcreeper,** several North American warblers including **Bay-breasted** and

**Rufous-vented Chachalaca**

**Prothonotary, Yellow-backed and Orange-crowned Orioles.**

The Rio Frio valley was visited from 11.30-15.00h, and here, for the first time, some rainfall disturbed birding for some time, the shower being gone in about 1 hour. Here we found similar species as at Rio Zumbador but now also **Andean Condors, Rose-headed Parakeets and Ruddy Pigeon**. Here we changed drivers, as the wife of Evencio was taken into hospital with acute Dengue. Our new driver for the rest of the trip was Giovanni. On the way to Maracaibo we made a short stop at the small town of Tucani, where we quickly found the local specialty: **Pygmy Palm Swifts**. We stayed overnight at Hotel Costa Oriental at Menegrande.

**Fri January 25**



**White-whiskered Spinetail**

**Mount Misoa & Mecocal**

In the morning we made a walk (06.45 – 10.30 am) along a track through a patch of forest near the summit of Misoa, an isolated mountain (altitude 900 m) near Menegrande. Here we recorded **King Vultures, Russet-throated Puffbird, Ochre-bellied Flycatchers, Black-crowned Tytira, White-ruffed and White-bearded Manakins**, and some tanagers including **Trinidad Euphonia**. After quite some searching we finally got a **Golden-winged Sparrow** in view.

At 10.30h we drove in the direction of Maracaibo and made a stop (2 – 5 pm) in the dry, thorny scrub habitat near Mecocal. This was quite rewarding as we found a very different set of species: **Chestnut Piculets, Shining-green Hummingbird, Maracaibo Tody-flycatchers, Northern Scrub Flycatchers, Slender-billed Inezias, Pale-legged Horneros, White-whiskered Spinetails and Black-crested Antshrikes**. We dipped on Black-backed Antshrike, but would have a next chance in the Perija mountains (see January 28). Late afternoon we drove to Maracaibo where we stayed in the hotel Aeropuerto and met the local guide for the next two

days, Gustavo Leon (phone +58 (0) 414 -6149942; Maracaibo).

**Sat January 26**

**Campo Boscan & lower foothills of Perija mountains**



**Shining-green Hummingbird**

Early up again, using a greasy roadside breakfast, to reach the vast plains of Campo Boscan at 7 am. Campo Boscan in some aspects is reminiscent to the Llanos, but drier and more covered with woods. We saw many wetland birds as found in the Llanos and worth mentioning are both **Striated and Green Heron** (in one view), **Capped Heron** and **Jabiru** (also on nest). Inside Campo Boscan we visited an area called La Modelo. During a long walk we recorded here **Russet-throated Puffbird, Yellow-crowned Parrots**



(abundant), **Ruby-topaz Hummingbird**, **Shining-green Hummingbirds**, **Wire-tailed Manakins**, and **Panama Flycatchers**.

At 11 am we left for the Perija mountains, and here, in the lower foothills we walked in and along a river bed fringed with gallery forest (1.30 -5 pm). A good variety of birds was encountered here including **Keel-billed Toucan**, **Violaceous Trogons**, **Blue-headed Parrots** (a bit delayed trip tick), **Brown-capped Tyrannulet**, **Olivaceous Flatbills**, **Black-backed Antshrikes**, **White-bellied Antbird**, **Black-chested Jays**, and **Grey-headed Tanager**.

We saw 8 species of hummers of which the **White-chinned Sapphire** was new.

Total day count 110 species. Stay at hotel Don Felipe, Villa del Rosario, somewhere between Maracaibo and the Perija.



**Panama Flycatcher at Campo Boscan**



*C Eric Janssen*

**Violaceous Trogon**

*Sun January 27*

*Higher foothills of the Perija Mountains*

Today we went to a higher area in the foothills of the Perija mountains, in a wetter habitat than yesterday. Between 06.45 – 13.00 h we made two walks along the Rio Piche, ending at approx. 1700 m. Here we found a few new trip birds or even lifers such as **Red-and-green Macaw**, **Coppery Emerald**, **Western Slaty Antshrike**, **Rufous-capped Warbler**, **Red-crowned Ant-tanager**, **Blue-back Grosbeak** . We also saw a **Streak-capped Spinetail**, a major rarity with only a few records in Venezuela. Some of us had brief views of a **Moustached Puffbird**. Other



**Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher**

birds worthwhile mentioning were **Keel-billed Toucan**, **Russet-throated Puffbird**, **Violaceous Trogon**, **Cinereous Becard**, **Bright-rumped Attila**, **Royal Flycatcher** (2, crippling view of 1 with his crest raised), **Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher**, **Plain-brown Woodcreeper**, and a good choice of tanagers including **Grey-capped** and **Black-headed**.

On the way back to Maracaibo we made a short visit again to Campo Boscan, and here we ticked a.o. **Ferruginous Pygmy-owl** (eventually seen), **Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant** and **Slender-billed Inezia**. Overnight in hotel Aeropuerto

(Maracaibo) where we said goodbye to Gustavo.

*Mon January 28*

*Campo Boscan & mangroves near Maracaibo*

This was our final birding day and therefore we had a very precise wishlist: Northern Screamer, Dwarf Cuckoo, White-necked Xenopsaris, Buffy Hummingbird and Tocuyo Sparrow. Much to our surprise we would succeed almost completely (we only failed to find the sparrow). After spending the first one hour at the sparrow site, we visited from 08.00 -12.20 h we the marshy areas of Hacienda La Zuliana, in Campo Boscan. Here we quickly found a pair of **White-naped Xenopsaris**. The nearby marsh should be the best place for Northern Screamer. By scrutinous scanning of the marsh we found a pair of **Horned Screamers**. Only during our second visit, later in the morning, and by splitting up in two teams, did we eventually find a pair of **Northern Screamers**, a bit hidden in the higher vegetation of the marsh, and only 100 meter from their horned relatives.

Just as we were ready to leave the area, we discovered a **Dwarf Cuckoo**, which showed itself very well.

After lunch we made a visit to the mangrove-fringed coast north of Maracaibo city. Within the mangrove vegetation we quickly found **Mangrove Warbler** (subspecies of Yellow Warbler) and **Bicoloured Conebill**. The female **Masked Duck** was a surprise bird, as was the **Buffy Hummingbird** which perched in front of us. There were also flocks of **Caribbean Flamingoes**, and a few **Caribbean Coots**. In a high tide roost of terns and waders we identified **Caspian** and **Royal Terns**, true **Sandwich Terns** as well as their yellow-billed congeners (**Cayenne Terns**). Among the variety of waders we could add **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Short-billed Dowitcher** and **Grey Plover** as final species to our impressive triplist.

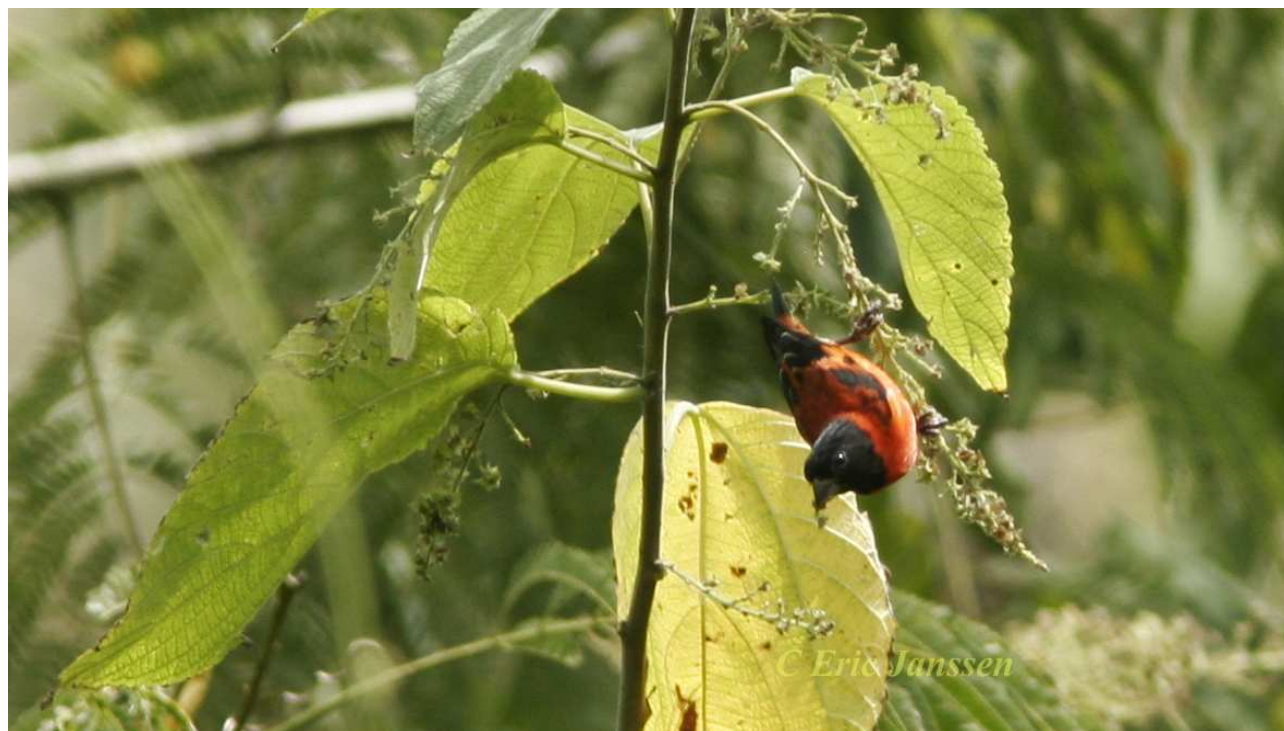


**Dwarf Cuckoo**



**Caribbean Flamingoes**

## Bird of the trip: Red Siskin



### Bird list

In total 561 species were recorded. Endemics and near-endemics are indicated (E) and (NE), and heard-only's as (H).

1.	Grey Tinamou (H)	<i>Tinamus tao</i>
2.	Highland Tinamou (H)	<i>Nothocercus bonapartei</i>
3.	Little Tinamou (H)	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
4.	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
5.	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
6.	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
7.	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
8.	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
9.	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
10.	Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>
11.	Northern Screamer (NE)	<i>Chauna chavaria</i>
12.	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
13.	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
14.	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
15.	Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>
16.	Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>
17.	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
18.	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>
19.	Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominica</i>
20.	Caribbean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>

21.	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
22.	Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
23.	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
24.	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
25.	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
26.	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
27.	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
28.	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
29.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
30.	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
31.	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
32.	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
33.	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
34.	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
35.	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
36.	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>
37.	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
38.	Sharp-tailed Ibis	<i>Cercibis oxycerca</i>
39.	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
40.	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
41.	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
42.	Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>
43.	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
44.	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>
45.	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
46.	Maguari Stork	<i>Euxenura maguari</i>
47.	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>
48.	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
49.	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
50.	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
51.	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
52.	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
53.	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
54.	Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
55.	Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
56.	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
57.	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
58.	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
59.	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
60.	Plain-breasted Hawk	<i>Accipiter ventralis</i>
61.	White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>
62.	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
63.	Common Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>
64.	Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
65.	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>
66.	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>
67.	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
68.	Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
69.	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>

70.	White-rumped Hawk	<i>Buteo leucorrhous</i>
71.	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
72.	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>
73.	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>
74.	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>
75.	Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>
76.	Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
77.	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
78.	Barred Forest-Falcon (H)	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>
79.	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
80.	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
81.	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
82.	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>
83.	Orange-breasted Falcon	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>
84.	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
85.	Rufous-vented Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>
86.	Band-tailed Guan (NE)	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>
87.	Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>
88.	Wattled Guan (H)	<i>Aburria aburri</i>
89.	Northern Helmeted-Curassow (H)	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>
90.	Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>
91.	Sora Rail	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
92.	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>
93.	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryula martinica</i>
94.	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
95.	Caribbean Coot	<i>Fulica caribaea</i>
96.	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
97.	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
98.	Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>
99.	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
100.	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
101.	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>
102.	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>
103.	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
104.	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
105.	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
106.	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
107.	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
108.	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
109.	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
110.	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
111.	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>
112.	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>
113.	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>
114.	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
115.	Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>
116.	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
117.	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciliaris</i>
118.	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>

119.	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
120.	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
121.	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Columba speciosa</i>
122.	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>
123.	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>
124.	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>
125.	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
126.	Scaled Dove	<i>Scardafella squammata</i>
127.	Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
128.	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>
129.	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
130.	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
131.	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
132.	Grey-fronted Dove (H)	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
133.	Lined Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon linearis</i>
134.	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>
135.	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloroptera</i>
136.	Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>
137.	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severa</i>
138.	Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga wagleri</i>
139.	Brown-throated Parakeet	<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>
140.	Blood-eared Parakeet (E)	<i>Pyrrhura hoematotis</i>
141.	Rose-headed Parakeet (E)	<i>Pyrrhura rhodoccephala</i>
142.	Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>
143.	Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>
144.	Saffron-headed Parrot (NE)	<i>Pionopsitta pyralia</i>
145.	Rusty-faced Parrot (NE)	<i>Hapalopsittaca amazonina</i>
146.	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
147.	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>
148.	Speckle-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>
149.	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
150.	Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>
151.	Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>
152.	Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>
153.	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
154.	Dwarf Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus pumilus</i>
155.	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
156.	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
157.	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
158.	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
159.	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
160.	Pavonine Cuckoo (H)	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>
161.	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>
162.	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Otus choliba</i>
163.	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
164.	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
165.	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>
166.	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>
167.	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>

168.	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
169.	Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>
170.	White-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i>
171.	Little (Todd's) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i>
172.	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
173.	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>
174.	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
175.	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
176.	White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>
177.	Neotropical Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
178.	Pygmy Palm Swift (NE)	<i>Tachornis furcata</i>
179.	Pale-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>
180.	Sooty-capped Hermit	<i>Phaethornis augusti</i>
181.	Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
182.	Grey-chinned Hermit	<i>Phaethornis griseogularis</i>
183.	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i>
184.	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
185.	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
186.	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
187.	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>
188.	Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>
189.	Coppery Emerald (NE)	<i>Chlorostilbon russatus</i>
190.	Blue-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>
191.	White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>
192.	Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>
193.	White-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>
194.	Buffy Hummingbird (NE)	<i>Leucippus fallax</i>
195.	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>
196.	Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>
197.	Copper-rumped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>
198.	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
199.	Shining-green Hummingbird	<i>Lepidopyga goudoti</i>
200.	White-vented Plumeleater	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>
201.	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
202.	Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>
203.	Violet-chested Hummingbird (E)	<i>Sternoclyta cyanopectus</i>
204.	Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
205.	Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>
206.	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
207.	Golden(-tailed) Starfrontlet (E)	<i>Coeligena eos</i>
208.	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>
209.	Orange-throated Sunangel (NE)	<i>Heliangelus mavors</i>
210.	Merida Sunangel (E)	<i>Heliangelus spencei</i>
211.	Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
212.	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
213.	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i>
214.	Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>
215.	White-tipped Quetzal (NE)	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>
216.	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>



217.	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
218.	Amazonian Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>
219.	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
220.	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
221.	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
222.	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
223.	Pale-headed Jacamar (NE)	<i>Brachygalba goeringi</i>
224.	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
225.	White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>
226.	Russet-throated Puffbird	<i>Hypnelus ruficollis</i>
227.	Two-banded Puffbird	<i>Hypnelus bicinctus</i>
228.	Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>
229.	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
230.	Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>
231.	Groove-billed Toucanet (E)	<i>Aulacorhynchus sulcatus</i>
232.	Yellow-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus calorhynchus</i>
233.	Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>
234.	Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>
235.	Channel-billed Toucan (H)	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
236.	Citron-throated Toucan (NE)	<i>Ramphastos citreolaemus</i>
237.	Black-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguous</i>
238.	Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>
239.	Chestnut Piculet (NE)	<i>Picumnus cinnamomeus</i>
240.	Scaled Piculet	<i>Picumnus squamulatus</i>
241.	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>
242.	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
243.	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>
244.	Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>
245.	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>
246.	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
247.	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
248.	Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>
249.	Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>
250.	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
251.	Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
252.	Stripe-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>
253.	White-whiskered Spinetail (NE)	<i>Synallaxis candei</i>
254.	Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>
255.	Black-throated Spinetail (E)	<i>Synallaxis castanea</i>
256.	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>
257.	Crested Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca subcristata</i>
258.	Streak-capped Spinetail (NE)	<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>
259.	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>
260.	Ochre-browed Thistletail (E)	<i>Schizoeaca coryi</i>
261.	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
262.	Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>
263.	Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>
264.	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
265.	Guttulate Foliage-gleaner (H) (E)	<i>Syndactyla guttulata</i>

266.	Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>
267.	Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>
268.	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>
269.	Grey-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>
270.	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
271.	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
272.	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
273.	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
274.	Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>
275.	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>
276.	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>
277.	Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>
278.	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
279.	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
280.	Great Antshrike (H)	<i>Taraba major</i>
281.	Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>
282.	Black-backed Antshrike (NE)	<i>Sakesphorus melanonotus</i>
283.	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
284.	Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus</i>
285.	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>
286.	Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>
287.	Rufous-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>
288.	Northern White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora intermedia</i>
289.	White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>
290.	Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
291.	Scalloped (Schwartz's) Antthrush (NE)	<i>Chamaeza turdina</i>
292.	Short-tailed Antthrush	<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>
293.	Plain-backed Antpitta (H)	<i>Grallaria haplonota</i>
294.	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta (H)	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>
295.	Rusty-breasted Antpitta (H)	<i>Grallaricula ferrugineipectus</i>
296.	Merida Tapaculo (E)	<i>Scytalopus meridanus</i>
297.	Caracas Tapaculo (E)	<i>Scytalopus caracae</i>
298.	North. White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>
299.	Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>
300.	Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>
301.	Brown-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>
302.	Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>
303.	Venezuelan Tyrannulet (NE)	<i>Zimmerius improbus</i>
304.	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
305.	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>
306.	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
307.	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>
308.	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
309.	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
310.	Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>
311.	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>
312.	Amazonian Scrub-Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus obscurior</i>
313.	Northern Scrub-Flycatcher (NE)	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>
314.	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>

315.	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
316.	River Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga hypoleuca</i>
317.	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
318.	Pale-tipped Inezia	<i>Inezia caudata</i>
319.	Slender-billed Inezia (NE)	<i>Inezia tenuirostris</i>
320.	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>
321.	Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
322.	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
323.	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>
324.	Rufous-lored Tyrannulet (E)	<i>Phylloscartes flaviventris</i>
325.	Variegated Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus poecilotis</i>
326.	Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>
327.	Venezuelan Bristle-Tyrant (E)	<i>Pogonotriccus venezuelanus</i>
328.	Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>
329.	Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pilaris</i>
330.	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
331.	Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i>
332.	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
333.	Maracaibo Tody-Flycatcher (E)	<i>Todirostrum viridanum</i>
334.	Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>
335.	Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>
336.	Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>
337.	(Yellow-br.) Ochre-lored Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>
338.	Northern Royal-Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>
339.	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
340.	Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>
341.	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>
342.	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>
343.	Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
344.	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
345.	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
346.	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>
347.	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
348.	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
349.	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
350.	Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>
351.	Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>
352.	Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>
353.	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>
354.	Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>
355.	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>
356.	Pied Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>
357.	White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>
358.	Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
359.	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
360.	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
361.	Venezuelan Flycatcher (NE)	<i>Myiarchus venezuelensis</i>
362.	Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>
363.	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>

364.	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
365.	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
366.	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>
367.	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
368.	White-bearded Flycatcher	<i>Phelpsia inornata</i>
369.	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
370.	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
371.	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
372.	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
373.	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
374.	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
375.	Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>
376.	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
377.	White-naped Xenopsaris	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>
378.	Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>
379.	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
380.	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
381.	Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>
382.	Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>
383.	Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>
384.	Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
385.	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
386.	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
387.	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>
388.	Golden-breasted Fruiteater (NE)	<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>
389.	Handsome Fruiteater (E)	<i>Pipreola formosa</i>
390.	Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>
391.	Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyrodeus scutatus</i>
392.	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>
393.	Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>
394.	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
395.	Lance-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i>
396.	Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>
397.	Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>
398.	White-crowned Manakin	<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>
399.	White-ruffed Manakin	<i>Corapipa altera</i>
400.	Striped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus regulus</i>
401.	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
402.	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
403.	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
404.	Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>
405.	Black-collared Jay (NE)	<i>Cyanolyca armillata</i>
406.	Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>
407.	Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>
408.	Green (Inca) Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>
409.	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
410.	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
411.	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
412.	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>

413.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
414.	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>
415.	Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>
416.	Stripe-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus nuchalis</i>
417.	Whiskered Wren	<i>Thryothorus mystacalis</i>
418.	Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>
419.	Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>
420.	Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>
421.	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
422.	Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
423.	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
424.	Southern Nightingale-Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>
425.	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
426.	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
427.	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>
428.	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>
429.	Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus dryas</i>
430.	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
431.	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Platycichla flavipes</i>
432.	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
433.	Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>
434.	Black-hooded Thrush	<i>Turdus olivater</i>
435.	Chestnut-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus fulviventris</i>
436.	Bare-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>
437.	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
438.	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>
439.	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
440.	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
441.	Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>
442.	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i>
443.	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
444.	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
445.	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
446.	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
447.	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
448.	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
449.	Prothonotery Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
450.	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
451.	Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>
452.	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>
453.	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
454.	White-fronted Whitestart (E)	<i>Myioborus albifrons</i>
455.	Black-crested Warbler	<i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus</i>
456.	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
457.	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>
458.	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>
459.	Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>
460.	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
461.	White-eared Conebill (NE)	<i>Conirostrum leucogenys</i>

462.	Bicolored Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>
463.	Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>
464.	Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>
465.	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>
466.	Common Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>
467.	Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>
468.	Oleaginous Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus frontalis</i>
469.	Grey-capped Hemispingus (E)	<i>Hemispingus reyi</i>
470.	Fulvous-headed Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis fulviceps</i>
471.	Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>
472.	Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>
473.	Rosy Thrush-Tanager (H)	<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>
474.	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>
475.	Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>
476.	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
477.	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>
478.	Highland Hepatic-Tanager	<i>Piranga lutea</i>
479.	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
480.	White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>
481.	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
482.	Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>
483.	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
484.	Glaucous Tanager (NE)	<i>Thraupis glaucocolpa</i>
485.	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
486.	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>
487.	Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>
488.	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>
489.	Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>
490.	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
491.	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
492.	Trinidad Euphonia (NE)	<i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>
493.	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
494.	Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>
495.	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
496.	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>
497.	Rufous-cheeked Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara rufigenis</i>
498.	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
499.	Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
500.	Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>
501.	Black-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanoptera</i>
502.	Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Tangara cayana</i>
503.	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>
504.	Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>
505.	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>
506.	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
507.	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
508.	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
509.	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
510.	Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopsis caeruleascens</i>

511.	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopsis cyanea</i>
512.	Merida Flowerpiercer (E)	<i>Diglossa gloriosa</i>
513.	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>
514.	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
515.	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
516.	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
517.	Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>
518.	Orinocan Saltator (NE)	<i>Saltator orenocensis</i>
519.	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
520.	Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>
521.	Ultramarine Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa brissonii</i>
522.	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>
523.	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
524.	Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>
525.	Lesser Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>
526.	Grey Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>
527.	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
528.	Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>
529.	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
530.	Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>
531.	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
532.	Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>
533.	Pileated Finch (NE)	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>
534.	Moustached Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes albofrenatus</i>
535.	Ochre-breasted Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes semirufus</i>
536.	Slaty Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>
537.	Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Buarremon brunneinuchus</i>
538.	Golden-winged Sparrow (NE)	<i>Arremon schlegeli</i>
539.	Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>
540.	Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
541.	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
542.	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
543.	Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Agelaius icterocephalus</i>
544.	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
545.	Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>
546.	Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>
547.	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
548.	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivora</i>
549.	Venezuelan Troupial	<i>Icterus icterus</i>
550.	Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>
551.	Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>
552.	Orange-crowned Oriole (NE)	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>
553.	Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>
554.	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
555.	Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>
556.	Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>
557.	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
558.	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
559.	Red Siskin (NE)	<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>

560.	Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis xanthogastra</i>
561.	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>

## Mammals

Greater Sac-winged Bat  
 Red-tailed Squirrel  
 Capybara  
 Collared Peccary  
 Crab-eating Fox  
 Giant Otter  
 Amazon River Dolphin  
 Weeping Capuchin  
 Red Howler Monkey  
 Central Am. Spider Monkey  
 White-tailed Deer

*Saccopteryx bilineata*  
*Sciurus granatensis*  
*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*  
*Pecari tajacu*  
*Cerdocyon thous*  
*Pteronura brasiliensis*  
*Inia geoffrensis*  
*Cebus olivaceus*  
*Alouatta seniculus*  
*Ateles geoffroyi*  
*Odocoileus virginianus*

## Reptiles

Day Gecko  
 Common Iguana  
 Savannah Side-necked Turtle  
 Spectacled Caiman  
 Snake (Green)

*Gonatodus vittatus*  
*Iguana iguana*  
*Podocnemis vogli*  
*Caiman crocodilus*  
*Chironius spec.*