

# BIRDWATCHING AT YUTURI LODGE

**YUTURI LODGE**, along the Rio Napo in the lowlands of eastern Ecuador, offers access to excellent *varzea* and *terra firme*, the two main forest types in western Amazonia. *Varzea* forest is typically that found along watercourses which flood seasonally and overflow their banks; thus, *varzea* forest is periodically flooded. *Terra firme* forest grows on upland soils which are never flooded. One can also visit nearby islands in the River Napo, which host their own distinctive avifauna. In a one week visit it is possible to find over 300 species of birds, including five species of macaws, six species of toucans, Rufous-headed, Ringed, and Cream-colored woodpeckers, over 40 antbirds (including Undulated Antshrike, Lunulated Antbird, Ochre-striped Antpitta), Black-necked Red-Cotinga, Paradise Tanager, and a host of other colorful and sought-after birds.

**THIS REPORT** describes the various trails and waterways accessible from Yuturi Lodge, and gives an idea of the habitats, birds to look for, and the time needed for each trail or area. Birding can be excellent at any time of year, since even during the wet season it rarely rains all the time (mostly at night and in early morning).

This report is based on our visits during July/August 1996 when water levels were generally high, and August 1998, when water levels were very low. We have tried to indicate what birds can be found where, and in what habitat, but obviously in two weeks we gained only a partial impression of Yuturi, and other species can be expected to occur in other areas, and many new species will surely be added to the Yuturi list in the next few years. The accompanying sketch map (not to scale) gives an idea of the layout of the lodge and trails.

We thank the owner of Yuturi Lodge, DON FERNANDO SANMIGUEL, for enabling us to visit this amazing site, his son NUMA SANMIGUEL for extending us every courtesy while we stayed at the lodge, and all of the people at the lodge and at the Quito office (especially PATRICIO HERRERA and ZULEMA SANMIGUEL) for their friendliness and help in making our visits so memorable. In particular, our trail guide at Yuturi, Giovanni Grefa, was an excellent companion in the field. An earlier report, by Martin van den Berg, based on his visits to Yuturi in Jan & Nov 1993 and Jan 1994, was helpful for background information at other seasons.

We hope this report will help visiting birders and field ornithologists, and will stimulate more interest in the birds of Yuturi.

Steve Howell & Sophie Webb, October 1996; revised August 1998.

## BIRDING SITES

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### 1) Reaching Yuturi Lodge, along the Rio Napo

Yuturi Lodge is about 175 km (4 hours or so by covered, motor canoe) downriver from the town of Coca (a 45-minute flight, or a long bus ride, from Quito). You are met at the airport and taken to the river where the canoe is loaded and boarded for the trip to Yuturi. If you have time, look around the airfield at Coca for Pearl Kite (on the wires), Brown-chested Martin, and Red-breasted Blackbird. Much of the river trip is far from the banks but you pass by many low, sandy river islands where birds include Collared Plover and Yellow-billed Tern. If you are lucky and/or depending on season and water levels, you may also see Pied Plover, Large-billed Tern, and Black Skimmer. White-winged and White-banded swallows twinkle over the water and perch on dead snags while Greater Yellow-headed Vultures soar over the forested banks and Yellow-headed Caracaras patrol the river. A variety of other raptors can be seen, including Swallow-tailed and Plumbeous kites, Roadside Hawk, Bat Falcon, and Black Caracara. Especially later in the day there

are flights of parrots, oropendolas, and caciques along the river, many going to roost on the safety of river islands. Keep an eye out for large black birds, flying like jays - these could turn out to be Amazonian Umbrellabirds, which are often seen on the boat trip. When you are near the river banks, a variety of smaller birds are visible, if only fleetingly. Look for Drab Water-Tyrants (small brown birds darting along ahead of the boat low over the water), Kiskadees, kingfishers, and, in the bare tree tops, for Swallow-wings and Tropical Kingbirds.

The last 30 minutes of the boat trip is along the Rio Yuturi, a narrow and forested river that flows into the Napo. You'll have a chance to bird along the this river from the lodge so the trip from Coca is not a time to worry about birding here, although it doesn't hurt to scan the overhanging trees for a Harpy or Crested Eagle, either of which could be seen!

## 2) Yuturi Lodge

The Lodge is set on a rise of dry ground right beside the Rio Yuturi, so it's only about a one-minute walk to the bar and to your cabins. Birding in the clearing and forest edge around the cabins can be very productive, especially if there is a fruiting tree in the area. From the dock where the canoes bring you in, look across and up the river for Greater Anis, Hoatzins, Black-fronted Nunbirds, and White-eared Jacamars. Other birds at and around the lodge include Bat Falcon, various macaws and parrots (mostly flying over), Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl, Pauraque, Common Potoo, Cream-colored Woodpecker, Long-billed and Cinnamon-throated woodcreepers, Violaceous Jay, Silver-beaked & Masked Crimson tanagers, Crested & Russet-backed oropendolas, and a host of others. On sunny days keep an eye out overhead for King Vultures, hawk-eagles and other raptors. At dusk from the dock you may see Short-tailed ighthwaks (and lots of similarly-sized bats!) and seasonally (November to January at least) large dusk flights of Sand-colored Nighthawks have been seen.

## 3) The River (Rio Napo) Trails

From the lodge, two trails lead off to the banks of the Rio Napo and form a loop so that you can head out on either trail and return on the other. Both are excellent for birds and can take a full day, with a lunch break at the river, or the loop could be done in a morning, returning to the lodge for lunch. The Tower (dealt with separately) is along one of these trails so you can combine a morning at the tower with a trip to the Rio Napo or you can bird the trails in the morning and spend late afternoon at the Tower.

In the wet season, high water levels mean that a short canoe crossing is needed for the tower trail, and the other river trail goes through a flooded palm swamp which requires care not to go in above your boots. After crossing either of these wet areas both trails go through some good forest (with birds typical of trails like Sandy, Limon, and Huarmi Yuturi, but with generally less diversity) before coming into cut-over, second-growth habitats nearer the river where there is a small settlement. This area of second growth and overgrown clearings adds great diversity to the bird list. Often there are fruiting trees in or along the edges of the clearings and along the river banks, as well as flowering Inga trees (at least during June to August; good for hummingbirds). Birds here include Little Tinamou, Red-throated & Black caracaras, Laughing Falcon, Blue-throated Piping-Guan (at fruiting trees), Pale-vented Pigeon, Smooth-billed Ani, Rufous-breasted & White-bearded hermits, Pale-tailed Barbthroat, White-necked Jacobin, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Glittering-throated Emerald, Long-billed Starthroat, Pied & Chestnut-capped puffbirds, Swallow-wing, Scarlet-crowned Barbet, aracarís, toucans, Yellow-tufted, Little, Spot-breasted, & Lineated woodpeckers, Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner, Yellow-breasted, Social, & Grey-capped flycatchers, Sirystes, White-bearded Manakin, White-winged Becard, Black-tailed & Black-crowned tityras, Black-capped Donacobius, Thrushlike Wren, dacnises, euphonias, honeycreepers, Turquoise, White-lined, & Magpie tanagers, oropendolas, and Solitary Cacique.

A speciality of the river trails is the fancy-looking Rufous-headed Woodpecker, which can be found in the riverside thicket-forest between where the two trails come to the Rio Napo. Both times we saw it was with a mixed-species flock that included Black-fronted Nunbirds, Chestnut Woodpecker, Buff-throated Woodcreepers, Solitary Caciques, etc.

Other birds on the river loop trails (more in the forest than second growth) include Bicolored Hawk, Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon, Marbled Wood-Quail, Sapphire Quail-Dove, Orange-cheeked Parrot, White-chested Puffbird, Brown Nunlet, Great Jacamar, numerous antbirds including Fasciated, Undulated, & Spot-winged antshrikes, Black-faced & Warbling antbirds, and Thrushlike Antpitta, and many canopy species more easily seen from the tower.

#### 4) The Tower (La Torre)

The Yuturi Tower allows a wonderful opportunity to view canopy species that are neck-breakingly difficult to see from the forest floor (such as Grey Elaenia, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher), or which tend to be heard only (White-necked Puffbird, Fasciated Antshrike, Wing-barred Piprites), or which you might not know even existed if you stayed on the forest floor (Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Spangled Cotinga). It also offers great panoramic views out over the canopy, good for watching raptors, swifts, and parrots.

The tower is about a 30-40 minute walk (including a short canoe ride, depending on water levels) from the lodge. A visit to the tower can be combined with the River Trails or it can be done as a morning trip (returning for lunch), or as a late afternoon trip.

The tower is best in the early morning, from dawn to 9 or 11 a.m. (depending on how soon it gets hot and sunny), and again in late afternoon, from 4 or 5 p.m. to dusk. It is best to leave the lodge in the dark, at 5 a.m., to arrive at the tower before 6 a.m. If you are lucky there will be a fruiting tree nearby but, even if not, there is plenty to see, and every visit is different. A telescope is an asset for checking distant birds perched in the canopy.

A speciality of the Yuturi Tower is the stunning Black-necked Red-Cotinga. There is a lek (display site) near the tower, and birds can be seen in the early morning (around 6 a.m.) or in late afternoon, when the males display and make their loud calls. For the rest of the day these cotingas melt into the forest and are very rarely seen unless you are lucky enough to come upon one at a fruiting tree.

Other birds to look for at the tower include Hook-billed, Slender-billed, Double-toothed, & Plumbeous kites, Crane, Slate-colored, Great Black, & White hawks, hawk-eagles, macaws (all five species!), Cobalt-winged Parakeet, Black-headed and other parrots, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Short-tailed Nighthawk (dawn and dusk), White-collared, Chestnut-collared, White-chested, Short-tailed, Pale-rumped, Grey-rumped, & Lesser Swallow-tailed swifts, Neotropical Palm-Swift, Gould's Jewelfront, trogons, Purplish Jacamar, Gilded & Lemon-throated barbets, all six toucans, Yellow-throated, Scale-breasted, & Crimson-crested woodpeckers, Cinnamon-throated & Lineated woodcreepers, Fasciated Antshrike, Grey Elaenia, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher, Yellow-margined, Dusky-chested, Sulphury, & Crowned Slaty flycatchers, Black-capped Becard, Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin, Wing-barred Piprites, White-browed Purpletuft, Plum-throated, Spangled, & Purple-throated cotingas, Screaming Piha, Bare-necked & Purple-throated fruitcrows, thrushes, *Tangara* tanagers, Flame-crested Tanager, Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak, Moriche Oriole, and oropendolas.

#### 5) Yuturi River

You go along stretches of the Yuturi River *en route* to other birding sites such as Manduro and the forest trails, as well as along the length of the river when you arrive and leave. It is also possible (with high water levels) to canoe to the Tower trail from the lodge, or return to the lodge from the tower this way, through the Cari Yuturi lagoon. Any of these mostly short trips take you through some nice *varzea* forest, best early and late in the day but usually with some bird activity at all hours.

A pleasant and leisurely trip is to drift and paddle down the Yuturi River from the lodge to the Huarmi Yuturi trail or to the mouth of the Rio Napo (both of which can be combined with the river trip), and then motor back upriver to the lodge. It takes 6-7 hours to drift or paddle slowly, with birding stops in the shade along the banks, to Huarmi Yuturi from the lodge. There is also a chance of encountering River Dolphins on this trip!

Birds typical of the *varzea* forest, and often best seen from your canoe, include Undulated Tinamou, Greater Ani, Hoatzin, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Ladder-tailed Nightjar (dawn and dusk), Blue-tailed Emerald, Collared & Blue-crowned trogons, White-eared Jacamar, Scarlet-crowned Barbet, Spot-breasted & Cream-colored woodpeckers, Long-billed, Straight-billed, & Striped woodcreepers, Silvered, Plumbeous, & Dot-backed antbirds, Yellow-crowned & Southern Beardless tyrannulets, Yellow-crowned Elaenia, Grey-crowned & Short-crested flycatchers, Cinnamon Attila, Orange-crowned Manakin, Varzea Mourner, Buff-breasted Wren, Greyish Saltator, and Red-capped Cardinal. Other possibilities include Agami Heron, Sunbittern, Sungrebe, five species of kingfishers (all easy to see with low water), Velvet-fronted Grackle, and a wide variety of forest birds along the edges or flying overhead or across the river. Additional species we recorded along the Yuturi River included King Vulture, Bicolored Hawk and numerous other raptors, Speckled Chachalaca, Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Chestnut-headed Crane, Grey-necked Wood-Rail, Grey-winged Trumpeter, macaws, swifts (including White-chested), Pied Puffbird, Lemon-throated Barbet, aracarís, toucans, Ringed Woodpecker, Great Antshrike, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, Wire-tailed Manakin, White-browed Purpletuft, Plum-throated Cotinga, and Green Oropendola.

## 6) Manduro

This is a beautiful area of varzea forest which can be birded comfortably from your canoe. A good way to bird this area, in the early morning, is *en route* to the Sandy and Upper Limon trails. It can also be a good area for a late afternoon canoe trip, staying out till dark for nightjars and potoos. All of the species listed under the Yuturi River as typical of the varzea forest can be seen along Manduro, plus a miscellaneous assortment of other species, especially herons and kingfishers, and Black-chinned Antbird.

## 7) The Sandy Trail

This trail goes through *terra firme* forest, with bordering palm swamps and *varzea*, and is not visited much by groups. It can be reached in about 15-20 minutes by canoe from the lodge (two hours or longer if you stop for birds!) and is mostly dry underfoot, with no swampy areas to cross unless you want to wander off and explore. The trail is narrow and, in places, not well marked. You can spend a morning here or take lunch and stay out into the afternoon, returning through Manduro in late afternoon when the *varzea* is good for bird activity. We only had time to visit Sandy for one day but the birding was excellent.

Bird species typical of *terra firme* and transitional forest on the **Sandy, Limon, and Huarmi Yuturi trails** include: Great & Cinereous tinamous, Ruddy & Plumbeous pigeons, Grey-fronted Dove, macaws (heard overhead), Maroon-tailed Parakeet, Black-headed Parrot, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Great-billed, Straight-billed, & Black-throated hermits, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Black-tailed, Black-throated, Blue-crowned, Violaceous, & White-tailed trogons, Blue-crowned Motmot, White-necked Puffbird, White-fronted Nunbird, Yellow-billed Jacamar, Gilded Barbet, Chestnut & Crimson-crested woodpeckers, Chestnut-winged Hookbill, Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner, Plain Xenops, Black-tailed Leaf-tosser, Plain-brown, Wedge-billed, Ocellated, & Buff-throated woodcreepers, Fasciated, Mouse-colored, Spot-winged, Dusky-throated, & Cinereous antshrikes, Pygmy, Short-billed, Plain-throated, "Stipple-throated", White-flanked, Long-winged, Grey, & Dugand's antwrens, Grey, Spot-winged, Black-faced, Sooty, Spot-backed, & Scale-backed antbirds, Rufous-capped & Black-faced antthrushes, Ochre-striped Antpitta, Rusty-belted Tapaculo, Ochre-bellied, Yellow-margined, & Ruddy-tailed flycatchers, Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant, Greyish Mourner, Bright-rumped Attila, Blue-backed, Blue-crowned, & Wire-tailed manakins, Pink-throated Becard, Screaming Piha, Purple-throated Fruitcrow, White-breasted Wood-Wren, Southern Nightingale-Wren, Dusky-capped & Tawny-crowned greenlets, and canopy flocks of *Tangara* tanagers, dacnises, honeycreepers, euphonias (species best seen at edges or from the Tower).

Other species we found on Sandy included Lafresnaye's Piculet, Red-stained Woodpecker, Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner, Undulated Antshrike, and Black-throated Antbird.

## 8) The Limon Trail

The Limon Trail runs through good *terra firme* forest and palm swamps, and borders on *varzea* along Manduro and the Yuturi River. There are two ways to reach the Limon Trail (see map), here divided for convenience into the Upper and Lower. Upper Limon is reached from going up Manduro, past the turning into Sandy, which takes anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours or more, depending how much you stop on the way. Lower Limon is reached along the Yuturi River and takes about 20-30 minutes (without stops) by canoe from the lodge.

It is easy to spend a whole day on either end of Limon, taking a picnic breakfast and lunch and returning to the lodge in late afternoon. The going underfoot is mostly dry, and the trail is well marked. Coming from either direction you will, sooner or later, come to a palm swamp, which can be transited by certain paths, without going over your boots. Alternatively, other trails can be followed along the edges of, or away from, the palm swamps, and one path from Lower Limon ends at the edge of Manduro, a good lunch spot.

Birds here that are typical of *terra firme* and transitional forest are listed under Sandy Trail. Other, generally less common and/or more local, species we found on the Limon Trail include Crested Eagle, Lined Forest-Falcon, Gould's Jewelfront, Great Jacamar, Golden-collared Toucanet, Ringed Woodpecker, White-chinned, Barred, & Black-banded woodcreepers, Speckled Spinetail, Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner, Tawny-throated & Short-billed leaf-tossers, Undulated Antshrike, Banded & Undulated antbirds, Noble Antthrush, Golden-crowned Spadebill, Ringed Antpitta, Citron-bellied Attila, White-crowned Manakin, Cinereous Mourner, Musician Wren, Fulvous Shrike-Tanager, and Red-crowned Ant-Tanager.

## 9) The Huarmi Yuturi Trail

This trail goes through excellent *terra firme* forest before reaching a heavily vegetated lagoon (an hour and a half to six or more hours' walk, depending on birding!) across which you can canoe to a shelter on the other side, overlooking the lagoon (an excellent lunch spot). For birding, a full day is best on Huarmi Yuturi, taking a picnic breakfast and lunch,

and returning in late afternoon. The first hundred meters or so of the trail are through a swampy area (with Plumbeous & Black-throated antbirds, among others) and then it is dry and firm underfoot, with several stream crossings and tree falls.

The Huarmi Yuturi trail is about 20 minutes by motor canoe from the lodge; it is too far from the lodge to paddle and be there at dawn but note that Huarmi Yuturi could be combined with a trip drifting and paddling down the Yuturi River (which see). It is also possible to spend most of the day on Huarmi Yuturi and then go out to visit the Rio Napo Islands in late afternoon.

Birds you can find here that are typical of *terra firme* and transitional forest are listed under Sandy Trail. Other, generally less common and/or more local, species on Huarmi Yuturi include Barred Forest-Falcon, Sapphire Quail-Dove, Pale-tailed Barbthroat, Gould's Jewelfront, Golden-collared Toucanet, Lemon-throated Barbet, Rufous-rumped & Cinnamon-rumped foliage-gleaners, Spot-throated Woodcreeper, Plain-winged Antshrike, Rio Suno Antwren, Banded, Lunulated, & White-cheeked antbirds, Black-spotted Bare-eye, Thrushlike Antpitta, Golden-headed Manakin, Wing-barred Piprites, Black-capped Becard, Black-necked Red-Cotinga, Musician Wren, and Moriche Oriole.

Many *varzea* birds (see under Yuturi River) can be found at and around the Huarmi Yuturi lagoon, plus Wattled Jacana, kingfishers, Black-capped Donacobius, and, nesting in the palm stumps, Red-bellied & Blue-and-yellow macaws.

## 10) The Rio Napo Islands

Early-stage successional vegetation on river islands in the Amazon drainage supports a distinct community of birds, many of which are rare, or apparently not even found, along the adjacent river banks. The river islands also host numerous other species of interest and provide roost sites for large numbers of birds such as oropendolas and caciques.

The river islands make a good late afternoon trip, arriving at the islands around 4 p.m. and staying till dusk or till roost-flight activity dies down. The Rio Napo is about 30 minutes by motor launch from Yuturi lodge. Once at the Napo you can go downriver about 5 minutes to the nearest islands, the southeastern sides of which have low, fairly open successional vegetation, or upriver 20-30 minutes (20 minutes back, with the current) to similar successional vegetation on the southeastern sides of the nearest group of main islands. If it looks like the Rio Napo is in flood, with debris-laden water rushing past, it is a good idea to keep an eye on the river level when you're on the islands – on one visit in only an hour our dry path was under a meter (and rising) of water!

Island "specialities" here (more work will undoubtedly reveal others) include Grey-breasted Crake, White-tipped Dove, Dark-billed & Little cuckoos, Olive-spotted Hummingbird, Lesser Hornero, Dark-breasted, Plain-crowned, White-bellied, & Rusty-backed spinetails, Barred & Castelnau's antshrikes, Black-and-white Antbird, Small-billed & Large elaenias, River Tyrannulet, Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant, Fuscous Flycatcher, and Orange-headed Tanager.

Other island birds include Yellow-headed Caracara, Collared Plover, Yellow-billed & Large-billed terns, Sand-colored Nighthawk, Ladder-tailed Nightjar, Little Woodpecker, Amazonian Umbrellabird, White-winged & White-banded swallows, Black-billed Thrush, Red-capped Cardinal, Wing-barred, Lesson's, & Chestnut-bellied seedeaters, Yellow-browed Sparrow, Shiny & Giant cowbirds, Orange-backed Troupial, and Oriole Blackbird.

## YUTURI BIRD LIST

Compiled August 1996 by Steve N. G. Howell, Sophie Webb, and Carlos Cuzme.

Revised August 1998 by Steve N. G. Howell and Sophie Webb

The following is a checklist of 461 species of birds that have been recorded in the Yuturi Biological Reserve, including the areas around Yuturi Lodge (Yuturi River, Huarmi Yuturi Trail, Manduro, Limon and Napo trails, etc.) and islands in the nearby Napo River (indicated by an "I" in the list), i.e., within an easy morning or afternoon's travel from Yuturi Lodge. Clearly this list will grow as more birding is done at Yuturi, and probably soon will be around 500 species.

We thank John Moore, Giovanni Ribadeneira, and Paul Greenfield for their help in compiling this list. Visiting birders can help by documenting any additional species. A list of hypothetical species (reported from Yuturi, and which could occur there, but for which we can find no supporting details) follows the main list. Details of any of these species at Yuturi would be welcome.

For more information and reservations, contact:

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This list follows the sequence and nomenclature in the recently published checklist:

**Ridgely, R. S., P. J. Greenfield, and M. Guerrero G. 1998. An Annotated List of the Birds of Mainland Ecuador.** Published by Fundación Ornitológica del Ecuador, CECIA. Quito.

Please send any updates and corrections for the Yuturi Bird List to Steve Howell/Sophie Webb, PRBO, 4990 Shoreline Highway, Stinson Beach, CA 94970.

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**TINAMOUS: Tinamidae (6)**

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*  
 Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus*  
 Little Tinamou *C. soui*  
 Undulated Tinamou *C. undulates*  
 Variegated Tinamou *C. variegates*  
 Bartlett's Tinamou *C. bartletti*

**CORMORANTS: Phalacrocoracidae (1)**

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

**ANHINGAS: Anhingidae (1)**

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

**DUCKS: Anatidae (1)**

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*  
 Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

**HERONS: Ardeidae (12)**

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*  
 Great Egret *Egretta alba*  
 Snowy Egret *E. thula*  
 Little Blue Heron *E. caerulea*  
 Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*  
 Agami (Chestnut-bellied) Heron *Agamia agami*  
 Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*  
 Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*  
 Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*  
 Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*  
 Zigzag Heron *Zebrilus undulates*  
 Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*

**IBISES & SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae (2)**

Green Ibis *Mesembrinus cayennensis*  
 Roseate Spoonbill *Ajaia ajaja*

**STORKS: Ciconiidae (1)**

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

**NEW WORLD VULTURES: Cathartidae (4)**

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*  
 Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*  
 Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*  
 Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *C. melanbrotus*

**HAWKS: Accipitridae (21)**

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*  
 Grey-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis*  
 Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus*  
 Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*  
 Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*  
 Slender-billed Kite *R. hamatus*  
 Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*  
 Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*  
 Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caeruleascens*  
 Tiny Hawk *Accipiter superciliosus*  
 Bicolored Hawk *A. bicolor*  
 Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea*  
 Black-faced Hawk *L. melanops*  
 White Hawk *L. albicollis*  
 Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*  
 Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Short-tailed Hawk *B. brachyurus*  
 Crested Eagle *Morphnus guianensis*  
 Harpy Eagle *Harpia harpyja*  
 Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*  
 Ornate Hawk-Eagle *S. ornatus*  
**FALCONS: Falconidae (11)**  
 Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*  
 Red-throated Caracara *D. americanus*  
 Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*  
 Barred Forest-Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis*  
 Lined Forest-Falcon *M. gilvicollis*  
 Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon *M. mirandollei*  
 Collared Forest-Falcon *M. semitorquatus*  
 Buckley's Forest-Falcon *M. buckleyi*  
 Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*  
 Bat Falcon *Falco rufigularis*  
 Orange-breasted Falcon *F. deiroleucus*  
**GUANS: Cracidae (4)**  
 Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata*  
 Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu*  
 Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile [p.] cumanensis*  
 Salvin's Curassow *Mitu salvini*  
**QUAILS: Odontophoridae (1)**  
 Marbled Wood-Quail *Odontophorus gujanensis*  
**RAILS & GALLINULES: Rallidae (4)**  
 Chestnut-headed Crake *Anurolimnas castaneiceps*  
 Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis* (1)  
 Grey-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*  
 Azure Gallinule *Porphyryla flavirostris*  
**FINFOOTS: Heliornithidae (1)**  
 Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica*  
**SUNBITTERN: Eurypygidae (1)**  
 Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*  
**LIMPKINS: Aramidae (1)**  
 Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*  
**TRUMPETERS: Psophidae (1)**  
 Grey-winged Trumpeter *Psophia crepitans*  
**JACANAS: Jacanidae (1)**  
 Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*  
**SANDPIPERS: Calidridae (5)**  
 Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*  
 Lesser Yellowlegs *T. flavipes*  
 Solitary Sandpiper *T. solitaria*  
 Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*  
 Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotus*  
**PLOVERS: Charadriidae (3)**  
 Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*  
 Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*  
 Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*  
**GULLS & TERNS: Laridae (3)**  
 Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*  
 Yellow-billed Tern *Sterna superciliaris*  
 Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*  
**SKIMMERS: Rynchopidae (1)**  
 Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*  
**PIGEONS: Columbidae (7)**



Pale-vented Pigeon *Columba cayennensis*

Ruddy Pigeon *C. subvinacea*

Plumbeous Pigeon *C. plumbea*

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi* (I)

Grey-fronted Dove *L. rufaxilla*

Sapphire Quail-Dove *Geotrygon saphirina*

Ruddy Quail-Dove *G. montana*

**PARROTS: Psittacidae (17)**

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

Scarlet Macaw *A. macao*

Red-and-green Macaw *A. chloroptera*

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *A. severa*

Red-bellied Macaw *A. manilata*

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Dusky-headed Parakeet *A. weddellii*

Maroon-tailed Parakeet *Pyrrhura melanura*

Blue-winged Parrotlet *Forpus xanthopterygius*

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera*

Black-headed Parrot *Pionites melanocephala*

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi*

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Festive Amazon *Amazona festiva*

Yellow-crowned Amazon *A. ochrocephala*

Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica*

Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa*

**CUCKOOS: Cuculidae (6)**

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus* (I)

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Black-bellied Cuckoo *P. melanogaster*

Little Cuckoo *P. minuta* (I)

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Smooth-billed Ani *C. ani*

**HOATZINS: Opisthocomidae (1)**

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

**OWLS: Strigidae (6)**

Tropical Screech-Owl *Otus choliba*

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *O. watsonii*

Crested Owl *Lophotrix cristata*

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata*

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*

Black-banded Owl *Ciccaba huhula*

**POTOOS: Nyctibidae (3)**

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

Long-tailed Potoo *N. aethereus*

Common Potoo *N. griseus*

**NIGHTJARS: Caprimulgidae (4)**

Short-tailed Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydrosalis climacocerca*

**SWIFTS: Apodidae (9)**

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Chestnut-collared Swift *S. rutilus*

White-chinned Swift *Cypseloides cryptus*

White-chested Swift *C. lemosi*

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*

Grey-rumped Swift *C. cinnereiventris*  
 Pale-rumped Swift *C. egregia*  
 Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis*  
 Neotropical (Fork-tailed) Palm-Swift *Reinarda squamata*

**HUMMINGBIRDS: Trochilidae (17)**

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsuta*  
 Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes leucurus*  
 Great-billed [Long-tailed] Hermit *Phaethornis [superciliosus] malaris*  
 White-bearded Hermit *P. hispidus*  
 Straight-billed Hermit *P. boucieri*  
 Reddish Hermit *P. ruber*  
 Black-throated [Little] Hermit *P. [longuemareus] atrimentalis*  
 White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*  
 Black-throated Mango *Anthracothorax nigricollis*  
 Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*  
 Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurnaia furcata*  
 Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone*  
 Olive-spotted Hummingbird *Leucippus chlorocercus* (1)  
 Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata*  
 Black-throated Brilliant *Heliodoxa schreibersii*  
 Gould's Jewelfront *H. (Polyplancta) aurescens*  
 Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longistrostris*

**TROGONS: Trogonidae (6)**

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus*  
 White-tailed Trogon *T. viridis*  
 Collared Trogon *T. collaris*  
 Black-throated Trogon *T. rufus*  
 Blue-crowned Trogon *T. curucui*  
 Violaceous Trogon *T. violaceus*

**KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae (5)**

Ringed Kingfisher *Ceryle torquata*  
 Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*  
 Green Kingfisher *C. americana*  
 Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *C. inda*  
 Pygmy Kingfisher *C. aenea*

**MOTMOTS: Momotidae (3)**

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum*  
 Rufous Motmot *Barypthengus ruficapillus*  
 Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota*

**JACAMARS: Galbulidae (5)**

White-eared Jacamar *Galbalcyrrhynchus leucotis*  
 Yellow-billed Jacamar *Galbula albirostris*  
 White-chinned Jacamar *G. tombacea*  
 Purplish Jacamar *G. leucogastra*  
 Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aurea*

**PUFFBIRDS: Bucconidae (10)**

White-necked Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchus*  
 Pied Puffbird *N. tectus*  
 Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Bucco macrodactylus*  
 Collared Puffbird *B. capensis*  
 White-chested Puffbird *Malacoptila fusca*  
 Brown Nunlet *Nonnula brunnea*  
 Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*  
 White-fronted Nunbird *M. morphoeus*  
 Yellow-billed Nunbird *M. flavirostris*  
 Swallow-wing *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

**BARBETS: Capitonidae (3)**

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens*  
 Gilded [Black-spotted] Barbet *C. [niger] auratus*  
 Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*

**TOUCANS: Ramphastidae (7)**

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis* (I?)  
 Many-banded Aracari *P. pluricinctus*  
 Lettered Aracari *P. inscriptus*  
 Ivory-billed Aracari *P. azara*  
 Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*  
 Channel-billed (Yellow-rigged) Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*  
 White-throated (Cuvier's) Toucan *R. cuvieri*

**WOODPECKERS: Picidae (15)**

Lafresnaye's [Golden-fronted] Piculet *P. lafresnayi*  
 Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula*  
 Yellow-throated Woodpecker *Piculus flavigula*  
 Golden-green Woodpecker *P. chrysochlorus*  
 Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans*  
 Scale-breasted Woodpecker *C. grammicus*  
 Cream-colored Woodpecker *C. flavus*  
 Rufous-headed Woodpecker *C. spectabilis*  
 Ringed Woodpecker *C. torquatus*  
 Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*  
 Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruenatus*  
 Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus*  
 Red-stained Woodpecker *V. affinis*  
 Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*  
 Crimson-crested Woodpecker *C. melanoleucos*

**OVENBIRDS: Furnariidae (20)**

Lesser Hornero *Furnarius minor* (I)  
 Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis* (I)  
 Plain-crowned Spinetail *S. gujanensis* (I)  
 White-bellied Spinetail *S. propinqua* (I)  
 Ruddy Spinetail *S. rutilans*  
 Rusty-backed Spinetail *Cranioleuca vulpina* (I)  
 Speckled Spinetail *C. gutturala*  
 Point-tailed Palmcreeper *Berlepschia rikeri*  
 Chestnut-winged Hookbill *Ancistrops strigilatus*  
 Eastern [Striped] Woodhaunter *Hylostictes [s.] subulatus*  
 Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner *Philydor pyrrhodes*  
 Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner *P. erythrocerus*  
 Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner *P. ruficaudatus*  
 Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Automolus infuscatus*  
 Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner *A. ochrolaemus*  
 Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner *A. rufopileatus*  
 Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus*  
 Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus mexicanus*  
 Short-billed Leaf-tosser *S. rufigularis*  
 Black-tailed Leaf-tosser *S. caudacutus*

**WOODCREEPERS: Dendrocolaptidae (16)**

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*  
 White-chinned Woodcreeper *D. merula*  
 Spot-throated Woodcreeper *Deconychura stictolaema*  
 Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus*  
 Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*  
 Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula*  
 Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*  
 Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia*  
 Black-banded Woodcreeper *D. picumnus*  
 Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus picus*  
 Striped Woodcreeper *X. obsoletus*  
 Ocellated Woodcreeper *X. ocellatus*  
 Buff-throated Woodcreeper *X. guttatus*  
 Lineated Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*  
 Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*  
**TYPICAL ANTBIRDS: Thamnophilidae (45)**  
 Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus*  
 Undulated Antshrike *Frederickena unduligera*  
 Great Antshrike *Taraba major*  
 Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus* (I)  
 Castelanau's Antshrike *T. cryptoleucus* (I)  
 Plain-winged Antshrike *T. schistaceus*  
 Mouse-colored Antshrike *T. murinus*  
 Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygiptila stellaris*  
 Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus*  
 Cinereous Antshrike *T. caesius*  
 Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura*  
 Short-billed Antwren *M. obscura*  
 Amazonian Streaked Antwren *M. [s.] surinamensis*  
 Plain-throated Antwren *M. hauxwelli*  
 "Stipple-throated Antwren" *M. cf. haematonota*  
 White-flanked Antwren *M. axillaris*  
 Long-winged Antwren *M. longipennis*  
 Rio Suno Antwren *M. sunensis*  
 Grey Antwren *M. menetriesii*  
 Banded Antbird *Dichrozona cincta*  
 Dugand's [Spot-tailed] Antwren *Herpsilochmus dugandi*  
 Dot-winged Antwren *Microrhophias quixensis*  
 Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens*  
 Blackish Antbird *C. nigrescens*  
 Black Antbird *C. serva*  
 Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus*  
 Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis cantator*  
 Yellow-browed Antbird *H. hypoxantha*  
 Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides melanopogon*  
 Black-and-white Antbird *Myrmochanes hemileucus* (I)  
 Spot-winged Antbird *Schistocichla (Percnostola) leucostigma*  
 Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*  
 Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra*  
 White-shouldered Antbird *M. melanoceps*  
 Sooty Antbird *M. fortis*  
 Black-throated Antbird *M. atrothorax*  
 White-plumed Antbird *Pithys albifrons*  
 Bicolored (White-cheeked) Antbird *G. leucaspis*  
 Lunulated Antbird *Gymnopathys lunulata*  
 Hairy-crested Antbird *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta*  
 Black-spotted Bare-eye *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*  
 Reddish-winged Bare-eye *P. erythroptera*  
 Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevia*  
 Dot-backed Antbird *H. punctilata*  
 Scale-backed Antbird *H. poecilonota*

**GROUND ANTBIRDS: Formicariidae (7)**Noble (Striated) Antthrush *Chamaeza nobilis*Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*Black-faced Antthrush *F. analis*Scaled Antpitta *Grallaria guatemalensis*Ochre-striped Antpitta *G. dignissima*White-lored Antpitta *Hylopezus fulviventris*Thrushlike Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisoma***GNATEATERS: Conopophagidae (1)**Ash-throated Gnateater *Conophaga peruviana***TAPACULOS: Rhynocryptidae (1)**Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus***TYRANT-FLYCATCHERS: Tyrannidae (54)**Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Zimmerius viridiflavus*White-lored Tyrannulet *Ornithion inerne*Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*Forest Elaenia *Myiopagis gaimardii*Grey Elaenia *M. caniceps*Yellow-crowned Elaenia *M. flavivertex*Large Elaenia *Elaenia spectabilis* (islands)Mottle-backed Elaenia *E. gigas*Small-billed Elaenia *E. parvirostris* (I)River Tyrannulet *Serpophaga hypoleuca* (I)Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant *Stigmatura napensis* (I)Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleagineus*Sepia-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus vitosus*Ringed Antpipit *Corythopis torquata*White-eyed Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus zosterops*Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysotrotaphum*Yellow-margined Flycatcher *Tolmomyias assimilis*Grey-crowned Flycatcher *T. poliocephalus*Yellow-breasted Flycatcher *T. flaviventris*Golden-crowned Spadebill *Platyrinchus coronatus*Amazonian Royal Flycatcher *Onychorhynchus [c.] coronatus*Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher *Terenotriccus erythrurus*Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher *Myiobius barbatus*Eastern Wood-Pewee *Contopus virens*Fuscous Flycatcher *Cnemotriccus fuscatus* (I)Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*Citron-bellied Attila *Attila citriniventris*Bright-rumped Attila *A. spadiceus*Cinnamon Attila *A. cinnamomeus*Greyish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex*Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator*Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*Swainson's Flycatcher *M. swainsoni*Short-crested Flycatcher *M. ferox*Lesser Kiskadee *Phylodidor (Pitangus) lictor*Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarhynchus pitangua*Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*Grey-capped Flycatcher *M. granadensis*Dusky-chested Flycatcher *M. luteiventris*Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*  
 Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*  
 Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius*  
 Sulphury Flycatcher *Tyrannopsis sulphurea*  
 Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*  
 Fork-tailed Flycatcher *T. savana*  
 White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*  
 Black-capped Becard *P. marginatus*  
 Pink-throated Becard *P. minor*  
 Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*  
 Black-crowned Tityra *T. inquisitor*

**COTINGAS: Cotingidae (10)**

White-browed Purpleuft *Iodopleura isabellae*  
 Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrrha*  
 Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*  
 Purple-throated Cotinga *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*  
 Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana*  
 Spangled Cotinga *C. cayana*  
 Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*  
 Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*  
 Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus*  
 Black-necked Red-Cotinga *Phoenicircus nigricollis*

**MANAKINS: Pipridae (12)**

Golden-headed Manakin *P. erythrocephala*  
 White-crowned Manakin *Pipra pipra*  
 Blue-crowned Manakin *P. coronata*  
 Wire-tailed Manakin *P. filicauda*  
 Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia parela*  
 White-bearded Manakin *Manacus manacus*  
 Striped Manakin *Machaeropterus regulus*  
 Orange-crested Manakin *Heterocercus aurantiivertex*  
 Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes stolzmanni*  
 Wing-barred Piprites *Piprites chloris*  
 Thrush-like Mourner (Manakin) *Schiffornis turdinus*  
 Varzea Mourner (Greater Manakin) *S. major*

**JAYS: Corvidae (1)**

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

**VIREOS: Vireonidae (3)**

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*  
 Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus*  
 Tawny-crowned Greenlet *H. ochraceiceps*

**THRUSHES: Turdidae (4)**

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*  
 Lawrence's Thrush *T. lawrencii*  
 Hauxwell's Thrush *T. hauxwelli*  
 White-necked Thrush *T. albicollis*

**SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae (9)**

Brown-chested Martin *Progne (Phaeoprogne) tapera*  
 Purple Martin *P. subis*  
 Grey-breasted Martin *P. chalybea*  
 White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albilinea*  
 Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*  
 White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*  
 Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
 Sand Martin (Bank Swallow) *Riparia riparia*  
 Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

**WRENS: Troglodytidae (8)**

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*  
 Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*  
 Coraya Wren *Thryothorus coraya*  
 Buff-breasted Wren *T. leucotis*  
 Southern House Wren *Troglodytes [aedon] musculus*  
 White-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucosticta*  
 Southern Nightingale-Wren *Microcerculus marginatus*  
 Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus aradus*

**GNATCATCHERS: Sylviidae (1)**

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Polioptila plumbea*

**WOOD-WARBLERS: Parulinae (1)**

Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda*

**TANAGERS: Thraupinae (32)**

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster*  
 White-vented Euphonia *E. minuta*  
 Thick-billed Euphonia *E. lanirostris*  
 Rufous-bellied Euphonia *E. rufiventris*  
 White-lored (Golden-bellied) Euphonia *E. chrysopasta*  
 Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*  
 Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*  
 Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*  
 Black-faced Dacnis *D. lineata*  
 Yellow-bellied Dacnis *D. flaviventer*  
 Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia*  
 Opal-crowned Tanager *T. callophrys*  
 Paradise Tanager *T. chilensis*  
 Green-and-gold Tanager *T. schrankii*  
 Yellow-bellied Tanager *T. xanthogastra*  
 Masked Tanager *T. nigrocincta*  
 Turquoise Tanager *T. mexicana*  
 Bay-headed Tanager *T. gyrola*  
 Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis*  
 Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*  
 Palm Tanager *T. palmarum*  
 Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*  
 Masked Crimson Tanager *R. nigrogularis*  
 Scarlet Tanager *Piranga olivacea*  
 Red-crowned Ant-Tanager *Habia rubica*  
 Fulvous Shrike-Tanager *Lanio fulvus*  
 White-lined Tanager *Tachyphonus rufus*  
 Flame-crested Tanager *T. cristatus*  
 White-shouldered Tanager *T. luctuosus*  
 Grey-headed Tanager *Eucometis penicillata*  
 Orange-headed Tanager *Thlypopsis sordida* (I)  
 Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leveriana*

**GROSBEAKS: Cardinalinae (6)**

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*  
 Greyish Saltator *S. coerulescens*  
 Slate-colored Grosbeak *S. grossus*  
 Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak *Caryothraustes humeralis*  
 Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

**FINCHES & SPARROWS: Emberizinae (6)**

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina* (I)  
 Wing-barred [Variable] Seedeater *Sporophila [aurita] americana* (I)

Lesson's Seedeater *S. bouvronides* (1)  
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *S. castaneiventris*  
Lesser (Chestnut-bellied) Seedfinch *Oryzoborus angolensis*  
Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*  
**NEW WORLD BLACKBIRDS: Icteridae (14)**  
Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*  
Giant Cowbird *Scaphidura oryzivora*  
Casqued Oropendola *Psarocolius (Clypicterus) oseryi*  
Crested Oropendola *P. decumanus*  
Green Oropendola *P. viridis*  
Russet-backed Oropendola *P. augustifrons*  
Olive Oropendola *P. yuracares*  
Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*  
Ecuadorian Cacique *C. sclateri*  
Solitary Cacique *C. solitarius*  
Velvet-fronted Grackle *Lamprosar tanagrinus*  
Morange Oriole *Icterus chryscephalus*  
Orange-backed Troupial *I. [icterus] croconotus*  
Oriole Blackbird *Gymnomystax mexicanus*





## Species of Hypothetical Occurrence at Yuturi

(some of which occur at Coca, and may have been included in uncritical bird trip lists for "Yuturi")

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta*  
Nocturnal Curassow *Nothocrax urumutum*  
Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti* (Coca)  
Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae*  
Short-tailed Parrot *Graydidascalus brachyurus*  
Blackish Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigrescens*  
Buff-tailed Sicklebill *Eutoxeres condamini*  
Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus*  
Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea*  
Dusky-cheeked (Crested) Foliage-gleaner *Automolus dorsalis*  
Cocha Antshrike *Thamnophilus praecox*  
Pearly Antshrike *Megastictus margaritus*  
White-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis albiventris*  
Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris* (Coca)

## Notes

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