

COLOMBIA: THE CENTRAL & WESTERN ANDES

JUNE 10–25, 2013

**LEADER: STEVE HILTY
COMPILED BY: STEVE HILTY**

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003
AUSTIN, TX 78746
WWW.VENTBIRD.COM**

TOUR REPORT
COLOMBIA: THE CENTRAL & WESTERN ANDES
June 10–25, 2013

By Steve Hilty

This trip was, once again, classic Colombia—curvy roads, landslides, massive road construction projects (with delays), tractor-trailer trucks, out-sized meals for carnivores, beautiful cloud forests, spectacular mountain scenery, rare parrots, hummingbirds, antpittas, colorful tanagers, mixed species flocks, and friendly people.

In many regards this trip was similar to our February 2012 trip. The itinerary differed only in the first three days. Otherwise, all areas were similar, but the results of the trips were quite similar. Even though there were two of us guiding in February, and I guided alone in June, our lists (subtracting the 15 or so February migrants) ended up nearly equal. The greater number of hummingbirds on this June trip may be due partly to the addition of more feeders (Cali and Jardín), but the February trip covered more geography (e.g. the middle Magdalena Valley and two additional sites in the Central Andes, whereas this June trip reaped an advantage in the Cali and Anchicayá areas).

We began with an early flight from Bogotá to Cali and some birding at nearby (well, an hour-and-a-half distant) Laguna de Sonso with a nonfunctioning playback speaker that forced a reroute through Cali to purchase a backup speaker, but we ended the day with great late afternoon birding along the Kilometer 18 road above Cali. On day 2 we went for the brass ring (of sorts) with an early departure from our hotel for the long trip to the Anchicayá Valley, and it proved to be one of the most productive birding days of the tour and, as a bonus, we saw an Ocelot (twice) on the road at dawn. Day 3 started with tanagers along the Kilometer 18 forest and a mid-morning visit to some highly productive hummingbird feeders (with a White-necked Jacobin that perched on my fingers!), a stop in the arid Dagua Valley, and finally a fun-filled drive through rush-hour traffic in the city of Pereira.

On day 4 we birded the Otún-Quimbaya Reserve, and enjoyed Torrent Ducks, Red-ruffed Fruitcrows, endemic Cauca Guans, and a rain-threatening afternoon. But the big show occurred after dark when we (accidentally) discovered a roosting Moustached Antpitta while owling. On day 5 we spent a pleasant morning chasing elusive Chestnut-breasted Wrens, then departed for a country guesthouse in Tatamá National Park in the heart of the Western Andes. The next day found us at the top of a mountain bristling with communication equipment and a dug-in military, and some of the most incredible mountain scenery imaginable, at which point we spent a few moments just enjoying this fabulous place. Then, over the course of the day, we descended some 4,000 feet over about a 14–16 kilometer distance, birding most of the way. This and Day 7 brought many exciting birds including a Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, Orange-breasted Fruiteater, Purplish-mantled Tanagers, Glistening-green tanagers, Crested Ant-Tanagers, Yellow-collared Chlorophonias, Gold-ringed Tanagers, Toucan Barbets, and a very cute Cloud-forest Screech-Owl, among many others.

We departed on day 8 for Manizales, but not before spending some time enjoying the parade of birds at a fruit feeder and several hummingbird feeders during breakfast. Day 9 was punctuated by antpittas at feeding sites, and enough hummingbirds and mixed species flocks for even the most jaded birder. Day 10 took us up a long, winding forested valley near Manizales, and on Day 11 we drove up Nevado del Ruiz, reaching about 4,050 meters elevation at the park entrance. Despite some strong winds we were able to see almost all of the ultra high-elevation birds, although forests slightly lower were quiet

because of the wind. We then departed Manizales at midday for a long drive northward to the lovely little city of Jardín and one of Colombia's richest coffee-growing regions.

On Day 12 we climbed into jeep transport for yet another adventure into high, wet, montane forest, this time to search for the rare Yellow-eared Parrot, a tapaculo or two, a variety of tanagers, a very confiding Black-billed Mountain-Toucan, and excellent views of a rare Chestnut-crested Cotinga. We were also treated to our fourth set of hummingbird feeders of the trip and they were good ones— attracting Mountain Velvetbreasts, a Sword-billed Hummingbird, and a half-dozen other hummer species. Day 13 began with a boisterous Andean Cock-of-the-rock display, some birding in the dry lower Cauca Valley, and lunch at the Restaurante Mayoria before continuing on to Medellín.

Day 14 would find us looking at endemic Red-bellied Grackles and other species in a well-hidden park at the edge of Medellín. This was followed by lunch nearby and a late afternoon air flight back to Bogotá. Our heads were spinning with all the birds and travel we managed to shoehorn into 14 days of birding.

Trip statistics paint an interesting picture of the immense diversity of birds in the regions we visited on this trip: we recorded 41 species of hummingbirds (plus one or two unidentified); 15 furnariids (14 seen); 7 woodcreepers (6 seen); 11 antbirds (8 seen); 7 antpittas (5 seen); 6 tapaculos (5 seen); 3 chat-tyrants; 47 flycatchers (42 seen); 8 wrens; 4 jays; 7 thrushes (6 seen); and 13 *Tangara* tanagers; we also recorded remarkably few raptors, which reflects their lower diversity in the montane habitats we visited; our trip list totaled ca. 356 species, largely from montane habitats.

Heard = a species recorded only by voice (preceded by (*))

[] = seen/hd only by SH (Hilty)

boldface and underlined = endemics (includes near endemics indicated as such)

blue –scarce or local or of interest for other reasons

Bird List: subspecies are provided for a select few species for which there are known taxonomic issues. For additional information and comments, interested persons are encouraged to visit the SACC web page (South American Checklist Committee; and the ProAves web site http://www.proaves.org/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=372 and click on the Lista de Aves de Colombia to download the entire checklist (current to 2008) which lists all known subspecies in Colombia with approximate geographical region of country where each is found. Other taxonomic information can be found at the IOU (International Ornithological Union) website.

ANATIDAE

Fulvous Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna bicolor*

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*

Torrent Duck, *Merganetta armata*

Andean Teal, *Anas andium*

Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea*

CRACIDAE

Colombian Chachalaca, *Ortalis columbiana*

Andean Guan, *Penelope montagnii*

Cauca Guan, *Penelope perspicax* (endemic)

*Wattled Guan, *Aburria aburria*

Sickle-winged Guan, *Chamaepetes goudotii*

ODONTOPHORIDAE

***Chestnut Wood-Quail, *Odontophorus hyperythrus* (endemic)**

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

ARDEIDAE

Cocoi Heron, *Ardea cocoi*

Great Egret, *Ardea albus*

Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*

Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*

[*Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*

Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Bare-faced (Whispering) Ibis, *Phimosus infuscatus*

CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*

ACCIPITRIDAE

Snail Kite, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter striatus*

Roadside Hawk, *Buteo magnirostris*

FALCONIDAE

Northern (Crested) Caracara, *Caracara cheriway*

Yellow-headed Caracara, *Milvago chimachima*

RALLIDAE

Blackish Rail, *Pardirallus nigricans*

Common Gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus galeata*

CHARADRIIDAE

Southern Lapwing, *Vanellus chilensis*

JACANIDAE

Jacana, *Jacana jacana*

COLUMBIDAE

Rock Pigeon, *Columba livia*

Band-tailed Pigeon, *Patagioenas fasciata*

*Pale-vented Pigeon, *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Plumbeous Pigeon, *Patagioenas plumbea* seen at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma)

*Ruddy Pigeon, *Patagioenas subvinacea*
Eared Dove, *Zenaida auriculata*
Ruddy Ground-Dove, *Columbina talpacoti*
White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi*
White-throated Quail-Dove, *Geotrygon frenata*

PSITTACIDAE

*Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, *Aratinga wagleri*
Yellow-eared Parrot, *Ognorhynchus icterotis* (near endemic)
[*Barred Parakeet, *Bolborhynchus lineola*
Spectacled Parrotlet, *Forpus conspicillatus* (near endemic)
[Rose-faced Parrot, *Pyrilia pulchra*
Rusty-faced Parrot, *Hapalopsittaca amazonina*
Blue-headed Parrot, *Pionus menstruus*
Bronze-winged Parrot, *Pionus chalcopterus*
Scaly-naped Parrot, *Amazona mercenaria*

CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuckoo, *Piaya cayana*
*Dwarf Cuckoo, *Coccyzus pumilus*
*Striped Cuckoo, *Tapera naevia*
Greater Ani, *Crotophaga major*
Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*

STRIGIDAE

*Tropical Screech Owl, *Megascops choliba*
Colombian Screech-Owl, *Otus colombianus (near endemic)
Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl, *Glaucidium nubicola* (near endemic)

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Common Pauraque, *Nyctidromus albicollis*

NYCTIBIIDAE

*Common Potoo, *Nyctibius griseus*

APODIDAE

Chestnut-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne rutila*
White-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne zonaris*

TROCHILIDAE

White-whiskered Hermit, *Phaethornis yaruqui* (near endemic)
Tawny-bellied Hermit, *Phaethornis syrmatophorus*
Stripe-throated Hermit, *Phaethornis striigularis*
Tooth-billed Hummingbird, *Androdon aequatorialis*
Green-fronted Lancebill, *Doryfera ludovicae*
White-necked Jacobin, *Florisuga mellivora*
Brown Violetear, *Colibri delphinae*
Green Violetear, *Colibri thalassinus*
Sparkling Violetear, *Colibri coruscans*

Black-throated Mango, *Anthracothorax nigricollis*
Western Emerald, *Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus*
Violet-crowned Woodnymph, *Thalurania colombica*
Green-crowned Woodnymph, *Thalurania colombica*
Blue-headed Sapphire, *Hylocharis grayi* (near endemic)
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, *Amazilia tzacatl*
Andean Emerald, *Amazilia franciae*
Blue-chested Hummingbird, *Amazilia amabilis*
Steely-vented Hummingbird, *Amazilia saucerrottei*
White-vented Plumeleteer, *Chalybura buffonii*
Speckled Hummingbird, *Adelomyia melanogenys*
Fawn-breasted Brilliant, *Heliodoxa rubinoides*
Empress Brilliant, *Heliodoxa imperatrix* (near endemic)
White-tailed Hillstar, *Urochroa bougueri*
Buff-tailed Coronet, *Boissonneaua flavescens*
Velvet-purple Coronet, *Boissonneaua jardinii*
Mountain Velvetbreast, *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*
Bronzy Inca, *Coeligena coeligena*
Brown Inca, *Coeligena wilsoni*
Collared Inca, *Coeligena torquata*
Sword-billed Hummingbird, *Ensifera ensifera*
Tourmaline Sunangel, *Heliangelus exortis*
Greenish Puffleg, *Haplophaedia aureliae*
[Booted Racket-tail, *Ocreatus underwoodii*
Bearded Helmetcrest, *Oxygogon guerinii*
Tyrian Metaltail, *Metallura tyrianthina*
Viridian Metaltail, *Metallura williami*
Long-tailed Sylph, *Agelaiocercus kingi*
Violet-tailed Sylph, *Agelaiocercus coelestis* (near endemic)
Purple-crowned Fairy, *Heliothryx barroti*
Purple-throated Woodstar, *Calliphlox mitchellii*
?White-bellied Woodstar, *Chaetocercus mulsant*

TROGONIDAE

Golden-headed Quetzal, *Pharomachrus antisianus*
Masked Trogon, *Trogon personatus*
Slaty-tailed Trogon, *Trogon Massena*

MOMOTIDAE

Andean Motmot, *Momotus aequatorialis*
Broad-billed Motmot, *Electron platyrhynchum*

GALBULIDAE

Rufous-tailed Jacamar, *Galbula ruficauda*

CAPITONIDAE (here still regarded as a family separate from Ramphastidae)

Spot-crowned Barbet, *Capito maculicoronatus*
Red-headed Barbet, *Eubucco bourcierii*
Toucan Barbet, *Semnornis ramphastinus*

RAMPHASTIDAE

Emerald Toucanet, *Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta*
Crimson-rumped Toucanet, *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*
Black-billed Mountain-Toucan, *Andigena nigrirostris*
*Collared Araçari, *Pteroglossus torquatus*
Chocó Toucan, *Ramphastos brevis*

PICIDAE

Grayish Piculet, *Picumnus granadensis* (endemic)
Black-cheeked Woodpecker, *Melanerpes pucherani*
Red-crowned Woodpecker, *Melanerpes rubricapillus*
Golden-olive Woodpecker, *Piculus rubiginosus*
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, *Piculus rivolii*
Lineated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus lineatus*

FURNARIIDAE

Stout-billed Cinclodes, *Cinclodes excelsior*
Andean Tit-Spinetail, *Leptasthenura andicola*
White-chinned Thistletail, *Schizoeaca fuliginosa*
Azara's Spinetail, *Synallaxis azarae*
[Rufous Spinetail, *Synallaxis unirufa*
Red-faced Spinetail, *Cranioleuca erythrops*
Many-striped Canastero, *Asthenes flammulata*
Rusty-winged Barbtail, *Premnornis guttuligera*
Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, *Margarornis stellatus*
Pearled Treerunner, *Margarornis squamiger*
Montane Foliage-gleaner, *Anabacerthia striaticollis*
Lineated Foliage-gleaner, *Syndactyla subalaris*
*Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, *Philydor rufum*
Streak-capped Treehunter, *Thripadectes virgaticeps*
Streaked Xenops, *Xenops rutilans*
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*
Strong-billed Woodcreeper, *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*
Straight-billed Woodcreeper, *Dendroplex picus*
*Cocoa Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus susurrans*
Olive-backed Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*
Montane Woodcreeper, *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*
Streak-headed Woodcreeper, *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*

THAMNOPHILIDAE

*Great Antshrike, *Taraba major*
Barred Antshrike, *Thamnophilus doliatus*
Bar-crested Antshrike, *Thamnophilus multistriatus* (near endemic)
Bicolored Antwren, *Dysithamnus occidentalis* (near endemic)
Pacific Antwren, *Myrmotherula pacifica*
(Northern) White-fringed Antwren, *Myrmotherula grisea hondae*
Long-tailed Antbird, *Drymophila caudata*
*Dusky Antbird, *Cercomacra tyrannina*

Parker's Antbird, *Cercomacra parker* (endemic)

*Chestnut-backed Antbird, *Myrmeciza exsul*

*Immaculate Antbird, *Myrmeciza immaculate*

FORMICARIIDAE

Moustached Antpitta, *Grallaria alleni*

Tawny Antpitta, *Grallaria quitensis*

Brown-banded Antpitta, *Grallaria milleri* (endemic)

Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, *Grallaria ruficapilla*

*Chestnut-naped Antpitta, *Grallaria nuchalis*

*Yellow-breasted Antpitta, *Grallaria flavotincta* (near endemic)

Slate-crowned Antpitta, *Grallaria nana*

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Ocellated Tapaculo, *Acropternis orthonyx*

Nariño Tapaculo, *Scytalopus vicini* (near endemic)

Chocó Tapaculo, *Scytalopus chocoensis* (near endemic)

Spillmann's Tapaculo, *Scytalopus spillmanni*

*Páramo Tapaculo, *Scytalopus canus*

Blackish Tapaculo, *Scytalopus canus*

"Alto Pisones" Tapaculo, *Scytalopus sp. nov.* (likely an endemic)

TYRANNIDAE

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, *Camptostoma obsoletum*

White-tailed Tyrannulet, *Mecocerculus poecilochrous*

White-banded Tyrannulet, *Mecocerculus stictopterus*

Greenish Elaenia, *Myiopagis viridicata*

Yellow-bellied Elaenia, *Elaenia flavogaster*

Mountain Elaenia, *Elaenia frantzii*

Torrent Tyrannulet, *Serpophaga cinerea*

[Streak-necked Flycatcher, *Mionectes striaticollis*

Olive-striped Flycatcher, *Mionectes olivaceus*

Slaty-capped Flycatcher, *Leptopogon superciliaris*

Variiegated Bristle-Tyrant, *Phylloscartes poecilotis*

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, *Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias griseiceps*

Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*

Black-capped Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*

Golden-faced Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius chrysops*

Ornate Flycatcher, *Myiobius ornatus*

*Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant, *Pseudotriccus pelzelni*

*Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant, *Myiornis atricapillus*

*Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant, *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilotriccus ruficeps*

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilotriccus sylvia*

Common Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum cinereum*

Yellow-margined Flycatcher, *Tolmomyias assimilis*

Cinnamon Flycatcher, *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*

Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, *Myiobius sulphureipygius*

Handsome Flycatcher, *Myiophobus pulcher*
Smoke-colored Pewee, *Contopus fumigatus*
Black Phoebe, *Sayornis nigricans*
Vermilion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant, *Myiotheretes striaticollis*
*Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca fumicolor*
Long-tailed Tyrant, *Colonia colonus*
Cattle Tyrant, *Machetornis rixosa*
Bright-rumped Attila, *Attila spadiceus*
Dusky-capped Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
Apical Flycatcher, *Myiarchus apicalis* (E)
Pale-edged Flycatcher, *Myiarchus cephalotes*
Great Kiskadee, *Pitangus sulphuratus*
Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*
*Gray-capped Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes granadensis*
Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*
Streaked Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes maculatus*
Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaeus*
Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus*

COTINGIDAE

Green-and-black Fruiteater, *Pipreola riefferii*
Orange-breasted Fruiteater, *Pipreola jucunda*
Chestnut-crested Cotinga, *Ampelion rufaxilla*
Andean Cock-of-the-rock, *Rupicola peruvianus*
Purple-throated Fruitcrow, *Querula purpurata*
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, *Pyroderus scutatus*
Dusky Piha, *Lipaugus unirufus*

PIPRIDAE

Golden-winged Manakin, *Masius chrysopterus*
*White-bearded (Golden-collared) Manakin, *Manacus manacus vitellinus*

TITYRIDAE AND ALLIES

Barred Becard, *Pachyramphus versicolor*
Cinereous Becard, *Pachyramphus rufus*
Cinnamon Becard, *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus*
White-winged Becard, *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

VIREONIDAE

Brown-capped Vireo, *Vireo leucophrys*
Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo, *V. o. chivi*
Rufous-naped Greenlet, *Hylophilus semibrunneus*
*Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo, *Vireolanius leucotis*
Rufous-browed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis gujanensis*
*Black-billed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis nigrirostris*

CORVIDAE

Black-chested Jay, *Cyanocorax affinis*
Green (Inca) Jay, *Cyanocorax yncas*
Black-collared Jay, *Cyanoleuca armillata*
[Beautiful Jay, *Cyanolyca pulchra*](#)

HIRUNDINIDAE

Blue-and-white Swallow, *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*
Brown-bellied Swallow, *Notiochelidon murina*
[White-thighed Swallow, *Atticora tibialis*](#)
Southern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

TROGLODYTIDAE

Sharpe's Wren, *Cinnycerthia olivascens*
Bay Wren, *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*
House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*
Sedge (Grass) Wren, *Cistothorus platensis tolimae*
Grey-breasted Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina leucophrys*
Munchique Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina negreti* (endemic)
Scaly-breasted Wren, *Microcerculus marginatus*
[Chestnut-breasted Wren, *Cyphorhinus thoracicus*](#)

CINCLIDAE

White-capped Dipper, *Cinclus leucocephalus*

POLIOPTILIDAE

Tropical Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila plumbea*

TURDIDAE

Andean Solitaire, *Myadestes ralloides*
*Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush, *Catharus aurantiirostris*
Black Solitaire, *Entomodestes coracinus* (near endemic)
[Pale-eyed Thrush, *Turdus leucopus*](#)
Great Thrush, *Turdus fuscater*
*Glossy-black Thrush, *Turdus serranus*
Black-billed Thrush, *Turdus ignobilis*

PARULIDAE (generic names follow current checklist)

*Tropical Parula, *Parula pitiayumi*
Slate-throated (Whitestart) Redstart, *Myioborus miniatus*
Golden-fronted (Whitestart) Redstart, *Myioborus ornatus*
Citrine Warbler, *Basileuterus luteoviridis quindianus*
Black-crested Warbler, *Basileuterus nigrocristatus*
Russet-crowned Warbler, *Basileuterus coronatus*
Three-striped Warbler, *Basileuterus tristriatus*
Buff-rumped Warbler, *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda*

THRAUPIDAE

Bananaquit, *Coereba flaveola*

Black-capped Hemispingus, *Hemispingus atropileus*
Superciliaried Hemispingus, *Hemispingus superciliaris*
Oleaginous Hemispingus, *Hemispingus frontalis*
Black-eared Hemispingus, *Hemispingus melanotis*
Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager, *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*
Blue-backed Conebill, *Conirostrum sitticolor*
Capped Conebill, *Conirostrum albifrons*
Plushcap (Plush-capped Finch), *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*
Common Bush-Tanager, *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*
Dusky (-bellied) Bush-Tanager, *Chlorospingus semifuscus livingstoni*
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager, *Chlorospingus flavigularis*
Scarlet-and-white Tanager, *Chrysothlypis salmoni*
Dusky-faced Tanager, *Mitrospingus cassinii*
Scarlet-browed Tanager, *Heterospingus xanthopygius*
White-shouldered Tanager, *Tachyphonus luctuosus*
Tawny-crested Tanager, *Tachyphonus cristatus*
White-lined Tanager, *Tachyphonus rufus*
Crimson-backed Tanager, *Ramphocelus dimidiatus*
Flame-rumped Tanager, *Ramphocelus flammigerus flammigerus*
Lemon-rumped Tanager, *Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus*
Blue-gray Tanager, *Thraupis episcopus*
Blue-capped Tanager, *Thraupis cyanocephala*
Palm Tanager, *Thraupis palmarum*
Black-and-gold Tanager, *Bangsia melanochlamys* (endemic)
Gold-ringed Tanager, *Bangsia aureocincta* (endemic)
Hooded Mountain-Tanager, *Buthraupis montana*
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus lacrymosus*
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus igniventris*
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus somptuosus*
Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus notabilis*
Grass-green Tanager, *Chlorornis riefferii*
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager, *Dubusia taeniata*
Purplish-mantled Tanager, *Iridosornis porphyrocephalus*
Fawn-breasted Tanager, *Pipraeidae melanonota*
Glistening-green Tanager, *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis*
Golden Tanager, *Tangara arthus*
Silver-throated Tanager, *Tangara icterocephala*
Saffron-crowned Tanager, *Tangara xanthocephala*
Bay-headed Tanager, *Tangara gyrola*
Rufous-throated Tanager, *Tangara rufigula*
Rufous-winged Tanager, *Tangara lavinia*
Scrub Tanager, *Tangara vitriolina* (near endemic)
Golden-naped Tanager, *Tangara ruficervix*
Metallic-green Tanager, *Tangara labradorides* (near endemic)
Golden-hooded Tanager, *Tangara larvata*
Beryl-spangled Tanager, *Tangara nigroviridis*
Blue-and-black Tanager, *Tangara vassorii*
Black-capped Tanager, *Tangara heinei*
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis, *Dacnis venusta*

Green Honeycreeper, *Chlorophanes spiza*
Purple Honeycreeper, *Cyanerpes caeruleus*
Streaked Saltator, *Saltator striatipectus*
Buff-throated Saltator, *Saltator maximus*
Black-winged Saltator, *Saltator atripennis*

EMBERIZIDAE

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch, *Phrygilus unicolor*
Blue-black Grassquit, *Volatinia jacarina*
[Slate-colored Seedeater, *Sporophila schistacea*](#)
Gray Seedeater, *Sporophila intermedia*
Yellow-bellied Seedeater, *Sporophila nigricollis*
Plain-colored Seedeater, *Catamenia inornata*
Rusty-Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa sittoides*
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa gloriosissima* (endemic)
White-sided Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa lafresnayii*
Bluish Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa caerulescens*
Masked Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa cyaneus*
Saffron Finch, *Sicalis flaveola*
White-naped Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes albinucha*
Slaty Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes schistaceus*
Tricolored Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes tricolor*
[Olive Finch, *Arremon castaneiceps*](#)
Gray-browed Brush-Finch, *Arremon (torquatus) assimilis*
Rufous-collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*

CARDINALIDAE

Hepatic Tanager, *Piranga flava lutea*
Crested Ant-Tanager, *Habia cristata* (endemic)
[Ochre-breasted Tanager, *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*](#)

ICTERIDAE

[Yellow-hooded Blackbird, *Chrysomus icterocephalus*
Shiny Cowbird, *Molothrus bonairensis*
*Yellow-backed Oriole, *Icterus chrysater*
Yellow Oriole, *Icterus nigrogularis*
Scarlet-rumped Cacique, *Cacicus uropygialis*
Mountain (Northern Mountain-) Cacique, *Cacicus chrysonotus leucoramphus*
Russet-backed Oropendola, *Psarocolius angustifrons salmoni*
Crested Oropendola, *Psarocolius decumanus*
Red-bellied Grackle, *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster* (endemic)

FRINGILLIDAE

Thick-billed Euphonia, *Euphonia laniirostris*
Orange-bellied Euphonia, *Euphonia xanthogaster*
[Yellow-collared Chlorophonia, *Chlorophonia flavirostris*](#)
[Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia, *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*](#)
Andean Siskin, *Spinus spinescens*
Yellow-bellied Siskin, *Carduelis xanthogaster*

Mammals:

*Red Howler Monkey, *Alouatta seniculus*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya

Andean Coati, *Nasua olivacea*, 1 at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma)

Ocelot, *Felis (Leopardus) pardalis*, 1 seen at 0615 hrs at edge of road in middle Anchicayá Valley (750 m el) and then seeing running down the road where it stopped a second time offering us yet another view of this beautiful but rather dark spotted cat

Red-tailed Squirrel, *Sciurus granatensis*, seen in many areas

Western Dwarf Squirrel, *Microsciurus mimulus* Thomas, 1898, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama; I believe the ones we were seeing at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma) and at Romera Park were this species; apparently genetic limits of all of these small squirrels not well defined; I am not entirely sure where the distribution of Central American Dwarf Squirrel (*Microsciurus alfari*) lies in relation to *M. minus*. This also could have been Santander Dwarf Squirrel (*M. santanderensis*)

[Spectacled Bear, one caged bear housed in a large outdoor enclosure at Río Blanco!]

Tropical Cottontail, *Sylvilagus brasiliensis*, 1 along road in lower Anchicayá Valley was seen by Bob

Miscellaneous information:

Scytalopus spillmanni, F. Spillmann (fl. 1925) was an Austrian zoologist resident in Ecuador

Sharpe's Wren, *Cinnycerthia olivascens*, Sharpe was an 18th century naturalist and ornithologist of relatively minor note

www.thomashenan.com This is the website for the insect macro-photographer; be sure and check the various sites on this web page; there is a lot to it beyond the initial opening page (which is pretty amazing in itself)

For taxonomic issues: visit the SACC (South American Checklist Committee) website; it can be a little confusing initially

A FEW PLANTS NOTED (in no particular order): This is not an exhaustive list. I did not make notes on plants we saw and this is a list from memory of some I recall seeing or pointing out, or that I recall seeing some of you photograph. I have not identified the shrubby tree in Otún-Quimbaya with the curious orange flowers.

Thunburgia gibsoni, Acanthaceae, Black-eyed Susan Vine or Clockvine; the sprawling and climbing vine with orange flowers and black central eyespots; abundant invasive along K-18 road (native of Africa and Asia)

Cespedezia macrophylla, Ochnaceae, trees in lower Anchicayá with clumps of large elongate reddish leaves at end (or tops) of branches; quite distinctive and I saw some of you photographing this tree

Solanum quitoense, Naranjilla or Lulo (the juice we drank so many times),

Cavendishia spp., the Ericaceae with red tubular/urn-shaped flowers (this is one of the commonest genera; *Psammisia* is another fairly common genera)

Annona muricata, Soursop, Annonaceae (small tree seen at Laguna de Sonso)

Pithecellobium saman, Mimoseae subfamily), Fabaceae, large spreading trees along roadsides in Cauca Valley and at Laguna de Sonso; usually just called Saman trees

Spathodea campanulata, African tulip tree, Bignoniaceae; common tree with large clumps of red flowers along roadsides and highways; native to Africa

Gunnera spp. (prob. *insignis*), Gunneraceae, very large coarse-leaf plant along roadsides at higher elevation (e.g. CHEC valley)

Bomarea spp., Amaryllidaceae (now in Alstroemeriaceae), clumps of orange or yellow or red tubular flowers pollinated by long-billed hummingbirds

Tabebuia sp. (prob. *ochracea*), Bignoniaceae, spectacular yellow-flowering tree seen in many areas (e.g. near Andes and Jardín); the white and pink ones are different species and there is more than a single species with yellow flowers

Ficus spp., figs, Moraceae (Anchicayá etc)

Erato sp. Asteraceae (yellow flowers), CHEC Valley

Packera (formerly *Senecio* spp.), Asteraceae (also yellow flowers); CHEC Valley etc

Begonia spp., Begoniaceae (PN Tatamá)

Tibouchina spp. Melastomataceae, blue flowers (PN Tatamá); possibly in many other areas but I am unsure of the genera of the ones with lilac and dark wine red flowers; maybe they also are *Tibouchina*

Clidemia spp. Melastomataceae, very small low-growing shrub with dark blue (sort of poisonous-looking) berries

Miconia spp. 100s of species, Melastomataceae, small berries eaten by many tanagers and other small birds; very common plants

Palicourea spp. (or *Faramea* or *Psychotria* spp), dark blue flowers photographed by some of you at K-18; unfortunately I did not look closely at them so am guessing at possible genera

Centropogon spp. Campanulaceae (PN Tatamá and elsewhere; curved red corollas)

Besleria (prob. *solanooides*), Gesneriaceae, orange flowers on vine-like plant (PN Tatamá)

Piper spp. Papaveraceae (Pepper family), many species

Trema micrantha, Ulmaceae (Elm family), tree with masses of tiny bird-dispersed berries that grow along outer branches; seen in lower Urrao road etc

Anthurium sp., Araceae, the black one (PN Tatamá)

Cordia spp. Boraginaceae (Anchicayá etc. roadsides), often with many orangish leaves mixed among green ones; second growth tree

Siparuna sp. Monimiaceae, plant with fruits that have unpleasant oily primitive odor; dull reddish somewhat elongated fruits (Otún-Quimbaya)

Clusia spp. Clusiaceae, thick waxy leaves (recalls a fig or rubber plant); common hemiepiphyte in all cloud forests

Fuchsia spp. Onagraceae, roadsides (PN Tatamá etc)

Brugmansia sp. formerly in genus *Datura*; “Angel’s Trumpet” shrub around country homes; everything about this plant is deadly poisonous if eaten

Espeletia spp. Asteraceae, páramo on Nevado del Ruiz

Lupinus spp. Fabaceae, páramo on Nevado del Ruiz

Castilleja spp. Scrophulariaceae (“Paintbrush”), páramo on Nevado del Ruiz

Calceolaria spp. Scrophulariaceae, little orangish slipper-like flowers (parrot reserve above Jardín)

Warszewiczia coccinea, Rubiaceae (“Wild Poinsettia”), seen at PN Tatamá (1400 m)

Ochroma sp. Bombaceae, Balsa tree, Anchicayá

Phytolacca rivinoides, the “pokeberry” at Otún-Quimbaya

Ceroxylon quindiuense, Palmaceae, the “Wax Palms” where Yellow-eared Parrots roosted

Artocarpus sp. Moraceae, Breadfruit tree, Anchicayá

Virola sp., Myristaceae, broadly known as “wild nutmegs”; large trees with compound leaves; Anchicayá

Vismia sp., Hypericaceae, plant with orange sap (reduces itching); seen at (PN Tatamá)

Bocconia spp. Papaveraceae, shrub or small tree with large deeply dissected leaves; seen along various roadsides

Chusquea sp. Poaceae, the highland bamboo at CHEC and elsewhere

Psychotria spp. (formerly *Cephalas*), Rubiaceae, known as “hot lips” (PN Tatamá)

Ruellia spp. Acanthaceae, “wild petunia”; several along roadside at mid-elevations in (PN Tatamá); lilac flowers

Costus sp. Costaceae, gingerlike plants with terminal red flowering stalks

Alpinia spp., *Hedychium* spp., *Renanthera* spp etc. Zingiberaceae, these and several other genera of “gingers” many of which are exotics but some also native, grow along roadsides at lower elevations; many along lower part of Anchicayá road

Passiflora spp. Passifloraceae, long tubular flowers at higher elevations

Malvaceae or family?, the plant (PN Tatamá) with stalked yellow twisted flowers and red calyx emerging along central stalk; bright red central stalk; long red leaf petioles; large leaves heart-shaped, narrowly and coarsely toothed; semi-woody shrub or herb. There are some Gesneraceae in the Field Museum of Natural History Rapid Color Guides (Ecuador, Bermejo-Sinangoe-Sucubíos, RCG #111, plate 15) that look somewhat similar to this plant but I think it is a Malvaceae (but I don't know what genus it is)

Cassia spp. Fabaceae, shrubs and small trees with yellow flowers; Laguna de Sonso etc.

Coccoloba uvifera, Tropical Almond, Polygonaceae, tree growing in parking area of La Majoria Restaurant the day we stopped for lunch en route from Jardín to Medellín

Bursera simarouba, Burseraceae (Gumbo Limbo etc), dry woodland at lower end of Urrao road in middle Cauca Valley

SOME PLANT BOOKS AND A WEB SITE DEALING WITH NEOTROPICAL PLANTS

Condit, R., R. Pérez and N. Daguerre. 2010. Trees of Panama and Costa Rica. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton Univ. Press. Color illustrations of leaves and flowers of virtually all species. Very useful.

Gentry, A. H. 1993. A Field Guide to the Families and Genera of Woody Plants of Northwest South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru). Conservation International. (B&W line drawing sketches, no color; technical vocabulary and difficult to use).

Zuchowski, Willow. 2007. Tropical Plants of Costa Rica. Comstock Publ. And Cornell Univ. Press. Lots of color photos.

Field Museum of Natural History Rapid Color Guides (google this phrase)