

**COLOMBIA:
THE CENTRAL & WESTERN ANDES
JULY 13–28, 2017**

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LIST COMPILED BY: STEVE HILTY**

**LOCAL GUIDES: YESSENIA TAPASCO (Montazuma),
JUAN MANUEL OCAMPO (Otún-Quimbaya),
& CARLOS MARIO ARANZASU (Río Blanco)**

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By Steve Hilty

Last year I summarized this trip with the following comments: plenty of curvy roads, landslides, massive road construction projects, absolutely hoards of tractor-trailer trucks, out-sized meals for carnivores, enchanting cloud forests, spectacular mountain scenery, hummingbirds, antpittas, colorful tanagers, mixed species flocks, and remarkably friendly, helpful people. Nothing much has changed, although Doña Dora's place near Queremal was better than ever, and a nice new hotel located in the Dagua Valley and about thirty minutes from Queremal was a great help logistically. I also worried that with Albedo leaving Río Blanco (he was the man that fed the antpittas for over seven years), we might not have an antpitta "show" this year, but even that proved unnecessary. The new staff did fine, and a recently constructed house now open for visitors makes staying on site a more realistic possibility. And young Colombian birders themselves, of which there are now many, are discovering and reporting new sites, finding new species for the growing country list (already the largest in the world), and contributing in many ways to the advancement of ornithology and birding in their country. Best of all, at several of the sites we visit, these young local birders are assisting us or providing inside information on an array of species that is proving helpful in many ways.

This year we began the trip above Cali where a remarkable collection of hummingbird feeders and hummingbirds delighted everyone. The following day we drove deep into the Río Anchicayá Valley with spectacular waterfalls and lush vegetation. This area holds special interest for me because some 46 years ago I undertook my graduate dissertation work studying tanager foraging behavior and plant flowering and fruiting cycles on a high ridge overlooking this lovely valley. The following morning, still on the Pacific slope of the Andes, we spent an unusually productive morning near Queremal with highlights that included a Uniform Treehunter, Crested Ant-Tanagers, and Rufous-throated Tanager.

During succeeding days we visited Laguna de Sonso, an old oxbow lake in the floor of the Cauca Valley located just outside the city of Buga. A day later we were high on a mountaintop in Tatamá National Park in the Western Andes with magnificent scenery in all directions. This area is always a productive birding area, and with access to elevations ranging from 1,400–2,600m the possibilities seem endless. One of our first birds here was the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, a species confined to high elevations at the north end of Colombia's Western Andes. The Munchique Wood-Wren, another endemic, proved more difficult to see (but we heard several), and it is a special bird to me because I discovered this species on Cerro Munchique at the south end of the Western Andes in the late 1970s, and eventually helped describe it new to science in 2003. Our stay in the remote Tatamá region added many Chocó-Pacific

birds including Velvet-purple Coronet, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Golden-winged Manakin, Club-winged Manakin (for part of the group), Purplish-mantled Tanager, Glistening-green Tanager, Gold-ringed Tanager, and Black-and-gold Tanager among many others.

Crossing the Cauca Valley and driving northeastward into the Central Andes, we passed the city of Pereira and continued on to spend two nights at the Otún-Quimbaya Reserve. Much of the accessible part of this reserve is second growth and plantation woodland, but it holds an unusual assortment of difficult to find species, among them Red-ruffed Fruitcrow and endemic Cauca Guan. The rare Hooded Antpitta is also known from this reserve, but it is receiving so much playback pressure from visiting birding groups since its discovery here a few years ago that it seems to be only periodically responsive, and we were unable to even hear it. From Otún we moved northward to a new base in the city of Manizales. The nearby Río Blanco forest reserve is the water source for Manizales, and this is also the location of the antpitta feeding stations. They did not disappoint. We saw four species of antpittas including the endemic Brown-breasted Antpitta and Bicolored Antpitta.

We also spent a morning on nearby Nevado del Ruiz, an active volcano, finding several endemic Rufous-fronted Parakeets (three very close on a cliff) and close views for most of the group of an endemic Buffy Helmetcrest among many other species. We finished the morning at a spectacular hummingbird feeding site—this surely one of the most incredible collections of dazzling hummingbirds to be seen anywhere on the planet. We left at noon, aiming to reach the city of Jardín by dusk, but extensive new road construction for half the distance resulted in a 4–5-hour trip being extended to a long six-and-a-half-hours. We arrived well after dark.

We enjoyed a beautiful day in the high montane forests above Jardín and encountered several great mixed species flocks but were unable to connect with any Yellow-eared Parrots that, we understood from local people, were not being seen much within the established reserve at the present. We did hear them in the afternoon but were never successful in locating them. Nevertheless, there were several new birds and great scenery, and I think everyone enjoyed our unique “Chiva” transportation. It was certainly a hit with me—much better than cramped Jeeps and Willys with smoky diesel engines.

We ended the trip by crossing the Río Cauca one last time and continuing on to the bustling city of Medellín, but not before adding a couple of endemics, including the newly described endemic Antioquia Wren. In Medellín we enjoyed a pleasant morning with endemic Red-bellied Grackles and the near-endemic Yellow-headed Manakin. The manakin gave everyone a good look early in the morning, but then failed to return to its favorite (or so I thought) perch. We took a midafternoon air flight to Bogotá and, for most of us, a short and rather traffic-filled visit to Parque La Florida near the airport. Getting there takes much more time than a 3-kilometer straight-line distance might suggest (read understatement here). And it proved to be rather quiet, although with plenty of Bare-faced Ibises, coots, and Ruddy Ducks. Most of the group left at

various times later that night or early the following morning for international flights. Two intrepid travelers remained in Bogotá for two additional days. As a group, I think we photographed just about everything in sight, including most of the birds (!), and will take home lovely memories of Andean birds, cloud forests, cloud-filled valleys, and friendly people everywhere. And surely you were impressed with the sheer energy of the economy, the transport infrastructure (in the rugged Andes), and a country hard at work. I hope you will consider returning to see even more of this delightful and alluring country where they say...“Your only risk is wanting to stay.” I think they are right.

And what about trip highlights? Almost everyone’s account was different, although antpittas, hummingbirds, and tanagers of one kind or another featured in several summaries, suggesting that there was quite a variety of events and birds that impressed.

ITINERARY (major sites):

1. International arrival
2. Depart Cali for long morning near the western pass at ca. 1900m. Short mid-afternoon drive to hotel near Dagua with some late afternoon birding nearby.
3. Long day in lower Anchicayá Valley (birding mostly 350-500m) with Blue-whiskered Tanager; Yellow-throated Toucans; Chocó Woodpecker and some lively mixed species flocks.
4. Early morning near Queremal and balance of day at elevations somewhat higher than yesterday (ca. 940-1450m el). Uniform Treehunter; Crested Ant-Tanager; Rufous-throated Tanagers; Toucan Barbets; Blue-winged Mountain-Tanagers (many); Tricolored Brushfinch among many others.
5. Morning at Laguna de Sonso (1000m); afternoon drive to the Montezuma Lodge within Tatamá National Park. Sonso offered some of the easiest birding of the trip and also a great variety of birds, including many we would not see elsewhere on this trip, among them: Spectacled Parrotlets (in abundance); Bar-crested Antshrike; Jet Antbird; as well as flycatchers and seedeaters.
- 6-7. Two lovely days of birding in Tatamá National Park, department of Risaralda (1400-2450m el); east slope of Western Andes but near the crest of the mountains. A wonderful extended family, great food, hummingbird and fruit feeders on site, and close access to an amazing variety of birds.
8. Morning at Montezuma site; afternoon drive to Pereira and Otún-Quimbaya reserve.
9. Day at Otún-Quimbaya (2000-2100m).
10. Morning at Otún-Quimbaya. Afternoon drive and early arrival into Manizales.
11. Río Blanco Reserve (Aguas de Manizales) and Fundación Gabriel Arango Restrepo; 2200-2550m, dept. of Caldas, Manizales; west slope of Central Andes.
12. Early morning departure for Nevado del Ruiz, dept. of Caldas up to ca. 4050m (summit is 5432 m) and Hotel Termas de Ruiz. Long afternoon drive to Jardín.
13. Reserva Natural de las Aves Loro Orejiamarillo (RNA Loro Orejiamarillo) followed by birding down slope toward Jardín (ca. 1950-2300m)
14. Morning birding near Bolombolo and afternoon drive to Medellín.

15. Morning in La Romera Park in Medellín; afternoon flight to Bogotá for conclusion of trip. International departures tonight or tomorrow morning.
16. International flights homeward.

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

[] = seen/hd only by Hilty (SH) or Alejandro Pinto (AP)

Boldface and underlined = endemic seen or heard;

Underlined = near endemic heard and or seen

Blue = scarce or local or of interest for various reasons

M or MM = male or males; F or FF = female or females

Trip statistics paint an interesting picture of the immense diversity of birds in the regions we visited on this trip: we saw: 12 species of woodpeckers (all seen); 8 parrots (7 seen); 44 hummingbirds (all seen); 15 furnariids excluding woodcreepers (14 seen); 10 woodcreepers (all seen); 12 antbirds (10 seen); 8 antpittas (6 seen); 48 flycatchers (44 seen); 11 wrens (8 seen); and a total of 61 tanagers (following new taxonomy) including 15 *Tangara* tanagers (all seen). We saw 17 endemic species and recorded at least 29 near-endemics (25 seen). We also noted relatively few raptors, which reflects their lower diversity and general inconspicuousness in the montane habitats we visited.

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.

BIRDS:

TINAMIDAE

*Little Tinamou, *Crypturellus soui*, heard in lower Anchicayá Valley

ANATIDAE

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*, Laguna de Sonso (3-4)

Fulvous Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna bicolor*, Laguna de Sonso (only 4 and these in flight)

Torrent Duck, *Merganetta armata*, male and female on river below Queremal; nice scope studies; over-sized feet; long stiff tail; narrow body; and rubbery (soft) bill

Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea*, Nevado de Ruiz (2 on Laguna Negra, 3800m); Parque La Florida (Bogotá); some with all black heads and others with white on face much as in North America

CRACIDAE

Colombian Chachalaca, *Ortalis columbiana (endemic), a recent split from Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata*); heard by everyone at Parque La Romera in Medellín but we could not locate them

Cauca Guan, *Penelope perspicax* (endemic), Otún-Quimbaya (many but a highly localized species with fragmented populations)

Sickle-winged Guan, *Chamaepetes goudotii*, seen at Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco; above Jardín).

ODONTOPHORIDAE

Chestnut Wood-Quail, *Odontophorus erythrops (endemic), group heard very close near entrance to Utucamari NP but we could not see them

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*, Laguna de Sonso (at least 50+)

ARDEIDAE

Cocoi Heron, *Ardea cocoi*, Laguna de Sonso

Great Egret, *Ardea albus*, 75-100+ at Laguna de Sonso and elsewhere near Río Cauca

Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*, 150+ at Laguna de Sonso and near Río Cauca

Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, daily in farmland and settled areas; flying up and down valleys in morning and evening as they commute from and to roosting areas

Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*, 2 at Laguna de Sonso

Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Laguna de Sonso; Hotel Balandú

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis flacinellus*, 25+ Laguna de Sonso (most in flight over adjacent Río Cauca)

Bare-faced (Whispering) Ibis, *Phimosus infuscatus*, Laguna de Sonso; Río Otún; and juvenile in road at Otún-Quimbaya; Río Cauca (various sites); Parque La Florida (many)

CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*, almost day except at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma)

Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*, only a few more open sites

PANDIONIDAE

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, Laguna de Sonso

ACCIPITRIDAE

Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, Montezuma (Tatamá NP)

Snail Kite, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, 2-3 at Laguna de Sonso

Barred Hawk, *Morphnarchus princeps*, 1 perched bird very close (Tatamá NP), 1500m el

Roadside Hawk, *Buteo magnirostris*, scattered individuals throughout at lower elevations
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*, 1 over Nevado del Ruiz

RALLIDAE

Common Gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*, 2 at Laguna de Sonso
American Coot, *Fulica americana*, many at Parque La Florida, Bogotá

ARAMIDAE

Limpkin, *Aramus guarauna*, Laguna de Sonso (1 seen; others heard)

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*, 1 at Laguna de Sonso

CHARADRIIDAE

Southern Lapwing, *Vanellus chilensis*, most semiopen areas; especially in Dagua Valley; Hotel Balandú

JACANIDAE

Wattled Jacana, *Jacana jacana*, Laguna de Sonso

COLUMBIDAE

Rock Pigeon, *Columba livia*, towns and cities
Pale-vented Pigeon, *Patagioenas cayennensis*, Dagua Valley; Laguna de Sonso
Band-tailed Pigeon, *Patagioenas fasciata*, almost all higher elevation forested areas including Río Blanco; Nevado del Ruiz; Yellow-eared Parrot reserve
Plumbeous Pigeon, *Patagioenas plumbea*, Anchicayá Valley; Tatamá National Park (scope studies in both areas)
Ruddy Pigeon, *Patagioenas subvinacea*, Anchicayá Valley (2) plus others heard; also heard at Tatamá NP
Ruddy Ground-Dove, *Columbina talpacoti*, semiopen areas throughout e.g. Dagua Valley; Laguna de Sonso; Jardín; Bolombolo
White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi*, Dagua Valley; Laguna de Sonso; Otún-Quimbaya; Bolombolo
Eared Dove, *Zenaida auriculata*, in all drier settled areas; rufous tail tips around Medellín; white tail tips near Cali

CUCULIDAE,

Greater Ani, *Crotophaga major*, 1 at Laguna de Sonso
Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*, not much in evidence this trip; Laguna de Sonso; en route to Tatamá NP; Jardín; Bolombolo
*Striped Cuckoo, *Tapera naevia*, heard at Laguna de Sonso; near Bolombolo
Squirrel Cuckoo, *Piaya cayana*, Finca Alejandría (1900m); Anchicayá Valley; Tatamá NP; Bolombolo

STRIGIDAE

Tropical Screech Owl, *Megascops choliba*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya (all night); pair seen roosting in bamboo near Jardín

*Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl, *Glaucidium nubicola* (near endemic), heard close above Montezuma Lodge in Tatamá NP (at ca. 1650m) but not seen

Mottled Owl, *Ciccaba virgata*, seen along road at night at Otún-Quimbaya (1 of a pair seen twice; this bird giving a dry cat-like scream; its mate a low double hoot)

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Common Pauraque, *Nyctidromus albicollis*, males flushed off road above Montezuma Lodge twice (seen by people in first vehicle)

[? Lyre-tailed Nightjar, *Uropsalis lyra*, 1 dark nightjar flushed off road well above Jardín may have been this species; seen only briefly and probably only by a few people]

NYCTIBIIDAE

Common Potoo, *Nyctibius griseus*, 1 at Laguna de Sonso (showed to us by a local guide]

APODIDAE

Chestnut-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne rutila*, small flocks at various higher elevation sites include Anchicayá Valley (ca. 1400m); Yellow-eared Parrot reserve etc.

White-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne zonaris*, Anchicayá Valley; in evening around Jardín

TROCHILIDAE

The presence of hummingbird feeders at many sites now has completely revolutionized the way we see hummingbirds. In earlier decades, without feeders, we would have seen only a fraction of the ones on this list and many of those would only have been glimpsed, or at best seen for a few fleeting seconds. During more than a year working in the Anchicayá in the early 1970s I rarely saw species such as Empress Brilliant and Purple-bibbed Whitetip and others in the field and knew them largely from mist net captures. This remarkable transformation is truly special. It's effect on hummingbird populations (positive or negative) remains unknown.

White-necked Jacobin, *Florisuga mellivora*, Finca Alejandría; Tatamá NP

White-whiskered Hermit, *Phaethornis yaruqui* (near endemic), 1 in lower Anchicayá region (ca. 400m)

Green Hermit, *Phaethornis guy*, 1 at El Descanso restaurant (1400m was presumably this species and not White-whiskered)

Stripe-throated Hermit, *Phaethornis striigularis*, lower Anchicayá valley (400m)

Wedge-billed Hummingbird, *Schistes geoffroyi*, 1 at flowers at entrance to Río Blanco reserve (but alas, seen only briefly and by only a few people)

Brown Violetear, *Colibri delphinae*, Finca Alejandría; El Descanso near Queremal;

Lesser (formerly Green) Violetear, *Colibri thalassinus*, Finca Alejandría (1900m); Río Blanco (2550m); above Jardín at Yellow-eared Parrot reserve (2600m)

Sparkling Violetear, *Colibri coruscans*, Río Blanco reserve feeders; Termales de Ruiz feeders; above Jardín (feeders at country house at 2600m adjacent to Yellow-eared Parrot reserve)

Black-throated Mango, *Anthracothorax nigricollis*, female near hotel Dagua Valley (ca. 1350m)

Tourmaline Sunangel, *Heliangelus exortis*, Montezuma area (higher elevations within Tatamá NP (males only); Río Blanco (male); country home adjacent to Yellow-eared Parrot feeders (also only males)

Speckled Hummingbird, *Adelomyia melanogenys*, Finca Alejandría; Río Blanco

Long-tailed Sylph, *Agelaiocercus kingi*, Finca Alejandría; Río Blanco

Violet-tailed Sylph, *Agelaiocercus coelestis* (near endemic), Tatamá NP (Montezuma Lodge) and higher in Tatamá National Park; 1 above Jardín (near truchería was probably this species; 2400m)

Buffy Helmetcrest, *Oxyopogon stubelii* (endemic), recently split from former Bearded Helmetcrest; Nevado del Ruiz (4050m)

Rainbow-bearded Thornbill, *Chalcostigma herrani*, at feeders on Nevado del Ruiz; also gathering plant down from *Espeletia* spp. for nest material. The colors have to be seen to be believed

Tyrian Metaltail, *Metallura tyrianthina*, 1M at Yellow-eared Parrot reserve (2600m)

Viridian Metaltail, *Metallura williami*, several at Termales del Ruiz (3600m); males are mainly green with shining throat and larger than male Tyrian Metaltail

Greenish Puffleg, *Haplophaedia aureliae*, Montezuma (Tatamá NP)

Black-thighed Puffleg, *Eriocnemis derbyi* (near endemic), several (females duller and with less black than males) on Nevado del Ruiz (3600m)

Golden-breasted Puffleg, *Eriocnemis mosquera*, several at feeders on Nevado del Ruiz (3600m)

Shining Sunbeam, *Aglaeactis cupripennis*, many at feeders on Nevado del Ruiz (3600m)

Bronzy Inca, *Coeligena coeligena*, Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco

Collared Inca, *Coeligena torquata*, many places from Montezuma (Tatamá NP) onward to above Jardín

Buff-winged Starfrontlet, *Coeligena lutetiae*, feeders at Termales del Ruiz (3600m)

Mountain Velvetbreast, *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*, 10-12 (almost all females) at Termales del Ruiz feeders (3600m); 1 female and 1 male above Jardín (2600m)

Sword-billed Hummingbird, *Ensifera ensifera*, at feeders at Termales del Ruiz; another above Jardín (2600m)

Great Sapphirewing, *Pterophanes cyanopterus*, several at feeders at Termales del Ruiz; spectacular hummer

Buff-tailed Coronet, *Boissonneaua flavescens*, common at Finca Alejandría; Río Blanco; above Jardín (2600m); also seen at upper feeders in Tatamá NP

Velvet-purple Coronet, *Boissonneaua jardinii* (near endemic), several at feeders at Montezuma Lodge (Tatamá National Park); limited range in Colombia and Ecuador

Booted Rackettail, *Ocreatus underwoodii*, Finca Alejandría (1900m; where females were especially numerous); daily also at Montezuma (Tatamá NP) feeders
White-tailed Hillstar, *Urochroa bougueri*, generally a low-density hummer but several were regular at feeders at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); also seen at El Descanso in upper Anchicayá

Purple-bibbed Whitetip, *Urosticte benjamini*, 1 male of this rarely seen (in field) species coming regularly to feeders at Montezuma (Tatamá NP)

Fawn-breasted Brilliant, *Heliodoxa rubinoides*, Finca Alejandría; 1-2 at Río Blanco
Empress Brilliant, *Heliodoxa imperatrix* (near endemic), 1 male at feeders in upper Anchicayá (1300m); 1-2 at feeders at Montezuma (Tatamá National Park); a species rarely seen except at feeders

White-bellied Woodstar, *Chaetocercus mulsant*, Río Blanco; country home above Jardín and at edge of Yellow-eared Parrot reserve

Purple-throated Woodstar, *Calliphlox mitchellii* (near endemic), swarms of them (up to 12 at once) at feeders above Cali (Finca Alejandría); near Queremal (El Descanso); Montezuma Lodge (Tatamá)

Western Emerald, *Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus*, male at Verbena at Montezuma (Tatamá); also at Otún-Quimbaya

Crowned Woodnymph, *Thalurania colombica*, male at feeders at Finca Alejandría; near Queremal (El Descanso); and Montezuma Lodge; note that the Violet-crowned and Green-crowned forms (formerly split) are now merged under the current name used here due to hybridization at north end of Central Andes

Andean Emerald, *Amazilia franciae*, feeders above Cali (Finca Alejandría); Montezuma (15+); Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco

Purple-chested Hummingbird, *Amazilia rosenbergi* (near endemic), several males in lower Anchicayá Valley (350-500m)

Steely-vented Hummingbird, *Amazilia saucerrottei*, 10+ above Cali; Laguna de Sonso; 1 at Tatamá NP (Montezuma Lodge)

Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, *Amazilia tzacatl*, Anchicayá Valley; Tatamá NP (Montezuma) at 1350-1400m; Otún-Quimbaya; entrance at lower end of Río Blanco (2200m)

Blue-headed Sapphire, *Hylocharis grayi* (near endemic), 1 seen twice (or 2 different individuals) at Finca Alejandría; seen by part of group

TROGONIDAE

Golden-headed Quetzal, *Pharomachrus antisianus*, heard at Finca Alejandría; 1 male seen at length in scope at Tatamá NP (ca. 1800m)

Blue-tailed (Chocó) Trogon, *Trogon comptus* (near endemic), lower Anchicayá at 400m

Collared Trogon, *Trogon collaris*, Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco

Masked Trogon, *Trogon personatus*, Río Blanco

MOMOTIDAE

Andean Motmot (formerly called Highland Motmot), *Momotus aequatorialis*; seen at Otún-Quimbaya and Río Blanco (2500m) and last morning at Parque La Romera in Medellín. For rationale for splitting these and other motmots see: **Stiles, Gary**.

2009. A review of the genus *Momotus* (Coraciiformes: Momotidae) in northern South America and Adjacent areas. *Ornitología Colombiana* No. 8: 29-75.
Rufous Motmot, *Barythengus martii*, lower Río Anchicayá area (scope views)

ALCEDINIDAE

Ringed Kingfisher, *Megaceryle torquata*, 1 in lower Río Anchicayá (in flight high overhead); also Laguna de Sonso

Green Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle americana*, and Laguna de Sonso

BUCCONIDAE

Moustached Puffbird, *Malacoptila mystacalis*, 1 at Tatamá NP; heard at Otún-Quimbaya

GALBULIDAE

Rufous-tailed Jacamar, *Galbula ruficauda*, lower Anchicayá Valley road

CAPITONIDAE (now often merged with Ramphastidae)

Spot-crowned Barbet, *Capito maculicoronatus*, 12+ along lower Anchicayá Valley road where remarkably common

Red-headed Barbet, *Eubucco bourcierii*, Finca Alejandría (several); heard at Montezuma (Tatamá NP); seen again at Otún-Quimbaya

SEMNORNITHIDAE

Toucan Barbet, *Semnornis ramphastinus* (near endemic), pair extraordinarily close and in the open along upper Anchicayá road (El Descanso) where surely somewhat habituated to people; heard at Tatamá NP.

RAMPHASTIDAE

Emerald Toucanet, *Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta*, seen at Otún-Quimbaya and Río Blanco; heard at Finca Alejandría and Tatamá NP; note that taxonomy varies; some split this species into as many as seven species; the ones we saw (northern end of C Andes) had tangerine-colored eyerings and pale whitish gray throats

Black-billed Mountain-Toucan, *Andigena nigrirostris*, seen at Río Blanco and above Jardín

Yellow-throated Toucan, *Ramphastos ambiguous*, 2 in lower Anchicayá; this species was formerly split as Chestnut-mandibled Toucan in the lowlands and Black-mandibled Toucan at higher elevation; all are now merged

PICIDAE

Grayish Piculet, *Picumnus granadensis* (endemic), pair not far below Queremal (on Pacific slope); also Bolombolo area

Acorn Woodpecker, *Melanerpes pucherani*, Otún-Quimbaya (pair) Colombia represents the southernmost end of the range of this widespread species

Red-crowned Woodpecker, *Melanerpes rubricapillus*, Laguna de Sonso; Jardín; Bolombolo area

Smoky-brown Woodpecker, *Picooides fumigatus*, Anchicayá (upper zone); Tatamá NP

Yellow-vented Woodpecker, *Veniliornis dignus*, 1 in upper zone of Montezuma
 Chocó Woodpecker, *Piculus litae* (near endemic), scarce and infrequently seen
 species; lower Anchicayá Valley (ca. 400m)
 Golden-olive Woodpecker, *Piculus rubiginosus*, Finca Alejandría; Otún-Quimbaya;
 Río Blanco (heard); perhaps also heard elsewhere (e.g. La Romera park)
 Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, *Piculus rivolii*, 1 seen well at Río Blanco (2650m);
 another above Jardín; stunningly beautiful bird
 Spot-breasted Woodpecker, *Colaptes punctigula*, Bolombolo
 Lineated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus lineatus*, Laguna de Sonso; near Montezuma Lodge
 Powerful Woodpecker, *Campephilus pollens*, Río Blanco (male seen very well at ca.
 2350m el.
 Crimson-crested Woodpecker, *Campephilus melanoleucus*, several great studies at
 Otún-Quimbaya include a pair along the forest trail

FALCONIDAE

Crested Caracara, *Caracara cheriway*, Laguna de Sonso; one in pasture with ibises
 near Medellín
 Yellow-headed Caracara, *Milvago cachinnans*, Dagua Valley; Laguna de Sonso

PSITTACIDAE

Rufous-fronted Parakeet, *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons* (endemic), 8-10 seen in
 high páramo on Nevado del Ruiz; 3 were perched for a short period of time quite
 close on cliffs (ca. 3950m)
 Blue-headed Parrot, *Pionus menstruus*, lower Río Anchicayá; Laguna de Sonso; a
 couple in lower end of Río Blanco forest reserve at ca. 2200m
 Bronze-winged Parrot, *Pionus chalcopertus*, pairs in flight around the Otún-Quimbaya
 Lodge
 Scaly-naped Parrot, *Amazona mercenarius*, we heard and saw distantly (silhouettes) a
 small group at the breakfast spot above Tatamá NP (2600m)
 Spectacled Parrotlet, *Forpus conspicillatus* (near endemic), perhaps 100+ at Laguna
 de Sonso where abundant; also near in Dagua Valley and in Cauca Valley near
 Pereira
 Golden-plumed Parakeet, *Leptosittaca branickii*, seen briefly in flight by a few people
 with local guide at Río Blanco; scarce and local
 Yellow-eared Parrot, *Ognorhynchus icterotis (endemic), a disappointment as we
 heard 1-2 very distantly in the early morning at the reserve above Jardín; then we
 heard a pair again in the afternoon but this species was never seen
 Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, *Aratinga wagleri*, flock in early morning flight (ca. 1500m)
 near Queremal; perhaps also seen distantly by a few people at Río Blanco; heard
 (seen?) near Bolombolo (600m)

THAMNOPHILIDAE

Great Antshrike, *Taraba major*, 1 female seen at Laguna de Sonso
 *Barred Antshrike, *Thamnophilus doliatus*, heard at Bolombolo (ca. 700m)
 Bar-crested Antshrike, *Thamnophilus multistriatus* (near endemic), pair seen very well
 at Laguna de Sonso

Black-crowned Antshrike, *Thamnophilus atrinucha*, several near Bolombolo
 Uniform Antshrike, *Thamnophilus unicolor*, 1 male at Tatamá NP
 Plain Antwren, *Dysithamnus mentalis*, Finca Alejandría; lower Río Anchicayá
 Pacific Antwren, *Myrmotherula pacifica*, 4 seen in lower Anchicayá Valley (ca. 350-400m el
 Slaty Antwren, *Myrmotherula schisticolor*, pair at Tatamá NP (ca. 1800m); another pair at Otún-Quimbaya
 White-fringed Antwren, *Formicivorus griseus*, female in Bolombolo area (700m)
 Streak-headed (Long-tailed) Antbird, *Drymophila striaticeps (caudata)*, seen in Bamboo at Río Blanco; a recent split from Long-tailed Antbird
 Jet Antbird, *Cercomacra nigricans*, 1M seen well at Laguna de Sonso
 *Chestnut-backed Antbird, *Myrmeciza exsul*, heard distantly in lower Anchicayá Valley (ca. 300m el by SH and AP)

GRALLARIIDAE

*Moustached Antpitta, *Grallaria alleni* (near endemic), heard at Otún-Quimbaya but unresponsive
 Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, *Grallaria ruficapilla*, at feeding station #2 at Río Blanco including one that took food almost from Juan's hand; large and distinctly patterned and handsome; also widespread and locally common Andean bird but it is unusual to see it so well or so easily
Bicolored Antpitta, *Grallaria rufocinerea* (near endemic), 1 bird seen very well at feeding station #1 (near the house at Río Blanco) at 2550m el); a rare opportunity to see this scarce species
 *Chestnut-naped Antpitta, *Grallaria nuchalis*, heard calling in distance (a distinct rising series of notes) at parrot reserve above Jardín
Yellow-breasted Antpitta, *Grallaria flavotincta* (near endemic), seen well (and also bouncing across the road) in the upper section of the road at Tatamá National Park
 Tawny Antpitta, *Grallaria quitensis*, seen quite well on Nevado del Ruiz (ca. 4050m) where one hopped out into an opening close to us
Brown-banded Antpitta, *Grallaria milleri* (endemic), 1 seen quite close at feeding station #2 at Río Blanco; this one seemed nervous. Until this species was enticed into feeding stations at Río Blanco it was nearly unknown to the birding world
 Slate-crowned Antpitta, *Grallaria nana*, one at 3rd feeding station at Río Blanco

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

[A note about the genus *Scytalopus* \(below\):](#) In general most species are barely separable (or not at all in many cases) in the field by traditional visual marks but all can be told by voice (and they do differ in molecular DNA testing); all of them are small blackish birds and many also have brownish rears with obscure blackish barring; 50 years ago less than a dozen species were recognized; genetic tests and vocal studies now reveal some 35 species (and more likely to be added); birders insist on “seeing” these birds which makes little sense because examples of most species can not (and could not) even be recognized by museum taxonomists with specimens in the hand. Voice is key for field recognition—as well as knowing your elevation and where you are. Listen to them.

Ocellated Tapaculo, *Acropternix orthonyx*, 1 seen incredibly well at Tatamá NP (ca. 2200m el); bird crossed road, then crossed again providing many viewing opportunities and photo opps as well; a rare experience with this species

Stiles Tapaculo, *Scytalopus stilesi (endemic), heard at Otún-Quimbaya and La Romera Park

*Spillmann's Tapaculo, *Scytalopus spillmanni*, heard at most high elevations (1900-2600m) including above Cali, Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); Río Blanco and at Yellow-eared Parrot reserve

Páramo Tapaculo, *Scytalopus canus*, heard at ca. 3800m above Termales del Ruiz; has faster trill than any other Colombian tapaculo (up to 30 notes/sec)

***Tatamá Tapaculo** (formerly called "Alto Pisones" Tapaculo prior to being described new to science a few months ago), *Scytalopus alvarezlopezi* (endemic), Tatamá NP; we heard it close to road but did not see it

FURNARIIDAE

Tyrannine Woodcreeper, *Dendrocincla tyrannina*, one with mixed species flock at Río Blanco; rather scarce species

Plain-brown Woodcreeper, *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, 1 in lower Río Anchicayá

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*, 1 in lower Río Anchicayá; another at Tatamá NP

Black-banded Woodcreeper, *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*, Otún-Quimbaya (seen well)

Strong-billed Woodcreeper, *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*, Otún-Quimbaya (seen well)

Cocoa Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus susurrans*, 4+ in lower Anchicayá Valley; much vocalization also at Laguna de Sonso

Straight-billed Woodcreeper, *Dendroplex picus*, Laguna de Sonso

Brown-billed Scythebill, *Campylorhamphus pusillus*, Tatamá NP (2 seen)

Streak-headed Woodcreeper, *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*, heard at Laguna de Sonso; 2 seen at Otún-Quimbaya; a species of opened up areas at low to moderate elevations and often also in drier woodland; replaced in higher wetter zones by next species

Montane Woodcreeper, *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*, Finca Alejandría; Tatamá NP; Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco; in general THE most numerous woodcreeper at high elevations; seen with mixed species flocks above ca. 1700m el

Plain Xenops, *Xenops minutus*, lower Río Anchicayá

Streaked Xenops, *Xenops rutilans*, Otún-Quimbaya

Buffy Tuftedcheek, *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*, mid-el at Tatamá NP (about 1700m); may eventually be split from birds in highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama; example presumed this species and not Streaked Tuftedcheek but seen in foggy conditions with mixed species flock

Stout-billed Cinclodes, *Cinclodes excelsior*, seen only a breakfast spot at 3850m (it posed on a post for some time); none were seen near the Nevado del Ruiz park entrance) has a restricted range)

Montane Foliage-gleaner, *Anabacerthia striaticollis*, 2 at Otún-Quimbaya

Uniform Treehunter, *Thripadectes ignobilis* (near endemic), 1 was super responsive to playback and posed in open for some time along road below Queremal; the best I've ever seen this species

Spotted Barbtail, *Premnoplex brunnescens*, 1 at Tatamá NP

Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, *Margarornis stellatus* (near endemic), 2-3 at Tatamá NP (upper els.)

Pearled Treerunner, *Margarornis squamiger*, Río Blanco

Andean Tit-Spinetail, *Leptasthenura andicola*, Nevado del Ruiz at 3850m

Many-striped Canastero, *Asthenes flammulata quindiana*, a couple posed atop a bush at 3850m near Nevado del Ruiz; a particularly bright subspecies

Red-faced Spinetail, *Cranioleuca erythropis*, various higher elevations including above Cali; near Queremal (nest over road at 1350m); Tatamá National Park; and Otún-Quimbaya; ca. 1500-2000m

Azara's Spinetail, *Synallaxis azarae*, 1 at Finca Alejandría; heard at Otún-Quimbaya and elsewhere

Pale-breasted Spinetail, *Synallaxis albescens*, 1 seen at Laguna de Sonso

Rufous Spinetail, *Synallaxis unirufa*, upper elevations of Tatamá NP

Slaty Spinetail, *Synallaxis brachyura*, 1 unresponsive bird heard (glimpsed by a few people) in dense cover at ca. 1400m along lower Anchicayá road

TYRANNIDAE

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, *Camptostoma obsoletum*, Laguna de Sonso

*Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, *Tyrannulus elatus*, heard at Laguna de Sonso

Greenish Elaenia, *Elaenia flavogaster*, 2 at Bolombolo

Yellow-bellied Elaenia, *Elaenia flavogaster*, Dagua Valley (hd); Laguna de Sonso

Mountain Elaenia, *Elaenia frantzii*, seen above Jardín (ca. 2600m)

Torrent Tyrannulet, *Serpophaga cinerea*, pair along Río Otún

Streak-necked Flycatcher, *Mionectes striaticollis*, Montezuma (Tatamá National Park); Otún-Quimbaya; hovers to obtain arils from *Clusia* and other small fruits and berries

Olive-striped Flycatcher, *Mionectes olivaceus*, lower and upper Anchicayá Valley; Tatamá NP (lower elevations)

Slaty-capped Flycatcher, *Leptopogon superciliaris*, Anchicayá Valley; Otún-Quimbaya

Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, *Leptopogon rufipectus* (near endemic), Otún-Quimbaya

Variegated Bristle-Tyrant, *Phylloscartes poecilotis*, Otún-Quimbaya

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, *Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*, Otún-Quimbaya

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias griseiceps*, Otún-Quimbaya (in yard)

Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*, 1 silhouette high overhead at Otún-Quimbaya; told by voice

[Chocó Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius albigularis*, although numerous guides now report this species virtually throughout the western slope of the Andes (instead of Golden-faced Tyrannulet) I remain unconvinced that these Colombian birds (in the areas we visited) are distinct and believe all of the Pacific slope birds (except those in western Nariño and Cauca south of Río Patía) are the next species. As far as I

know we did not see this species and I do not believe it occurs in the areas we visited]

Golden-faced Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius chrysops*, THE common mid-montane elevation tyrannulet (1500-2400m) in all sites we visited including all Pacific slope sites including the Río Anchicayá; Montezuma (Tatamá National Park); and Las Tangaras; this despite the fact that several birding groups are now reporting Pacific slope birds as Chocó Tyrannulets. I cannot hear anything more than very minor differences in voices at dawn or during the day nor do I see much difference in the extent of yellow on the face and chin in these birds. Those of Ecuador and far southwestern Colombia, however, are likely to represent true Chocó Tyrannulets. Treat your sightings as you wish.

Ornate Flycatcher, *Myiotriccus ornatus*, common at Montezuma (Tatamá National Park) with nearly a dozen seen

Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant, *Pseudotriccus pelzelni*, 1 at Tatamá NP

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

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant, *Hemitriccus granadensis*, Tatamá NP

Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilatriccus ruficeps*, Río Blanco; very cute

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilatriccus sylvia*, Bolombolo

Common Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum cinereum*, lower Anchicayá road; Laguna de Sonso; Tatamá NP

Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum nigriceps*, 1 seen in lower Anchicayá Valley

Pacific Flatbill, *Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus* (near endemic), 1 seen briefly in scope by SH was probably this species; lower Anchicayá; probably not seen well by any of our group (350m)

Yellow-olive Flycatcher, *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*, lower Anchicayá; Bolombolo

Cinnamon Flycatcher, *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*, most highland sites; common

Handsome Flycatcher, *Myiophobus pulcher* Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); now placed in genus *Nephelomyias*; seems to have a curiously narrow elevational distribution

Black-tailed Flycatcher, *Myiobius atricaudus*, Bolombolo (1 at 700m)

Smoke-colored Pewee, *Contopus fumigatus*, heard above Cali at Finca Alejandría; seen at Tatamá NP and above Jardín (trout hatchery)

Black Phoebe, *Sayornis nigricans*, seen near building or streams throughout at mid-elevations; almost all days except Río Blanco and Nevado del Ruiz

Vermilion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*, near Pereira

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant, *Myiotheretes striaticollis*, pairs at Yellow-eared Parrot reserve

Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca diadema*, heard at Río Blanco

Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*, Río Blanco

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca fumicolor*, Nevado del Ruiz (3900m)

Cattle Tyrant, *Machetornis rixosa*, Jardín (adults and a dull immature)

*Bright-rumped Attila, *Attila spadiceus*, heard in lower Anchicayá Valley

*Dusky-capped Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya

Apical Flycatcher, *Myiarchus apicalis* (endemic), pair at Bolombolo

Pale-edged Flycatcher, *Myiarchus cephalotes*, Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco

Great Kiskadee, *Pitangus sulphuratus*, heard at Hotel Extremadura in Medellín (nowhere else)
 Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*, scattered semi-open localities throughout including Laguna de Sonso; Anchicayá Valley; near Bolombolo
 *Lemon-browed Flycatcher, *Conopias chinchoneti*, heard in lower Anchicayá
 Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*, heard or seen at several mid- to higher elevation sites; 1 nest with young in upper Anchicayá
 Streaked Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes maculatus*, Laguna de Sonso; Bolombolo (all brownish resident forms)
 *Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaeus*, heard near Bolombolo
 Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus*, all lower elevations; almost daily
 Fork-tailed Flycatcher, *Tyrannus savana*, Jardín (hotel); photo by Merrill

COTINGIDAE

Green-and-black Fruiteater, *Pipreola riefferii*, female of a pair building nest in vicinity of K18 above Cali; at least 4 more seen at Tatamá NP
 *Orange-breasted Fruiteater, *Pipreola aureopectus* (near endemic), heard by AP at Tatamá NP
 *Scaled Fruiteater, *Ampelioides tschudii*, 1 heard at Tatamá NP
Andean Cock-of-the-rock, *Rupicola peruvianus*, a group of 8-9 males at a lek on the edge of Jardín; ridiculously tame and habituated to people; but now displaying only in early morning as nesting season is far advanced
 Purple-throated Fruitcrow, *Querula purpurata*, pair in Anchicayá Valley
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, *Pyroderus scutatus*, 6-7+ seen at Otún-Quimbaya; where else in the world can you see so many of these birds?

PIPRIDAE

Golden-winged Manakin, *Masius chrysopterus*, male and female seen at Tatamá NP
Yellow-headed Manakin, *Xenopipo flavicapilla* (near endemic), Parque La Romera; male sits quietly on thin bare vine; no vocalizations heard
 Golden-collared Manakin, *Manacus vitellinus*, 2 females in Anchicayá Valley; has long been considered a subspecies of White-bearded Manakin (*M. manacus*); limited hybridization occurs at leks with both gold- and white-collared forms present in areas in northern Chocó
Club-winged Manakin, *Machaeropterus deliciosus* (near endemic), Tatamá NP where 1-2 males were in group of display trees but were difficult to see well because of fog and light rain (we visited the site twice)

TITYRIDAE AND ALLIES

Masked Tityra, *Tityra inquisitor*, 2 seen in Anchicayá Valley
 Barred Becard, *Pachyramphus versicolor*, male seen well in upper part of Otún-Quimbaya
 Cinnamon Becard, *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus*, seen in lower Anchicayá Valley
 *White-winged Becard, *Pachyramphus polychopterus*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya

VIREONIDAE

Rufous-browed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis gujanensis*, seen at Finca Alejandría
 Black-billed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis nigrirostris*, seen in upper Anchicayá region and pair seen above Jardín (2600m); heard at a couple other highland sites and probably never seen particularly well anywhere
 Scrub Greenlet, *Hylophilus flavipes*, Bolombolo (certainly heard; I think it also was seen briefly late in morning)
 Rufous-naped Greenlet, *Pachysylvia semibrunneus* (near endemic), heard at Otún; seen at Parque La Romera
 Brown-capped Vireo, *Vireo leucophrys*, heard at Otún and Río Blanco; possibly seen by some at Parque La Romera
 Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo, *V. o. chivi*, heard or seen above Cali; in upper Anchicayá area and at Montezuma; also Bolombolo; but little or no song

CORVIDAE

Beautiful Jay, *Cyanolyca pulchra*, pairs twice at Tatamá NP (ca. 2400m; and especially well at 2100m the second day (in light rain)
 Black-chested Jay, *Cyanocorax affinis*, 2 near Montezuma Lodge at Tatamá NP
 Green (Inca) Jay, *Cyanocorax yncas*, 1 seen at Montezuma (Tatamá National Park)

HIRUNDINIDAE

Blue-and-white Swallow, *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*, virtually throughout from about 1000-2600m but up to 2600m at the Yellow-eared Parrot reserve; at Tatamá National Park Brown-bellied Swallow was dominant at ca. 2600m with only a few Blue-and-white Swallows; small numbers at Río Blanco visitor center
 Brown-bellied Swallow, *Notiochelidon murina*, generally at higher elevations than previous species but commoner in Central and Eastern Andes (more local in Western Andes); Tatamá NP (only 2600m); Río Blanco and Volcán del Ruiz
 [White-thighed Swallow, *Atticora tibialis*, 2 seen briefly by SH and AP in lower Anchicayá Valley]
 Southern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*, common throughout at lower elevations (mostly below ca. 1500m)
 Gray-breasted Martin, *Progne chalybea*, 1 in treetop at Laguna de Sonso

TROGLODYTIDAE

[*Scaly-breasted Wren, *Microcerculus marginatus*, heard in lower Anchicayá valley by SH and AP]
 House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*, heard and/or seen at almost all sites up to ca. 2600m and certainly possible higher
 Sedge (Grass) Wren, *Cistothorus platensis tolimae*, 3 subspecies in Colombia; we saw *tolimae* on Nevado del Ruiz; all subspecies in South American differ markedly in voice and appearance (longer tails etc.) from North American birds and will almost certainly be split eventually
 White-headed Wren, *Campylorhynchus albobrunneus*, one foraging in electrical wiring above the Danubio hotel and restaurant
 *Sooty-headed Wren, *Pheugopedius spadix*, heard in upper Anchicayá area

Antioquia Wren, *Thryophilus sernai* (endemic), 1 seen near Bolombolo but only after quite a struggle; this species was only described new to science about four years ago; little vocalization this morning

Bay Wren, *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*, seen along lower Anchicayá Valley road
Sharpe's Wren, *Cinnycerthia olivascens*, groups of 4-5 at Otún-Quimbaya and Río Blanco

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina leucophrys*, heard in virtually all highland sites; seen above Cali and at Otún-Quimbaya

Munchique Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina negreti (endemic), a disappoint; we heard its unusual song in several places in Tatamá NP but could not see it; occurs mostly at ca. 2400m or higher and is mostly above range of very similar Gray-breasted Wood-Wren. I discovered this species in August of 1978 in southwestern Colombia and eventually it was described (I was one of the authors of the official description) as a species new to science so this species holds particular significance for me; see "***A new species of wood-wren (Troglodytidae: Henicorhina) from the Western Andes of Colombia; Ornitología Colombiana No.1 (2003):4-21***"

Chestnut-breasted Wren, *Cyphorhinus thoracicus*, 1 seen by most of group in Otún-Quimbaya Reserve; a skulker

[Whiskered Wren, *Pheugopedius mystacalis*, curiously I do not recall even hearing this fairly widespread bird on this trip; another skulker]

POLIOPTILIDAE

Tropical Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila plumbea*, 1 near Bolombolo

CINCLIDAE

White-capped Dipper, *Cinclus leucocephalus*, 1 on Río Otún

TURDIDAE

Andean Solitaire, *Myadestes ralloides*, heard at most mid-elevation sites; finally seen by some of group at Romera Park

Black Solitaire, *Entomodestes coracinus* (near endemic), we saw 2 the second day (ca. 2100m) at Montezuma (Tatamá National Park); both were with a large mixed species flock observed in semi-foggy conditions; generally scarce and local and also shows seasonal movements

Black-billed Thrush, *Turdus ignobilis*, widespread through middle elevations of ca. 1000-2000m; above Cali; Río Anchicayá Valley; Montezuma (Tatamá National Park); Balandú hotel in Jardín; Bolombolo and Romera Park

Great Thrush, *Turdus fuscater*, seen near and at the top of the road at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); Río Blanco; Nevado de Ruiz; above Jardín; Romera Park; always above ca. 1800-1900m elevation

*Glossy-black Thrush, *Turdus serranus*, heard the first morning above Cali and again at Tatamá NP

Clay-colored Thrush, *Turdus grayi*, Bolombolo (1 seen and photographed; another heard); a little south of "normal" range but this species may be expanding its range with deforestation; an isolated population occurs even southwest of Manizales

MIMIDAE

Tropical Mockingbird, *Mimus gilvus*, 1 at Hotel Balandú in Jardín

PARULIDAE (note that generic names follow current checklist although some generic names have recently been changed by AOU)

Tropical Parula, *Setophaga pitiayumi*, upper Anchicayá area; Laguna de Sonso; Otún-Quimbaya

Golden-crowned Warbler, *Basileuterus culicivorus*, 1 at Bolombolo

Three-striped Warbler, *Basileuterus tristriatus*, Tatamá National Park (Montezuma) and Otún-Quimbaya

Citrine Warbler, *Basileuterus luteoviridis quindianus*, one above Jardín; this is the *richardsoni* race which is a grayer and paler race than those found elsewhere and also differs in having a short white (not yellow) eyebrow; this race has been regarded as a separate species in the past; vocal differences if any are unknown

Buff-rumped Warbler, *Myiothlypis fulvicauda*, quite common along lower Anchicayá road (from ca. 700m downward to 350m) where we saw many (swiveling their tails) in road early in the morning

[*Golden-bellied Warbler, *Myiothlypis chrysogaster*, heard in lower Anchicayá by AP]; often split (and probably should be) as Chocó Warbler *M. chlorophrys* (which would then be a near endemic)

Russet-crowned Warbler, *Basileuterus coronatus*, 1 briefly at Parque La Romera was not seen well by our group

Slate-throated (Whitestart) Redstart, *Myioborus miniatus*, all middle elevations up to ca. 2100-2200m or slightly higher; meets next species between 2300 and 2500m at Río Blanco (Caldas)

Golden-fronted (Whitestart) Redstart, *Myioborus ornatus* (near endemic), higher elevations of ca. 2300-2500m and upward; Tatamá NP (only above 2300-2400m); Río Blanco; above Jardín

THRAUPIDAE

White-capped Tanager, *Sericossypha albocristata*, groups of 4 and 5 at Otún-Quimbaya and again at 2100m (lower end) of Río Blanco

Black-eared Hemispingus, *Hemispingus melanotis*, pair at Río Blanco (ca. 2400m) in p.m.

Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager, *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*, seen with mixed species flocks; Río Blanco (2550m); above Jardín (ca. 2100-2200m)

Tawny-crested Tanager, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, numerous flocks in lower Anchicayá Valley and generally easy to see; generally few other species travel with these noisy boisterous birds

White-lined Tanager, *Tachyphonus rufus*, male at fruit feeder in upper Anchicayá area (El Descanso) at ca. 1300m

Flame-rumped Tanager, *Ramphocelus flammigerus flammigerus*, beautiful red-rumped males above Cali; all birds in lower Anchicayá Valley were “**Lemon-rumped**”; but we saw orange-rumped hybrids above about 1300m in all areas. Formerly the red and the lemon rumped birds were regarded as separate species but

deforestation has allowed them to meet and hybridize and they are no longer regarded as distinct species

Crimson-backed Tanager, *Ramphocelus dimidiatus*, Tatamá NP (coming to fruit feeder at Montezuma Lodge)

Black-and-gold Tanager, *Bangsia melanochlamys* (endemic), 3 seen at Montezuma (Tatamá National Park) mostly at mid- or lower elevations at 1500-1800m

Gold-ringed Tanager, *Bangsia aureocincta* (endemic), 6-7 seen at high elevations in Tatamá National Park; all birds were at 1800m el or higher; 1 bird was banded [r [red/silver on right and yellow on left leg]

Hooded Mountain-Tanager, *Buthraupis montana*, 1 above Jardín; one of the largest “true” tanagers

Grass-green Tanager, *Chlorornis riefferii*, pair at Río Blanco seen very close

Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus lacrymosus*, 4-5 above Jardín; also seen remarkably close in early morning

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus igniventris*, 1 seen in forest at Hotel Termas del Ruiz by a few people

Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus somptuosus*, widespread and numerous; seen at almost all higher elevation sites from above Cali; near Queremal (at fruit feeders; and Río Blanco (at fruit feeder)

Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus notabilis* (near endemic), several on two consecutive days at Tatamá National Park; generally scarce/low density species

Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager, *Dubusia taeniata*, 1 at Río Blanco

Purplish-mantled Tanager, *Iridosornis porphyrocephalus* (near endemic), several at Tatamá National Park

Fawn-breasted Tanager, *Pipraeidae melanonota*, 2 at Otún-Quimbaya; 1 at Río Blanco

Glistening-green Tanager, *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis* (near endemic), 2 seen repeatedly near Queremal; at least 3 more at Tatamá National Park at ca. 1900m el; one of my favorites

Multicolored Tanager, *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* (endemic), at least 2FF and 1M came several times to fruit feeders at Finca Alejandría

Blue-gray Tanager, *Thraupis episcopus*, daily at all lower elevations up to ca. 2000m

Palm Tanager, *Thraupis palmarum*, scattered lower and mid-elevations; less numerous than allied Blue-gray Tanager

Blue-capped Tanager, *Thraupis cyanocephala*, a few at 2500m Tatamá National Park; also seen at Río Blanco (2550m) and above Jardín (2500-2600m)

Golden-naped Tanager, *Tangara ruficervix*, ca. 4 above Cali at Finca Alejandría (1900m)

Black-capped Tanager, *Tangara heinei*, 2 at Finca Alejandría; several at Otún-Quimbaya; large group in mixed species flock at Parque La Romera

Gray-and-gold Tanager, *Tangara palmeri* (near endemic), 1 in lower Río Anchicayá; great views of this sometimes rather scarce and hard to find bird

Scrub Tanager, *Tangara vitriolina* (near endemic), singles in several areas including above Cali; Laguna de Sonso; Montezuma Lodge; Otún and probably elsewhere; mostly below about 1800m

Golden-hooded Tanager, *Tangara larvata*, lower Río Anchicayá Valley; Montezuma Lodge area

Blue-necked Tanager, *Tangara cyanicollis*, in *Ficus* trees at Otún-Quimbaya

Rufous-throated Tanager, *Tangara rufigula* (near endemic), charming pair together near Queremal; also at Tatamá NP

Blue-and-black Tanager, *Tangara vassorii*, Río Blanco; above Jardín (2600m); no other *Tangara* occurs as high in elevation as this one

Beryl-spangled Tanager, *Tangara nigroviridis*, widespread higher elevation species; above Cali; in Tatamá National Park; Otún-Quimbaya; Parque la Romera

Metallic-green Tanager, *Tangara nigroviridis*, Finca Alejandría (4-5 seen well); also some singles at Otún-Quimbaya

Bay-headed Tanager, *Tangara gyrola*, upper Anchicayá area; 3-4 in *Ficus* trees at Otún-Quimbaya

Saffron-crowned Tanager, *Tangara xanthocephala*, several above Cali the first day

Blue-whiskered Tanager, *Tangara johannae* (near endemic), 1 seen by everyone in lower Anchicayá; generally scarce and difficult to find

Golden Tanager, *Tangara arthus*, one of the commoner *Tangara* tanagers on this route seen at most mid- to higher-elevation sites from above Cali to last morning at Parque La Romera

Silver-throated Tanager, *Tangara icterocephala*, another common *Tangara* of mid-elevations that was seen well; mostly Anchicayá area; Otún-Quimbaya and probably elsewhere

Green Honeycreeper, *Chlorophanes spiza*, above Cali at Finca Alejandría; both days in Anchicayá area and Otún-Quimbaya

[Golden-collared Honeycreeper, *Iridophanes pulcherrimus*, Yessenia and Alejandro saw 1 in Tatamá NP but it was not seen by anyone else; this species is scarce everywhere; listed as a near endemic in the ProAves guide although that is incorrect because this species occurs locally south to southeastern Peru

Blue-backed Conebill, *Conirostrum sitticolor*, pair in mixed species flock above Jardín (2600m)

Capped Conebill, *Conirostrum albifrons*, 1 subadult male seen at Río Blanco (sooty and with little white on crown) but wagging tail!

Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa gloriosissima* (endemic), 1 in early morning not far below the military base at Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); a poorly known species localized at high elevations on a few scattered ridges and elfin woodland mountaintops in the Western Andes of Colombia where previously known from ca. 5 localities at 3000-3800m (note that records from Tatamá are considerably lower in elevation; there were no records of this species between 1965 and 2003 which reflects the inaccessibility or difficulty of visiting known sites and security risks in visiting them

Glossy Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa lafresnayii*, 1 at the feeders at the Hotel Termales del Ruiz; larger and glossier than the next species

Black Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa humeralis*, above Jardín (2600m)

White-sided Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa lafresnayii*, seen at several sites including Tatamá NP and Río Blanco

Indigo Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa indigotica* (near endemic), 1 or 2 in Tatamá NP

Rusty Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa sittoides*, Finca Alejandría; around Montezuma Lodge
 Bluish Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa caerulea*, 1 briefly above Jardín (2600m) was probably seen well mainly by SH and AP
 Masked Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa cyanea*, a dull juvenile at Finca Alejandría; adults at Tatamá NP and Río Blanco
 Plushcap, *Catamblyrhynchus diadema* (old name is Plush-capped Finch), 1 in bamboo at Río Blanco; another in bamboo at 2600 and with mixed species flock above Jardín
 Plumbeous Sierra-Finch, *Phrygilus unicolor*, Nevado del Ruiz (several at 3900-4050m)
 Saffron Finch, *Sicalis flaveola*, above Cali; Laguna de Sonso; Montezuma Lodge and Otún; possibly elsewhere in lower elevations
 Gray Seedeater, *Sporophila intermedia*, Dagua Valley at Villa Saman; probably also Laguna de Sonso
 Yellow-bellied Seedeater, *Sporophila nigricollis*, single and pairs in most lower elevation sites
 Plain-colored Seedeater, *Catamenia inornata*, 4 on Nevado del Ruiz (4000m el)
 Bananaquit, *Coereba flaveola*, all sites except very high els. (e.g. above ca. 2000m); has been placed in a separate family of its own and with the now-subsumed Honeycreeper (Coerebidae) family; recent genetic data show that it is closely related to tanagers and should be placed with them; Anchicayá Valley; above Cali; Montezuma Lodge; Otún-Quimbaya; Bolombolo; La Romera
 Dusky-faced Tanager, *Mitrospingus cassinii*, Anchicayá Valley (common and in flocks of their own)
 Buff-throated Saltator, *Saltator maximus*, lower Anchicayá Valley; Montezuma Loge area; heard at other lower elevation sites including Bolombolo
 Black-winged Saltator, *Saltator atripennis*, pair above Cali; pair (or more) at Otún-Quimbaya
 Streaked Saltator, *Saltator striatipectus*, heard above Cali; seen in upper Anchicayá area; heard frequently in Bolombolo area

EMBERIZIDAE

Tanager Finch, *Oreothraupis arremonops* (near endemic), pair seen very well at ca. 2200m in Tatamá NP; can be somewhat difficult to find and quite restricted in range
 Yellow-throated Chlorospingus, *Chlorospingus flavigularis*, several (small loose flock) near Queremal
 Ashy-throated Chlorospingus, *Chlorospingus canigularis*, Otún-Quimbaya
 Common Chlorospingus, *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, Finca Alejandría; La Romera; possibly also Río Blanco
Dusky Bush-Tanager, *Chlorospingus semifuscus livingstoni* (near endemic), seen in misty rain and fog in Tatamá National Park (Montezuma); 2200-2450m zone; a confusing bird to identify and quite similar to some subspecies of Common Bush-Tanager such as *C. o. exitelus*; note that *livingstoni* has yellowish white eyes (unlike the nominate race in SW Colombia and Ecuador) with grayish head; olive

green upperparts; iron gray below contrasting yellowish olive sides and flanks and hint of yellowish olive across chest; we only saw 2-3

Gray-browed Brush-Finch, *Arremon assimilis*, seen at the #2 antpitta feeding station at Río Blanco; now called “Gray-browed” despite the fact that the narrow **white** supraloral lines are much more obvious than the gray brow; a complicated six-way split of former Stripe-crowned Brush-Finch (*Atlapetes torquatus*)

Black-striped Sparrow, *Arremon conirostris*, 2 (adult with begging juvenile) near Bolombolo in dry vine tangle in light woodland; may be at limit of range (or slightly beyond) here

Orange-billed Sparrow, *Arremon auratirostris*, 1 seen rather briefly in lower Anchicayá Valley

Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch, *Arremon brunneinucha*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya and Río Blanco; I seen at the Cock-of-the-rock lek by AP and a couple people

Olive Finch, *Arremon castaneiceps*, 2 at Montezuma (Tatamá NP) that came out to eat pieces of bread at the Río Claro site (about 1650-1700m); amazing that this bird can now be seen so easily

Rufous-collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*, almost all highland areas but not at La Romero Park

White-naped Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes albinucha*, above Cali; Otún-Quimbaya; Río Blanco; Parque La Romera

Tricolored Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes tricolor*, seen below Queremal (El Descanso); Montezuma (Tatamá NP)

Slaty Brush-Finch, *Atlapetes schistaceus*, Río Blanco; above Jardín (2600m)

CARDINALIDAE

Hepatic Tanager, *Piranga flava lutea*, 1M at Finca Alejandría; this form may eventually be split as Highland Hepatic-Tanager, *Piranga lutea* because molecular genetic data indicates strong divergence among all four major populations

Crested Ant-Tanager, *Habia cristata* (endemic), seen well near Queremal; pair with begging juvenile in tow at Otún-Quimbaya

ICTERIDAE

Red-bellied Grackle, *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster* (endemic), group of 4 including three adults and a duller and dark-eyed juvenile seen very well for 10 minutes or more at Romera Park; adults are strikingly beautiful with yellowish white eyes and shiny blue-black feathers on crown; the three juvenile accompanying three adults suggests a possible social breeding arrangement, or a dominate pair and a “helper” from a previous generation

Shiny Cowbird, *Molothrus bonairensis*, Finca Alejandría above Cali; Laguna de Sonso; Montezuma Lodge; Otún-Quimbaya (several); around Hotel at Jardín; and probably elsewhere

Giant Cowbird, *Molothrus oryzivorus*, apparently two at Laguna de Sonso (neither seen by SH); this species parasitizes oropendolas (especially) and caciques and neither species is present at Laguna de Sonso as far as I know

Yellow Oriole, *Icterus nigrogularis*, Laguna de Sonso

Scarlet-rumped Cacique, *Cacicus uropygialis*, 2 seen in lower Anchicayá Valley

[Mountain Cacique](#), *Cacicus chrysonotus*, a single bird perched in open for several minutes allowing scope views at Río Blanco (ca. 2300m el)
Russet-backed Oropendola, *Psarocolius angustifrons salmoni*, mainly heard in Anchicayá Valley (seen only by Marti); briefly above Jardín; and finally 1-2 seen very well at Parque La Romera; this montane subspecies has a striking yellow bill with an orange-tinged tip and the deep yellow base of the maxilla extends well up onto the forehead (unlike other forms) and different calls than other subspecies.
Will likely be split up into at least 3 species eventually
Chestnut-headed Oropendola, *Psarocolius wagleri*, lower Anchicayá area

FRINGILLIDAE

Thick-billed Euphonia, *Euphonia lanirostris*, widespread species of mostly semi-open areas and forest edges; Finca Alejandría; upper Anchicayá area (1300m); Laguna de Sonso; Montezuma Lodge

Orange-bellied Euphonia, *Euphonia xanthogaster*, another widespread euphonia but more forest-based than previous species; Anchicayá area; Tatamá NP; Otún-Qumbaya

[Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia](#), *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*, 1 seen rather distantly at Tatamá NP; at ca. 2000m

[*[Yellow-collared Chlorophonia](#), *Chlorophonia flavirostris* (near endemic); heard distantly by AP; not seen]

Lesser Goldfinch, *Spinus psaltria*, pair and a single at Otún-Qumbaya

Yellow-bellied Siskin, *Sporaga* (formerly *Carduelis*) *xanthogaster*, 1 in treetop (seen in scope) in lower part of Río Blanco (ca. 2200m)

An abbreviated La Romera Park list (last morning; ca. 0700-09:30 a.m.). I have likely missed a few species as I didn't prepare this list until two days later and Alejandro also may have seen or heard a few things not listed here

*[Colombiana Chachalaca](#), *Ortalis columbiana*, endemic (heard)

Black Vulture

White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi* (flying down valley)

Eared Dove, *Zenaida auriculata*

Squirrel Cuckoo, *Piaya cayana*

Andean Motmot, *Momotus aequatorialis*

Red-headed Barbet, *Eubucco bourcierii* (pair in mixed species flock)

*Golden-olive Woodpecker, *Colaptes rubiginosus*

*[Stiles Tapaculo](#), *Scytalopus stilesi*, endemic (heard)

Slaty-capped Flycatcher, *Leptopogon superciliaris* (maybe seen only by SH in mixed species flock)

Golden-faced Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius chrysops* (at least heard)

Great Kiskadee, *Pitangus sulphuratus*, heard at hotel in Medellín

[Yellow-headed Manakin](#), *Chloropipo flavicapilla*, near endemic (1 sitting quietly for a short period of time)

Black-billed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis nigrirostris* (heard)

[Rufous-naped Greenlet](#), *Pachysylvia semibrunneus* near endemic (1 seen well)

*Brown-capped Vireo, *Vireo leucophrys* (heard)
 Blue-and-white Swallow, *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*
 *Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina leucophrys* (heard)
 Andean Solitaire, *Myadestes ralloides* (seen for the first time)
 Three-striped Warbler, *Basileuterus tristriatus* (with the mixed species flock)
 Russet-crowned Warbler, *Myiothlypis coronata* (1 that was quite elusive; seen by AP and SH; others?)
 Slate-throated Redstart, *Myioborus miniatus*
 Blue-capped Tanager, *Thraupis cyanocephala*
 Beryl-spangled Tanager, *Tangara nigroviridis* (in mixed species flock)
 Black-capped Tanager, *Tangara heinei* (many in mixed species flock)
 Golden Tanager, *Tangara arthus* (several in mixed species flock)
 Common Chlorospingus, *Chlorospingus flavopectus* (with mixed species flock)
 Rufous-collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*
 White-naped Brushfinch, *Atlapetes albinucha* (1 with mixed species flock)
Red-bellied Grackle, *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster*, endemic (gang of 4 including a juvenile with dark eyes; 3 of them sat together to preen for several minutes)
Russet-backed Oropendola, *Psarocolius angustifrons*, male calling and displaying; several seen foraging including a couple quite low inside forest

MAMMALS:

Red Howler Monkey, *Alouatta seniculus*, heard at Otún-Quimbaya
 Red-tailed Squirrel, *Sciurus granatensis*, seen in many areas
 ? Western Dwarf Squirrel, *Microsciurus mimulus* (Ecuador, Colombia, Panama); I am unsure of the species of these tiny animals; seen at Tatamá NP; apparently genetic limits of these small squirrels are not well defined; I am not entirely sure where the distribution of Central American Dwarf Squirrel (*Microsciurus alfari*) lies in relation to *M. mimulus*. This also could have been Santander Dwarf Squirrel (*M. santanderensis*)
 [Capybara, *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*, only their dropping at Laguna de Sonso]
 Black Agouti, *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*, 1 coming regularly to fruit left on ground at the Montezuma Lodge

Miscellaneous information:

Scytalopus spillmanni, F. Spillmann (fl. 1925) was an Austrian zoologist resident in Ecuador
www.thomashenan.com A website for the insect macro-photographer; check the various pages on his web site; there is a lot to it beyond the initial opening page (which is pretty amazing in itself); including how he took the photos
 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 was a list from memory from the 2016 trip that I have largely just copied here with a few minor revisions. These are plants I recall seeing, and in some cases pointing out, or that I some of you photographed. Many were not pointed out for lack of time or other reasons.

Alpinia spp., *Hedychium* spp., *Renealmia* 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 and elsewhere

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

Annona muricata, Soursop, Annonaceae (small tree at Laguna de Sonso); some of you had the juice (with much sugar)

Artocarpus sp. Moraceae; breadfruit trees which were common in Anchicayá; native to south Pacific

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

Begonia spp., Begoniaceae (PN Tatamá); many kinds

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

Bomarea spp., Amaryllidaceae (now in Alstroemeriaceae), clumps of orange or yellow or red tubular flowers pollinated by long-billed hummingbirds; we saw many of these and some of you photographed these hanging flower clumps

Brugmansia sp. formerly in genus *Datura*; “Angel’s Trumpet” (huge white tubular flowers) shrub around country homes; everything about this plant is deadly

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

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

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

Castilleja sp. (paint brush), Scrophulariaceae, common on Nevado del Ruiz at 4000m el

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

Cavendishia spp., the Ericaceae with red tubular/urn-shaped flowers (this is one of the commonest genera; *P. sammisia* is another fairly common genera and we saw many of these vines with white-tipped red tubular flowers in clusters like candy)

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

Cespedezia macrophylla, *Ochnaceae*, trees in lower Anchicayá with clumps of very large elongate reddish leaves at end (or tops) of branches; quite distinctive; at the time I did not recall the name of this highly distinctive tree

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

Ceroxylon quindiuense, Palmaceae, the “Wax Palms” where Yellow-eared Parrots roost and nest; the “wax” is a film on the bark surface (not the fronds)

Cleome sp. Capparidaceae, a few of these odd plants (to 2 m high) with unusually long curving and protruding stamens was seen in upper part of Tatamá NP

Clidemia spp. Melastomataceae, very small low-growing shrub with dark blue (sort of poisonous-looking) berries; photographed at Tatamá at ca. 1600m el

Clusia spp. Clusiaceae, thick waxy leaves (recalls a fig or rubber plant); common hemiepiphyte in all cloud forests; arils eaten by Streak-necked Flycatcher and many other birds

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

Columnea spp. Gesneriaceae, pointed green leaves with reddish tips or twin red “eyespot” near tips of leaves (from underneath); common in undergrowth at PN Tatamá; we saw many of these (both kinds)

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

Costus sp. Costaceae, gingerlike plants with terminal red flowering stalks; they were everywhere along roadsides

Espeletia spp. Asteraceae, the common “indicator” plant of páramo in the northern Andes; seen on Nevado del Ruiz

Fuchsia spp. Onagraceae, roadsides (PN Tatamá etc); we saw these everywhere; red to orange tubular flowers; many are pollinated by hummingbirds

Warszewiczia coccinea, Rubiaceae (“Wild Poinsettia”), seen at PN Tatamá (1400m); and Las Tángaras and other places; spectacular rows of red bracts and tiny yellow flowers; poisonous if eaten; the national flower of Trinidad; *Erato* sp. Asteraceae (yellow flowers), CHEC Valley (Río Chinchina); these have large toothed leaves and were common along the roadside at ca. 2500-2700m el

Ficus spp., figs, Moraceae (Anchicayá valley)

Gunnera spp. (prob. *insignis*), Gunneraceae, very large coarse-leaf plant along roadsides at higher elevation (e.g. Río Blanco; Yellow-eared Parrot Reserve)

Inga spp. Fabaceae, a common tree planted for shade over coffee; long (to 0.3 m) bean pod fruits; white “shaving brush” flowers favored by small hummingbirds; we saw some of these trees in the lower Anchicayá but the flowers were wet and matted from the previous nights’ rainfall

Lupinus spp. (Lupines), Fabaceae, páramo on Nevado del Ruiz

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 Gesneriaceae 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 (however I don’t know what genus it is)

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

Ochroma sp. Bombaceae, Balsa trees, Anchicayá and elsewhere at lower elevation; large heart-shaped leaves

Packera (formerly *Senecio* spp.), Asteraceae (also yellow flowers); Yellow-eared Parrot reserve

Palicourea spp. (or *Faramea* or *Psychotria* spp), dark blue flowers

Passiflora spp. Passifloraceae, long tubular flowers at higher elevations; all of them are vines

Phytolacca rivinoides, the “pokeberry” at Otún-Quimbaya and elsewhere

Piper spp. Papaveraceae (Pepper family), many species; little elongated verticle fruits that are mostly whitish; only a few birds seem to eat them (but they taste vaguely like black pepper)

Pithecellobium saman, Mimoseae subfamily), Fabaceae, large spreading trees along roadsides in Cauca Valley and at Laguna de Sonso; usually just called Samán trees; there are a number of other rather similar legumes but all have smaller leaflets)

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

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

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

Sobralia sp., Orchidaceae, large terrestrial orchid (to 3-4 m long) with white terminal flowers; seen in Río Anchicayá valley and Las Tángaras and probably elsewhere

Spathodea campanulata, African tulip tree, Bignoniaceae; common tree with large clumps of red flowers along roadsides and highways and towns; native to Africa; one in flower at the La Mayoria Restaurant (near Bolombolo) where we had lunch

Tabebuia sp. (prob. *ochgracea*), Bignoniaceae, spectacular yellow-flowering tree seen in a few areas (especially the last day or two); we saw ones with pink flowers in the Dagua Valley the first 2-3 days of strip

Thalictrum sp. (a meadow rue), Ranunculaceae, along the mountain road near the trucheria above Jardín; ca. 2300m el

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) and in many other areas; called “Ojo de Pajarito” in Venezuela (=Little Bird’s eye)

Tibouchina spp. Melastomataceae, blue flowers planted widely around homes and at Villa Saman hotel and elsewhere

Trema micrantha, Ulmaceae (Elm family), tree with masses of tiny bird-dispersed berries that grow along outer branches; seen in lower elevation and drier parts of Cauca Valley and elsewhere

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

Vismia sp., Hypericaceae (or Clusiaceae), plant with orange sap (reduces itching); seen at (PN Tatamá); common only many roadsides at mid- or lower elevations but I don’t think I ever pointed these out; a medicinal plant

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); good web site; has 1000s of photos but sometimes a little difficult to locate the site names (locality names) where the photos were taken.