



Darién Extension A week on the wild side of Panama

July 5-10, 2018

Guides: Adam Sell with local guides

Check out the trip photo gallery at redhillbirding.com/panama2018gallery3

Few places in Central America invoke feelings of tropical wilderness like Panama's Darién province. The Panamerican Highway sees its first and only end along its passage to Tierra del Fuego. The "Darién Gap", as it is known, spans across the southeastern end of Panama from the end-of-the-road town of Yaviza to the border of Colombia, where the road picks up again. This wilderness has drawn many adventurers and birders alike to be a part of one of the vastest wildernesses in the new world. Our station for the extension, the Canopy Family's "Canopy Camp" put us just west of Yaviza and a stone's throw from many of the Darién's specialty birds.

TOP 5 BIRDS

1. Harpy Eagle
2. Dusky-backed Jacamar
3. Great Green Macaw
4. Black Oropendola
5 (tie). Barred Puffbird & Blue Cotinga



The group at the end of the road -- photo provided by participant Sue Friscia

Day 1 -- July 5th: Riande to Canopy Camp

Our group met Moyo, our guide for the week, in front of the Riande Airport Hotel and by 6 AM, we were off to the Darien! On the drive to our first stop, we were greeted by the common roadside species of the Canal Zone, including a large roost of **Cattle Egrets**. Our first official stop was the bridge that went over the northern edge of Lago Bayano. Right out of the van, we could hear **Striped Cuckoo** calling. Checking the bridge, we had excellent looks at our first **Cocoi Heron**, and spotted one of our targets, **Pied Water-Tyrant**. Right before leaving, we heard some distant **Jet Antbirds** that we could not coax out, but were rewarded with close looks at **Scrub Greenlet** and a few participants had the first **Orange-crowned Oriole** for the trip.

Our next stop was the bridge over the Rio Mono, which gave us a canopy-level view of forest that was transitioning to more eastern Panama birds. We heard our target **Rufous-winged Antwren**, but it did not want to show itself. We got good looks at **White-necked Puffbird** and had a flyover **Yellow-rumped Cacique**. Before leaving, we found a raptor hidden amongst the **Black** and **Turkey Vultures** that turned out to be an immature **Gray-headed Kite**. We then made one unexpected, yet productive, stop en route to Torti when a raptor was spotted that ended up being a **Gray-lined Hawk**. The stop also netted us **White-eared Conebill**, which was a lifer all around, and a cooperative **Streak-headed Woodcreeper**.



Royal Flycatcher -- photo by participant Keith McMullen

We visited the Rio Torti road before lunch and were surprised by the bird activity for the middle of the day. In a good mixed flock, our group had lifer looks at **Double-banded Graytail**, and

great looks at a pair of **Pacific Antwrens**, and an **Olivaceous Piculet**. Further down the trail, Moyo spotted a Royal Flycatcher nest, which gave us hope. We were distracted by the wing snap displays of **Golden-collared Manakins** and finally had good looks at a male. In the same area we had looks at the eastern Panama subspecies of **Bay Wren**, and **Olivaceous Flatbill**. Walking back to the van, our hopes were fulfilled with excellent looks at **Royal Flycatcher** had by all!

Even lunch at Hotel Avicar didn't disappoint, with a nice hummingbird feeder setup right next to our table. We had great looks seven species of hummingbird, including **Black-throated Mango**, **Long-billed Starthroat**, **Scaly-breasted Hummingbird**, and **Sapphire-throated Hummingbird**. After finally entering the province of Darién, we were rewarded with more roadside raptors, including our only looks at **Pearl Kite**, and our only **Zone-tailed Hawk** for the extension.

With a few hours before dinner, we arrived at the beautiful Canopy Camp. After orientation and getting some luggage put away, it was time to look for a few birds! With limited time, we quickly checked off some new species for the trip, including some Darien specialties. Highlights included **Rufous-breasted Hermit**, **Purple-crowned Fairy**, three **Spot-crowned Barbets**, and a raucous group of **White-headed Wrens** hanging out right by the dining area. Right before dinner, we found a cooperative **Red-rumped Woodpecker** that continually chose to forage in the same tree for the duration of our trip. It was also fun to watch several **Chestnut-headed Oropendolas** attend to their nests in the middle of the camp! Everyone was asleep rather early after an exciting checklist, with high hopes for our first full day in the Darién.



Black-crowned Tityra -- Photo by participant Keith McMullen

Day 2 -- July 6 Lajas Blancas and El Guabo

We woke up to our first dawn chorus at the camp, which included many **Whooping Motmots** that did their best to trick us into thinking they were screech owls with their longer tremolo calls. At one point after breakfast, we heard a **Laughing Falcon** calling and found it in the distant canopy sharing a small space with an adult **Plumbeous Kite**, allowing for both to be in the same scope view.

Lajas Blancas, one of the many roads that break off from the Panamerican Highway was very birdy in the morning. Loads of **Blue-headed Parrots** and **Red-lored Parrots** filled the sky. With some patience, a skulking **Great Antshrike** came out into view. Some more walking and we heard the wolf-whistle of one of our main targets. It took some time, but the group was rewarded with prolonged scope views of a pair of **Barred Puffbirds**. Shortly after that, we found a few **Spectacled Parrotlets**, which ended up being Keith's 1,000th lifer! The morning heated up, but birds kept coming. We accidentally flushed a **Little Tinamou** from the road, which was a most-wanted bird for Sue. As Moyo went back to get the van, a pair of **Black Antshrikes** were heard and eventually seen along the road. We drove close to the river and into some more open habitat, which gave us some more birds, with the highlight being our first looks at **Spot-breasted Woodpecker**. The river did not yield much, but a few vulture flocks ended up actually being some kettling **Wood Storks**. We also had good luck with raptors, with numerous **Crane Hawks**, a **Savannah Hawk** being mobbed by a **Tropical Kingbird**, **Roadside Hawk**, and another **Gray-headed Kite**.

For our afternoon trip, we went to another road just west of the Camp. With the threat of rain, we knew the afternoon birding would likely be quick. Right out of the truck, we heard a huge target in **Bare-crowned Antbird**. They moved quickly and furtively, but eventually the entire group had outstanding views of both the male and female! A few feet further down the road and we enjoyed a raucous group of three **Rufous-tailed Jacamars**, which were the first jacamars for the entire tour. With thunder and lightning letting us know our time was near an end, we explored a spot with a loud group of **Gray-headed Chachalacas**. It turns out that they were letting everyone know of another **Laughing Falcon** that was hidden a few layers back in the trees.

We settled in early that night, because a 4:30 AM wake-up call was our plan for the next day. However, a **Black-and-White Owl** was heard around dinner time and didn't want to be left off the day's checklist.

Day 3 -- July 7 Full Day Harpy Trip

Our day started with high anticipation, even though it was 4:30 in the morning. After a quick breakfast, we were on the road for a dark start. As we passed the Yaviza Wetlands, however, the car came jerking to a halt, and everyone enjoyed views of a **Striped Owl** hunting from the wires, oblivious to our presence.

We made our way to Yaviza and boarded our dugout canoes with outboard motors, locally called piraguas, by 6:30 AM. Soon, we were headed away from the final town at the end of Panamerican Highway and were headed east into the heart of the Darién along the Ríos Chucunaque and Turia. On our two-hour boat ride, we enjoyed watching the lowland forest come alive. Loads of *Amazona* parrots, along with **Blue-headed Parrots**, were in constant streams overhead. A Darién specialty, the **Black Oropendola** was seen along the shore, including an impressive flock of 27 birds. **Common Black Hawks** and **Bat Falcons** dotted the tree line and a pair of **Green Ibis** flew over near El Real along with our only **Muscovy Ducks**. A huge flock of **White-collared Swifts** were also spotted near El Real, and our group finally connected with a stunning male **Blue Cotinga** after only seeing females on the main tour.



Harpy Eagle -- photo by guide Adam Sell

Our local Wounaan guide was waiting for us on the bank of the Rio Turia and we began our hike on an old hunting trail. The trail started very wet and the going was difficult in the more open forest, but birds were to be seen, including a beautiful **Long-tailed Tyrant**. The group also got first looks at a **Jet Antbird** after only hearing them on the first day of the extension. We did not stop for many birds on the way, but Moyo and Keith stumbled across two **Crested Owls** sitting at eye level next on the trail (!!) before they flushed deeper into the jungle. An hour and a half, and a few trepidatious bridge-crossings later, we crossed a road that's only passable in the dry season and were told to quiet down, as we were entering an area of cuibo trees where the Harpy was found. Not a minute later, Moyo had the sub-adult **Harpy Eagle** in his sights! We enjoyed satisfying looks before deciding to move closer and soon we were staring up at this

magnificent bird as it prepared to head out for a hunting foray. Once or twice the Harpy looked at us, aware of our presence, but it was mostly preoccupied with something in the distance that we couldn't see.

On the hike back, we began to listen for other species. Not much was seen until we heard some quiet calls in the canopy. After some searching, we found the culprits. A group of foraging **Great Green Macaws**! In the background we heard some **Red-throated Caracaras** but were only treated to fly-by views.

The boat ride back was much quieter, and we all were asleep early after a long day in the field and seeing what would be the golden bird for the trip.

Day 4 -- July 8: El Salto Road and Yaviza

The morning stationary count before breakfast continued to be excellent with 47 species in under an hour and we enjoyed the regulars greeting the day, including **Sapphire-throated Hummingbird**, **Whooping Motmot**, **Piratic Flycatcher**, **Cinnamon Becard**, and **Golden-hooded Tanager**.

We were off to bird some more in the Darien, but again, our van screeched to a stop and we enjoyed point-blank views of a perched **King Vulture** that had joined some **Black Vultures** in catching the morning sun.



King Vulture -- Photo by participant Keith McMullen

El Salto, a famous road that is surrounded by excellent forest habitat, was very warm and humid, but we continued to find some new species. A good mixed flock at the beginning of the

trail included our first **Choco Sirystes**, as well as another **White-eared Conebill**, and a surprise **Streaked Xenops**. Later down the trail, we finally connected with a **Gray-cheeked Nunlet**, and enjoyed scope views of this species we had tried for at numerous locations without success. Raptors continued to be a highlight of the Darién, and the morning hike had ten species including a **Great Black Hawk**, which was new for the trip. As the morning heat continued to rise, we made our way back, but not without picking up one more lifer in a **Golden-Green Woodpecker** that showed nicely for the group.

In the afternoon, our group took a leisurely drive down to the end of the highway at Yaviza. At our first wetland spot we quickly spotted our target **Black-capped Donacobius**. Our second stop had a few “singing” **Yellow-hooded Blackbird**, which was reminiscent of a more musical Yellow-headed Blackbird. After hearing it sing, we found a distant **Large-billed Seed-finch**, which has only recently found a home in eastern Panama. It was also nice to see some more wetland denizens like **Wattled Jacanas** after a long absence on the tour.

In Yaviza, we made a trip to the town cemetery in search of a vagrant turned resident. After some searching, we heard our target singing from the largest tree, and the whole group enjoyed the locally famous **Bicolored Wren**. This species isn’t even in the field guide! We also had another good look at a chattering group of **Spectacled Parrotlets**.

After dinner, we took a night drive along the entrance road to the camp. We enjoyed hearing **Tropical Screech Owl** at two locations, kicked up a few **Common Pauraque**, and heard a surprising **White-tailed Nightjar**. We also took in some mammal activity, including a **Hoffman’s Two-toed Sloth**, the more nocturnal of the two sloths in area. Back at the camp, we retired to the calls of a **Mottled Owl**.

Day 5 --July 9: Viejo Nueva and Río Tuquesa -- Search for Dusky-backed Jacamar

On our last full day, we had another early start and were on the Río Tuquesa, just east of the camp, by 7:00 AM. This time, our destination was a native Emberá area known as Nuevo Vigía. On our hour-long ride, we enjoyed great looks **Striated Heron**, **Amazon** and **Green Kingfishers**, and a number of woodpeckers, including **Lineated**, **Crimson-crested**, and **Spot-breasted Woodpeckers**.

We made our way to a trail deep into Emberá territory, this one in a more disturbed area for growing plantains. In the first few minutes of hiking, we were brought to a stop as a **Rufescent Tiger-Heron** was blocking the trail, which allowed for a great opportunity to study this secretive species up close.

We approached a clearing that was a known location for our target, but we weren’t having any luck. Plenty of other species were keeping our attention, though. While Moyo went to check another spot, we enjoyed a flurry of birds, including **Yellow-headed Caracara**, **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**, **Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet**, and a heard only **Red-billed Scythebill**.

Our guide informed us that he found our target further down the trail, and after a decent hike, we were eye-to-eye with a pair of **Dusky-backed Jacamars**! One of the most range-restricted birds on the trip and a major highlight for all participants. Later, we took another trip down the river to enjoy some time in the local Emberá village. Participants were able to purchase beautiful artisan pieces and the some of the local children put on a show of indigenous dances. It was a delightful end to the morning. We had one of our highest trip checklists this morning with over 115 species seen from the river and trails around Nuevo Vigía!



Rufescent Tiger Heron -- photo by Keith McMullen

Afternoon was spent packing and birding the grounds. A few went for a small hike down Nando's trail into the forest, but it was rather quiet. A few **Golden-headed Manakins** were heard, and a close **Wedge-billed Woodcreeper** made up for a slow hike.

Day 6 -- July 10: San Francisco Reserve and Drive to Panama City

We ate our last breakfast during our only morning rainstorm of the trip, but not without one new species. Some had seen it earlier, but we all had excellent looks at a **Pale-bellied Hermit** as it hit the feeders for its own breakfast. We packed up the van and were on the road around 7:00 and made the few hour trip west to San Francisco Reserve, a large tract of woods and secondary habitat in eastern Panamá province. We beat the rain and only felt a few sprinkles. Even on our last morning, new birds were found. It started with some **Red-breasted Blackbirds** along the roadside. After getting out of the van, we quickly, we found a **Yellow Tyrannulet**

around some ponds. On a small hike that paralleled a river, we found a pair of **Ochre-bellied Flycatchers**. A hummingbird quickly zipped in and it was yet another new bird, a **Band-tailed Barbthroat** which landed for close study.

A diverse mixed flock held **Olivaceous Piculets** and a singing **Sooty-headed Tyrannulet** was eventually found on a nest. We also had beautiful views of an immature **Black Hawk-Eagle** at eye level, as well as a **Black-striped Woodcreeper**. Back towards the van, we had our last trip bird with scope views of a **Plain-breasted Ground-Dove**. It was an exciting morning with over 90 species recorded.



Immature Black Hawk-Eagle -- photo by guide Adam Sell

On our drive back to Riande, we made another stop at the Río Mono Bridge, but were only treated to heard-only **Rufous-winged Antwren**, but had a good look at a fly-by **Blue Ground-Dove**.

Exhausted but exhilarated, we made it back to our hotel near the airport for a final dinner. The checklist was finalized over drinks and dinner was finished off with some comfort food from the States in the form of a warm brownie with ice cream! We said our goodbyes and got some rest in A/C after a successful trip filled with great birds, mammals and memories.

BIRD LIST

250 species. Taxonomy follow eBird/Clements, 2017 update. (h) denotes a heard-only. IUCN Red List species included for Near-threatened species or greater: NT=Near-threatened, VU=Vulnerable, and EN=Endangered.

Tinamous (Tinamidae)

Great Tinamou - NT	<i>Tinamus major</i>
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>

Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>

Guans, Chachalacas, and Curassows (Cracidae)

Gray-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>
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Storks (Ciconiidae)

Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
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Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)

Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
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Anhingas (Anhingidae)

Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
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Pelicans (Pelecanidae)

Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
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Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)

Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>

Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>

Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)

White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>

New World Vultures (Cathartidae)

Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>

Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)

Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
Gray-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Harpy Eagle - NT	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>

Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>

Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)

Gray-cowled Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>

Limpkin (Aramidae)

Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
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Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)

Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
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Jacanas (Jacanidae)

Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
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Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)

Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
Ruddy Pigeon - VU (h)	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
Short-billed Pigeon (h)	<i>Patagioenas nigristrostris</i>
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

Gray-chested Dove *Leptotila cassinii*

Cuckoos (Cuculidae)

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia*

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Owls (Strigidae)

Tropical Screech-Owl (h) *Megascops choliba*

Crested Owl *Lophotrix cristata*

Mottled Owl (h) *Ciccaba virgata*

Black-and-white Owl (h) *Ciccaba nigrolineata*

Striped Owl *Asio clamator*

Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)

Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

White-tailed Nightjar (h) *Hydropsalis cayennensis*

Swifts (Apodidae)

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*

Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicaudus*

Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsutus*

Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>
Pale-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>
White-vented Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>
Snowy-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia edward</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Sapphire-throated Hummingbird	<i>Lepidopyga coeruleogularis</i>

Trogons (Trogonidae)

Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>

Motmots (Momotidae)

Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>
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Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)

Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>

Puffbirds (Bucconidae)

White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>
Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>
Gray-cheeked Nunlet	<i>Nonnula frontalis</i>

Jacamars (Galbulidae)

Dusky-backed Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba salmoni</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>

New World Barbets (Capitonidae)

Spot-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>
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Toucans (Ramphastidae)

Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>
Yellow-throated Toucan - NT	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>

Woodpeckers (Picidae)

Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>

Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)

Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>

New World and African Parrots (Psittacidae)

Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>
Mealy Parrot - NT	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
Red-lored/Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis/farinosa</i>
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>
Great Green Macaw - EN	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>

Typical Antbirds (Thamnophilidae)

Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>
Black Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i>
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>
Rufous-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>
Jet Antbird	<i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>

Bare-crowned Antbird *Gymnocichla nudiceps*

White-bellied Antbird *Myrmeciza longipes*

Chestnut-backed Antbird *Poliocrania exsul*

Antthrushes (Formicariidae)

Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis*

Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers (Furnariidae)

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus*

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

Northern Barred-Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae*

Cocoa Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus susurrans*

Black-striped Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus*

Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*

Streak-headed Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*

Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus*

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*

Double-banded Graytail *Xenerpestes minlosi*

Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)

Brown-capped Tyrannulet *Ornithion brunneicapillus*

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola*

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

Forest Elaenia *Myiopagis gaimardii*

Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*

Lesser Elaenia *Elaenia chiriquensis*

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>
Paltry Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>
Southern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurens</i>
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>
Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>
Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>
Pied Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Choco Sirystes	<i>Sirystes albogriseus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>

Cotingas (Cotingidae)

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*

Blue Cotinga *Cotinga nattererii*

Manakins (Pipridae)

Golden-collared Manakin *Manacus vitellinus*

Golden-headed Manakin *Ceratopipra erythrocephala*

Tityras and Allies (Tityridae)

Black-crowned Tityra *Tityra inquisitor*

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

Cinnamon Becard *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus*

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)

Scrub Greenlet *Hylophilus flavipes*

Lesser Greenlet *Pachysylvia decurtata*

Golden-fronted Greenlet *Pachysylvia aurantiifrons*

Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)

Black-chested Jay *Cyanocorax affinis*

Swallows (Hirundinidae)

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

Mangrove Swallow *Tachycineta albilinea*

Wrens (Troglodytidae)

Scaly-breasted Wren *Microcerculus marginatus*

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

White-headed Wren *Campylorhynchus albobrunneus*

Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>
Black-bellied Wren	<i>Pheugopedius fasciatoventris</i>
Isthmian Wren	<i>Cantorchilus elutus</i>
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>
Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>

Gnatcatchers (Poliophtidae)

Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>

Donacobius (Donacobiidae)

Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
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Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)

Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>
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Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)

Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
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Tanagers and Allies (Thraupidae)

Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>
Plain-colored Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>

Shining Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
White-eared Conebill	<i>Conirostrum leucogenys</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>
Large-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila crassirostris</i>
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>

New World Buntings and Sparrows (Passerellidae)

Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>
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Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae)

Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanoides</i>
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Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)

Red-breasted Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>
Black Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius guatimozinus</i>
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>
Orange-crowned Oriole	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>

Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>

Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)

Yellow-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>

Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
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MAMMALS

Neotropical Otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>
Black-eared Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Forest Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>
Brown-throated Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>
Mantled Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>
Geoffroy's Tamarin	<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>
Panamanian White-throated Capuchin	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>