

ORNITHOLIDAYS TOUR TO ECUADOR
Tumbesian & Andean Specialties

22 OCTOBER – 06 NOVEMBER 2016



Leader: Simon Boyes

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A Personal Diary

The Southern Ecuador tour starts and ends in Guayaquil, making a loop down to the Peru border. It explores the dry foothills of the Tumbes region, home of many local endemics to north Peru and south Ecuador. The itinerary then heads up into the High Andes, before dropping down to the eastern slope, where rushing rivers flow eventually into the Amazon. Then it heads to the historic city of Cuenca, and returns to the coast via the highest point of the tour, the El Cajas paramo at 4,000m. We stayed in four delightful, quiet and rustic lodges, and visited five Jocotoco Reserves. These are areas run by the Jocotoco Foundation and are protected lands which would otherwise have been vulnerable to conversion into cultivation. The organisation is named after the famous antpitta, discovered only in 1997, and one of the many rarities we enjoyed watching and photographing at close quarters. Other highlights included two Umbrellabird species, 36 hummingbird species (many at arm's length), three Tinamou species, four other photographable antpitta species, and much more. For many days in the Andes, unusually dry and sunny weather kept the temperatures high and bird activity lower than normal, but we still managed to see the majority of the local specialities!

Saturday, 22 October

After various flights from London and Manchester, we all meet up at Amsterdam Airport, where we wait to board the daytime KLM flight to Quito and Guayaquil. The first leg takes almost 11 hours, and flies over places as diverse as Barnstaple and Bogota. We have great Andean views as we descend into Quito. Forty minutes later we land at Guayaquil, where immigration and luggage retrieval present no problems. We are now six hours behind BST. It's still daylight, and there's a welcoming committee of Gray-breasted Martins and Saffron Finches. Nestor is here to meet us with a mini-bus, and drives us the short distance to the hotel. Most opt for rest straight away, though some of us meet for a complimentary drink in the bar.

Sunday, 23 October

After an early breakfast (the first of many!), we leave Guayaquil for the south, heading towards the Peru border. The first stops are in wetlands, where Limpkins, White Ibis, Roseate Spoonbills and Wood Storks appear in good numbers. Snail Kites are everywhere, numbering hundreds during the morning. The first of a number of local guides, Jairo, meets us along the way and leads us to a lakeside where we enjoy Horned Screemers in the scopes. Also here are flocks of duck, mostly Black-bellied and Fulvous Whistling Duck, but also Comb Duck and a few shy Muscovy Ducks, which take flight as soon as we appear. Along the track we find Yellow-tailed Oriole, Baird's and Vermilion Flycatchers, Pacific Horneros and Peruvian Meadowlarks. A Large-billed Seed-Finch is a good find.

At the headquarters of the Manglares Churute Reserve, we stop to watch Squirrel Cuckoo, Great Antshrike and Pacific Parrotlets. We make only a brief foray towards the mangrove part of the reserve as Jairo warns us that the mosquitoes are fierce at present. However, we manage to find Pacific Pygmy Owl and Streak-headed Woodcreeper while remaining almost unbiten. We thank Jairo, and continue along good roads towards our first Jocotoco Reserve, Buenaventura. Egret-filled rice-fields give way to sugar-cane, cocoa and banana plantations along the way. At the picnic lunch stop, a White-tailed Kite mobs a Short-tailed Hawk of the dark morph. Here also are Lemon-rumped Tanager and Yellow-bellied Elaenia.

In mid-afternoon we arrive at Buenaventura Lodge, set at 560m in a forest area saved just in time from conversion to cattle pasture. As we check into our smart new wooden chalets, a Rufous-headed Chachalaca appears outside chalet no. 4. We spend the rest of the afternoon relaxing in the open-sided main building with its well-stocked hummingbird feeders (plus teas, coffees and cold beer cabinet). There are never less than 50 hummers in view at one time, probably many more! It's worth listing our seven species seen, in approximate order of abundance: Green Thorntail, White-necked Jacobin, Andean Emerald, Violet-bellied Hummingbird (surely everyone's favourite!), Brown Violetear, Green-crowned Brilliant and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird. A wonderfully bird-filled day continues during dinner, when a noisy Black-and-white Owl perches on the beams above the feeders and demands to be photographed!

After dinner we make a long checklist and outline plans for a more local day tomorrow.

Monday, 24 October

Early rain is no hindrance as we can stand by the feeders and watch a succession of birds pass by, some stopping to snack on the night's haul of moths. Starting with Olivaceous and Plain-brown Woodcreepers, we soon find Gray-and-gold Warbler and several One-colored Becards. Bronze-winged Parrot and a superb subadult Collared Forest-Falcon come next, but the star turn is the Long-wattled Umbrellabird that pauses in a *Cecropia*. The lodge is appropriately named after the species. Pale-mandibled Araçaris and Rufous-headed Chachalacas visit the feeders and prefer papaya to banana.

Once the rain stops, we take a short drive up the main track and walk slowly along. Ornate Flycatchers visit their mossy nest, and two Club-winged Manakins glean tiny berries in a canopy, along with wintering Swainson's Thrushes, a smart Black-winged Saltator and Silver-throated Tanagers. There are brief views of Collared Trogon and Black-mandibled Toucan, but a motionless White-whiskered Puffbird is more obliging. A mixed flock includes Spotted Woodcreeper, Bay-headed, Ochre-breasted and Yellow-throated Bush Tanagers. A White-whiskered Hermit passes by too. There are many more sightings during the morning, but no room to list them all.

After a tasty lunch and siesta, some rest while others stay up and watch the feeders. Liz and Roger discover an eighth hummer species to visit: an Emerald-bellied Woodnymph, (according to Ridgely and Greenfield in the comprehensive Ecuador field guide) or Green-crowned Woodnymph (when lumped, as the Field-book by McMullan and Navarette does). It is too shy to come to the feeder, but sits nearby in hope. In mid-afternoon we walk down a well-made trail to the traditional lek of Long-wattled Umbrellabird, which appears for a while, a male dangling a foot-long throat-wattle. However it soon retreats and utters dismal mooing calls from a hidden perch. Other species on the trail include Buff-rumped Warbler, Blue-black Grosbeak and Boat-billed Flycatcher. There are more Swainson's Thrushes too, suggesting that this is an important wintering area.

Tuesday, 25 October

After breakfast we leave Buenaventura and head for the Tumbes region, a dry area with many local specialities, by the Peru border. Our plans to pass by the upper part of the Buenaventura Reserve and look for the El Oro Parakeet are foiled by very low clouds. It would just be thick fog up there. On the way out of the reserve we stop for Laughing Falcon, Blue-headed and Bronze-winged Parrots and Black-cheeked Woodpecker. Soon afterwards, we watch a Gray-backed Hawk being mobbed by a smaller Roadside Hawk - they make a pleasant change from the hundreds of soaring vultures.

A mid-morning coffee stop adds a second Gray-backed Hawk. At the lunch stop, we enjoy a well-prepared packed meal from the lodge, and watch Pacific Parrotlet, Long-tailed Mockingbird and Eared Dove in the next garden. By now we are in a stark and barren landscape, dominated by huge mountainsides, with a covering of baobab-like *Ceiba* trees and acacias. At El Empalme, Nestor finds us a pair of White-headed Brush-Finches, quietly feeding on the ground. Nearby are Collared Antshrike, and a flighty Tumbes Hummingbird. An hour later, we reach the border town of Macara, and see the Peruvian fields and mountains across the river. Our lodge, Jorupe, is just up the road, set in dry forest. We are made welcome and shown to our fine wooden chalets, with plenty of time to shower and relax before a good dinner with beer, and even Chilean wine.

Wednesday, 26 October

A very enjoyable breakfast is frequently interrupted by visitors to the feeders just outside. The Pale-browed Tinamou and the beautifully marked Guayaquil Squirrel come for corn on the ground, while the Yellow-tailed Oriole tries to balance on the sugar-water feeder designed for the Amazilia Hummingbird. Plumbeous-backed and Ecuadorian Thrushes, and Whooping Motmot tuck into the papaya on the stone platform, while White-tipped and Blue Ground-Doves feed below. The lodge is named Urraca Lodge, the local name for the stunning White-tailed Jays which soon appear. Of many great photographic subjects here, this is surely the most spectacular.

A walk along a wide track adds Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant, Sooty-crowned Flycatcher and Pacific Elaenia to our list of *Tyrannidae*. Overhead are Chestnut-collared and Short-tailed Swifts, the latter often now split as Tumbes Swift. A King Vulture soars overhead, and three Scarlet-backed Woodpeckers offer fine views over a 15-minute period. A Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner is not quite so co-operative. Back at the lodge, five

Fasciated Wrens feed at length in the tree above us, and we see both subspecies of Streaked Saltator, one with no streaks at all.

Lunch is followed by a long siesta, as it is now too hot for much activity, either human or avian. At 1530 we set out again, first to look over the river that is the national border. Standing right by the bridge that is the crossing into Peru, we watch a White-edged Oriole in a large acacia. Below us are Black-necked Stilts and wintering Spotted Sandpipers in the river, and a male Vermilion Flycatcher on an island in no-man's-land. The border guards are amazingly relaxed, since we scope a Ringed Kingfisher on the Peru side in full view.

Back on the Jorupe entrance drive, Speckle-breasted Wren, Baird's Flycatcher, Black-capped Sparrow (very smart, in the track ahead of us), and Collared Antshrike are the pick of our sightings. A vocal Watkins's Antpitta is just below us, but remains a no-show.

Thursday, 27 October

Today's destination is our third Jocotoco reserve, Utuana. Between Jorupe and Utuana there's a huge road-building programme that involves cutting through mountainsides with road closures and masses of dust. Unfortunately this affects our plans - we have to get up to the reserve, at 2,500 m, before a road closure at 0700. We have time to enjoy the flocks of Chestnut-collared Swallows in the town of Sozoranga, and are soon in the reserve, watching Red-crested Cotinga, Great Thrush, White-crested Elaenia and Loja Tyrannulet. The hummingbird feeders attract two local specialities: Rainbow Starfrontlets and Purple-throated Sunangels in good numbers, along with the more widely distributed Speckled Hummingbirds. Also here are many Masked and a few White-sided Flowerpiercers. On our walks around the reserve we come across Chapman's Antshrike, Line-cheeked Spinetail, Andean Slaty Thrush and Black-crested Tit-Tyrant.

After negotiating the roadworks, we return to base and rest a while, watching the feeders where most of the usual suspects appear: but a Red-billed Scythebill is a new and spectacular woodcreeper. A short walk offers us great views of the normally skulking Watkins's Antpitta, perched on the drive, and Golden-bellied Grosbeak.

Friday, 28 October

Red-masked and Gray-cheeked Parakeets perch up near the lodge verandah for photos. The jays, motmots, orioles, thrushes and horneros at the feeders are all admired and photographed still more! Bran-colored Flycatcher is new, and Howard has a fine portrait of Watkins's Antpitta out in the open. A stroll on the track above the lodge is good for raptors, with Gray-backed, Harris's and Bicolored Hawks and a photogenic Laughing Falcon. Long-billed Starthroats make a change from the more numerous Amazilia Hummingbirds.

After an early lunch, we say farewell to the friendly staff at Jorupe, and to Giovanni who has found us plenty of birds. The first part of the journey retraces our steps northwards. At El Empalme, the Tumbes Hummingbird poses for portraits at point-blank range. Also here are Ash-breasted Sierra-Finches and Long-tailed Mockingbirds. Heading east, the road takes us through deforested uplands: great panoramas of denuded mountainsides. At Catamayo we try for Tumbes Sparrow, but in the strong wind we have no luck. We arrive at Vilcabamba in early evening, for a short stay at a lovely hotel with a pool - not that we have time to use it!

Saturday, 29 October

We are up early for the trip above the tree-line at Cerro Toledo. In Yungana we transfer to three four-wheel-drive jeeps for the long climb up to 3,000m. It's clear and sunny but windy. The huge views in both directions are amazing - we are on the continental divide. White-sided Flowerpiercer and Spectacled Redstart appear, and we hear Paramo Tapaculo. Lower down, at the top of the forest, Chusquea Tapaculo sings a different song from patches of bamboo. A Rainbow-bearded Thornbill hovers at flowers above us, but otherwise we find the forest very quiet. It has been very dry here recently, and the combination of wind and bright sun is not in our favour. Tanager flocks are more active here in cloudy conditions.

Back in Yungana, we continue south in our minibus. We cross onto the eastern (and normally wetter) side of the divide, and soon arrive at Casa Simpson, our base for exploring our fourth Jocotoco Reserve, Tapichalaca. Here we stay in the lodge building, which overlooks a fruit feeder and three hummingbird feeders. Chestnut-breasted Coronet is by far the most abundant visitor, but there are also cameo performances by Collared Inca,

Amethyst-throated and Little Sunangels, White-bellied Woodstar and Fawn-breasted Brilliant. Yellow-breasted Brush-Finches visit the fruit feeder.

After lunch and siesta, we take a trail above the lodge, but again find the forest eerily quiet, with little movement. A Band-tailed Pigeon perches on top of a tree, and we watch Amethyst-throated Sunangels and Collared Incas feeding on various flowers. The wonderful songs of Plain-tailed Wren and Chestnut-naped Antpitta echo up the valley. Back by the lodge, a Russet-crowned Warbler offers good views.

Sunday, 30 October

Two Golden-plumed Parakeets in the scope make a good start to the day: when they finally fly off, 12 more fly with them. Most of the morning is on the trails above the lodge, at 2,550 m. Our main target is the famous Jocotoco Antpitta, so rare and only discovered in 1997. There are only about 30 in this reserve, and are hardly known outside it. Ramiro brings worms for its breakfast - a daily event whether the lodge has guests or not. On the way to the feeding station we watch a White-throated Quail-Dove, which appears as soon as Ramiro spreads grain for it. At the antpitta shelter, we sit and watch as Ramiro puts out worms and calls the Jocotoco in. It's a large and brightly patterned antpitta, which offers us all perfect views and photos. As soon as it departs, a Chestnut-naped Antpitta replaces it. After this wonderful experience, we wander back along the trail, which has a good supporting cast too. Smoky Bush-Tyrant, Grass-green and Lachrymose Mountain Tanagers, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Mountain Wren, and Citrine Warbler all appear. Further down the hill, Broad-winged Hawk and Swallow-tailed Kite soar above the mountainside.

Back at the lodge, a burst of activity includes Pearled Treerunner, Barred Becard, White-banded Tyrannulet, Russet-crowned and Citrine Warblers and Spectacled Redstart (or Whitestart), as well as the usual hummers. After lunch and a short rest, we head down to lower altitudes. Just beyond the small town of Valladolid at 1,500m, a Yellow-browed Sparrow perches on a fence, and Maranon Thrush in a tree. New tanagers are Blue-necked and Silver-beaked. Rufous-fronted Thornbirds offer good views in the scope. On the way back, flocks of Band-tailed Pigeons fly up the mountain to roost. Just as the day begins with a parakeet, so does it end: White-breasted Parakeets fly past and perch close to us, before continuing to their roosts.

Monday, 31 October

Our last morning at Tapichalaca features Blue-and-black Tanager, Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager, Barred Becard, and Spectacled Whitestart in the lodge car-park. We spend some of the morning at lower altitudes, where Inca Jay (a recent split from Green Jay) is the first to appear. Brown-capped Vireo, Blue-backed Conebill, Golden-naped Tanager, Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, Dusky-capped Flycatcher and Blackburnian Warbler are the pick of our sightings. It remains sunny - not ideal for passerine activity here.

It's a four hour drive to Zamora, where our next lodge is. On the way we stop for Plumbeous Rail in an insalubrious ditch at Vilcabamba, and encounter heavy rain at Loja. As soon as we arrive at Copalinga, our hostess Catherine leads us up a trail above the cabins to feed her tinamous! They are wild, of course, but habituated like the Jocotoco Antpitta at Tapichalaca. There's one Gray, and one Little Tinamou to be photographed at point-blank range. A single White-throated Quail-Dove and many Gray-fronted Doves wait for their turn at the corn. We are soon in our comfortable chalets, and later enjoy an excellent dinner.

Tuesday, 1 November

After an early breakfast, there's a Red-crested Finch singing in a guava tree in the car-park. It's not far in the minibus to the entrance to the Podocarpus National Park, along the Bombuscaro River. Brown Violetears feed on the flowering Inga trees, and a female Yellow-breasted Antwren works slowly through a tangle below eye-level. A few of us see an Amazonian Umbrellabird fly across the trail. Yellow-throated Bush-Tanagers are the most often encountered bird, as they move slowly in a single-species flock. A Gray Tinamou wanders along the track ahead of us, offering Howard a better photo than yesterday, as it's in the sun. On the walk back to the orchid garden, we find a mixed flock still active at 10.00: in it are Ash-browed Spinetail, Golden and Spotted Tanagers, Lafresnaye's Piculet, Black-and-white Becard, Canada Warbler and Swainson's Thrush, plus others I'm sure we miss. There's also a Collared Trogon nearby that gives only a brief view.

On our return Catherine tells us it's one of the hottest days of the year - my thermometer in the shade reads 33°C at lunch. However, hummers remain active at the feeders: the Sparkling Violetears are the most aggressive, and the Green Hermits most approachable at the feeders on the bar. There are also visits from

Violet-fronted Brilliant, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Glittering-throated Emerald and one Many-spotted Hummingbird. A Little Woodstar, bumblebee-sized, frequents the purple-flowering Verbena. The fruit-feeders attract a banana-eating Coati and a pair of Orange-bellied Euphonias; and later a Green-and-gold Tanager. A female Swallow Tanager and a Slaty-capped Flycatcher pose in a tree near the dining room. A male Andean Cock-of-the-Rock passes through the garden too, stopping for a while in full view.

Setting out again as the afternoon cools a little, we find three fine species by the river bridge on the old Zamora to Loja road. Cliff Flycatchers perch on wires above the bridge; White-capped Dippers are on one rock in mid-stream, and an immature Fasciated Tiger-Heron is on another. The torrent is so fast that it would seem impossible for it to catch fish here. Further up, a flock of colourful Paradise Tanagers also has a Streaked Xenops in it. We hear the strange call of a Wattled Guan, and distinguish a Western Wood Pewee by its all-dark bill. A Black-billed Thrush is in the road on the way back. Most of us stay on board for a short extra outing for nightjars at dusk. First a Blackish Nightjar catches moths above our heads, and a Pauraque appears on the track ahead of us. A delicious dinner follows. It's been hot, but many fine birds have shown up.

Wednesday, 2 November

A Sickle-winged Guan perches in a *Cecropia* outside the dining room at breakfast. We say farewell to Copalinga, and continue along the old Loja to Zamora road where we left off yesterday. We start off with Red-billed Parrots, Masked Tityra, Golden-eared and Golden Tanagers, and Chestnut-tipped Toucanet. Later, Inca Jays pose for photos, and a male Andean Cock-of-the-Rock flies over and perches for a while. Nestor comes up with one of his best finds, when he points to a male Torrent Duck perched by the top of a waterfall.

From Loja it's a long haul along the Panamericano Highway to Cuenca. A hospitable café makes us welcome for our picnic lunches in return for coffees and soft drinks. The only birds of note are Brown-bellied Swallows and Glossy Flowerpiercer where the road crosses the 3,500 m contour. Our hotel has a thermal pool, fed by the natural hot springs: five of us enjoy a dip in 38°C. We also have time to find Black-tailed Trainbearer and Sparkling Violetear at the *Inga* and *Callistemon* (bottlebrush) trees in the garden. A Peregrine is a surprise, flying past with menace: it's probably a migrant from the north.

Thursday, 3 November

We have cloud cover! And so, one of our best mornings. The morning destination is Yunguilla Jocotoco Reserve, set at 1,600 m in a dry inter-Andean valley just over an hour away from Cuenca. This small reserve was set up to protect the last habitat for a seriously endangered bird, the Pale-headed Brush-Finch. It was thought extinct, but re-discovered in 1998. The population is now 120 breeding territories, of which 94% are in the reserve. Shiny Cowbirds used to be brood-parasites on most nests, but recently the finch's status has been officially lifted from Critically Endangered to Endangered.

On our arrival we are met by the warden, Enrique, who leads us along a trail to the feeding station. He has with him bread, grain and oranges. Even before the food is out, there is a clamour in the bushes around. First to arrive is the star of the show, the Pale-headed Brush-Finch. About eight appear over the next 45 minutes. Also on the tables are Gray-browed Brush-Finch, which confusingly has totally different English and scientific names in the Ridgely field-guide (see the taxonomic notes below the checklist). A pair of Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrushes join the feast, as does one Chestnut-crowned Antpitta. It makes several furtive visits to the lower table to feed: it chooses ant-pitta-bread! Not as nutritious as Jocotoco's worms! On the way back, there is plenty of activity in the scrubby woodland and cultivation. Great Thrushes are conspicuous, though it's the Chiguanco Thrushes that are singing. Golden-bellied Grosbeak, Pacific and Sierra Elaenias, Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Brown-capped Vireo, Masked Flowerpiercer, Azara's Spinetail and Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager all appear. A Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle swoops low over the trees. According to the Jocotoco website, a pair nests in the reserve. Nestor adds that they sometimes take the local chickens. Yunguilla is a great example of the value of setting up even a small reserve in a deforested habitat. We thank Enrique for a great morning and return to the hotel for lunch.

The afternoon is an opportunity to relax. Some head for the city-centre (a World Heritage Site) to view the squares and churches. Others take a thermal dip - or do both! Bert finds Blue-and-yellow Tanager and Cinereous Conebill in a fruiting tree, at the top of the car-park.

Friday, 4 November

The road from Cuenca back to Guayaquil climbs to a pass of 4,120 m. Before the top of the pass lies the El Cajas National Park, our destination for the morning. We start with the nest of a Sapphire-vented Puffleg, with two chicks almost ready to fledge. Lake Llaviuco has Andean Gull, Andean Coot, Andean Teal and Andean Ruddy Duck. At the far end Roger spots an Ecuadorian Rail, but it stays in view only for a moment. Along the path are two similar species: Black-crested Warbler and Superciliaried Hemispingus. Tyrian Metaltail and Rainbow Starfrontlet give flighty views, but a Pearled Treerunner is more obliging.

The next stop, at 3,800 m, produces the first of many Blue-mantled Thornbills and Plumbeous Sierra-Finches. There are also Tufted Tit-Tyrant, Andean Tit-Spinetail and a Black Flowerpiercer. A Variable Hawk flies over. By the café at 3900 m, we add a fine Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant, and a Plain-colored Seedeater with a pink bill. We enjoy hot drinks with our substantial packed lunches. The final stop is by another lake: highlights here are an inquisitive Tawny Antpitta, both Chestnut-winged and Stout-billed Cinclodes, many Tit-like Dacnis and a fine male, perched Ecuadorian Hillstar. From the top of the pass we make all speed for the steamy lowlands of Guayaquil, and pass many Snail Kites by the rice-fields as we approach Ecuador's largest city.

Saturday, 5 November

We have one final morning trip, to Cerro Blanco, an area of dry forest on the western outskirts of the city. Here we meet a very enthusiastic local guide, Paul Abad. We renew acquaintance with old friends such as Gray-and-gold Warbler, Fasciated Wren, and Laughing Falcon. A single tree holds three Ecuadorian and one Gartered Trogon. Further on a flock of Crimson-breasted Finches feed in an acacia. An Amazilia Hummingbird defends a feeder from a Baron's Hermit which has to go thirsty. Since we have cloud cover, there is plenty of bird activity throughout our time here. We thank Paul, and take up his suggestion of a short trip to Parque Lago, in search of Snowy-throated Kingbird. Though we fail with this, the park gives us views of a good selection of waterbirds (such as Magnificent Frigatebirds, two grebe species, Striated Herons, and two Brown Pelicans), as well as a close-up Baird's Flycatcher.

There is plenty of time for lunch and a final packing session at the hotel, before we leave for the airport. Here we bid farewell to the wonderful Nestor, and check in for the KLM flight. It's on time and arrives in Amsterdam at 13.30 on Sunday. Here the Manchester and Heathrow parties say their farewells and board their respective flights home.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to our ground agents for making excellent arrangements and organizing various local guides through the itinerary. Huge thanks to Nestor for safe driving, keen birding, heavy luggage loading, and for improving my Spanish. Thanks are also due to the staff in the four wonderful lodges for welcoming us, feeding us so well and topping up innumerable bird feeders. Most of all, thanks to all of you who participated in the tour, for your enthusiasm and good humour at all times. I hope we may meet up on another Ornitholiday again soon. Thanks also very much to Howard Gorringer for the photographs that illustrate this report.

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February 2017

Itinerary and Weather

Wherever possible, **shade** temperatures at dawn and midday are given. Altitudes of the main birding areas are given.

22 October	Arrive Guayaquil 1650. Sunny, 28°C (82°F)
23 October	Guayaquil. Manglares Churute. Buenaventura. Dry, mostly cloudy, 20-28°C (68-82°F)
24 October	Buenaventura Jocotoco Reserve (560m). Light rain early a.m & late p.m. Otherwise cloudy, dry. 20-24°C (68-75°F)
25 October	Buenaventura to Jorupe. Light rain early, becoming dry, sunny. 19-29°C (66-84°F)
26 October	Jorupe Jocotoco Reserve (670m). Dry, sunny, 16-32°C (61-90°F)
27 October	Jorupe. Sozoranga. Utuana Jocotoco Reserve. Dry, sunny, 17-29°C (63-84°F)
28 October	Jorupe to Vilcabamba. Dry, mostly cloudy. 17-28°C (63-82°F)
29 October	Vilcabamba. Cerro Toledo (3000m). Tapichalaca. Dry, sunny, 8-18°C (46-64°F)
30 October	Tapichalaca Jocotoco Reserve (2500m). Valladolid (1400m). Sunny, 9-28°C (48-82°F)
31 October	Tapichalaca. To Copalinga via Loja. One heavy shower, otherwise dry, partly sunny. 12-25°C (54-77°F)
1 November	Copalinga Lodge (950m). Podocarpus N.P. at Rio Bombuscaro. P.m.to Old Road from Loja to Zamora. Dry, sunny a.m, cloudy p.m. 18-33°C (64-91°F)
2 November	Copalinga. Old Road (Loja-Zamora). To Cuenca. Dry, sunny a.m, cloudy p.m. 18-25°C (64-77°F)
3 November	Cuenca (2600m). Yunguilla Jocotoco Reserve (1600m). Dry, cloudy a.m. Light rain p.m. 15-24°C (59-75°F)
4 November	Cuenca to Guayaquil via El Cajas National Park (up to 4000m). Dry, cloudy a.m, sunny p.m. 6-30°C (43-86°F)
5 November	Guayaquil. Cerro Blanco & Parque Lago. Depart 2020. Cloudy a.m, sunny p.m. 20-30°C (68-86°F)

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING TOUR

No of days recorded	Location	Abundance Scale
1 2h means seen on 1day and heard on 2 other days	G = Guayaquil, Manglares & C.Blanco B = Buenaventura J = Jorupe J' = Utuana & Sozoranga T = Tapichalaca T'= Cerro Toledo T,= Valladolid area A = Amazon slope: Copalinga, and Old Road from Loja to Zamora C = Cuenca C,= Yunguilla C'= El Cajas National Park	(max. seen on 1 day) 1 = 1 – 4 individuals 2 = 5 - 9 3 = 10 - 99 4 = 100 - 999

This list order follows www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist. Names used in the Ecuador field guide (Ridgely & Greenfield) are given in brackets. Location letters are not given for the most widely distributed species. Taxonomic notes (^{1,2}, etc) follow the list.

SPECIES	No of days recorded	Locations	Abundance Scale	SCIENTIFIC NAME
TINAMOUS				
Gray Tinamou	2		A	1 <i>Tinamus tao</i>
Little Tinamou	1		A	1 <i>Crypturellus soui</i>
Pale-browed Tinamou	3	J		1 <i>Crypturellus transfasciatus</i>
SCREAMERS				
Horned Screamer	1	G		1 <i>Anhima cornuta</i>
DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS				
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	1	G		3 <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1	G		3 <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
Muscovy Duck	1	G		2 <i>Cairina moschata</i>
Comb Duck ¹	1	G		3 <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Torrent Duck	1		A	1 <i>Merganetta armata</i>
Blue-winged Teal	1	G		3 <i>Anas discors</i>
White-cheeked Pintail	1	G		2 <i>Anas bahamensis</i>
Andean Teal	1		C'	2 <i>Anas andium</i>
Andean Ruddy Duck	1		C'	2 <i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>
GUANS & CHACHALACAS				
Rufous-headed Chachalaca	3	1h B J		1 <i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>
Wattled Guan	-	1h	A	1 <i>Aburria aburri</i>
Sickle-winged Guan	1		A	1 <i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>
GREBES				
Least Grebe	2	G		1 <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	2	G		2 <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
STORKS				
Wood Stork	1	G		2 <i>Mycteria americana</i>
FRIGATEBIRDS				
Magnificent Frigatebird	2	G		3 <i>Fregata magnificens</i>
CORMORANTS & SHAGS				
Neotropic Cormorant	3	G B J		4 <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
ANHINGAS				
Anhinga	1	G		1 <i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
PELICANS				
Brown Pelican	1	G		1 <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS				
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	1		A	1 <i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
Cocoi Heron	3	G		1 <i>Ardea cocoi</i>
Great Egret	4	G J		4 <i>Ardea alba</i>
Snowy Egret	2	G		2 <i>Egretta thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	2	G		2 <i>Egretta caerulea</i>

Cattle Egret	4	G	J			3	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Striated Heron	1	G				1	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	G				1	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	G				3	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	
IBIS & SPOONBILLS							THRESKIORNITHIDAE	
White Ibis	1	G				3	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	
Roseate Spoonbill	2	G				3	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	
NEW WORLD VULTURES							CATHARTIDAE	
Black Vulture	12					4	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	
Turkey Vulture	11					3	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	
King Vulture	1		J			1	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	
OSPREY							PANDIONIDAE	
Osprey	1	G				1	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES							ACCIPITRIDAE	
White-tailed Kite	1	G				1	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	
Swallow-tailed Kite	2			T	A	1	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	
Snail Kite	3	G				4	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	
Bicolored Hawk	1		J			1	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	
Savanna Hawk	1	G				1	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	
Roadside Hawk	5	G	B	J	T	1	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	
Harris's Hawk	2	G		J		1	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	
Variable Hawk	2			J'		C'	1	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	1					C,	1	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
Gray-backed Hawk	3		B	J			1	<i>Pseudastur occidentalis</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	2				T	A	1	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Short-tailed Hawk	1	G					1	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>
RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS							RALLIDAE	
Virginia (Ecuadorian) Rail ²	1					C'	1	<i>Rallus limicola aequatorialis</i>
Plumbeous Rail	1				T		1	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>
Purple Gallinule	1	G					1	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>
Common Gallinule ³	1	G					3	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
Slate-colored (Andean) Coot	1					C'	2	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
LIMPKIN								ARAMIDAE
Limpkin	1	G					2	<i>Aramis guarauna</i>
STILTS & AVOCETS								RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Black-necked Stilt ⁴	3	G	J				3	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
JACANAS								JACANIDAE
Wattled Jacana	2	G					3	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
SANDPIPERS								SCOLOPACIDAE
Spotted Sandpiper	2	G	J				2	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
GULLS								LARIDAE: LARINAE
Andean Gull	1					C'	1	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
PIGEONS & DOVES								COLUMBIDAE
Rock (Feral) Pigeon	11						3	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	1	G					1	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon ⁵	3				T		3	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Eared Dove	9	G	J			C	3	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove	1	G					2	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>
Croaking Ground-Dove	6	G	J				3	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>
Blue Ground-Dove	3		J				3	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
White-tipped Dove	5	G	J				3	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Gray-fronted Dove	1					A	1	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
White-throated Quail-Dove	2				T	A	1	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>
CUCKOOS								CUCULIDAE
Squirrel Cuckoo	3	G	J			A	1	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	2	G			T,		1	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Groove-billed Ani	6	G	J			C,	3	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
OWLS								STRIGIDAE
Peruvian Screech-Owl	-	2h	J				1	<i>Megascops roboratus</i>
Spectacled Owl	-	1h				A	1	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
Peruvian (Pacific) Pygmy-Owl	3	1h	G	J			1	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>
Black-and-white Owl	2		B				1	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>

Ecuadorian Piculet	1			J		1	<i>Picumnus sclateri</i>		
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	1			B		1	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>		
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker	1			J		1	<i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>		
Golden-olive Woodpecker	2		G	J		1	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>		
Lineated Woodpecker	2			B	A	1	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		
Guayaquil Woodpecker	1			B		1	<i>Campephilus गयाquilensis</i>		
FALCONS & CARACARAS							FALCONIDAE		
Collared Forest-Falcon	1			B		1	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>		
Crested Caracara	4		G	B	J	1	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>		
Laughing Falcon	3		G	B	J	1	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>		
American Kestrel	3				T, A	1	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		
Peregrine Falcon	1					C	1	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
PARROTS							PSITTACIDAE		
Golden-plumed Parakeet	1				T	3	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>		
White-breasted (-necked) Parakeet	1				T	2	<i>Pyrrhura albipectus</i>		
Red-masked Parakeet	3				J	3	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>		
Pacific Parrotlet	5		G		J	3	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>		
Gray-cheeked Parakeet	3	2h	G		J	3	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>		
Red-billed Parrot	2					A	3	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	
Blue-headed Parrot	1				B	1	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		
Bronze-winged Parrot	2				B	2	<i>Pionus chalcopertus</i>		
Red-lored (Lilacine) Parrot (Amazon)	-	1h	G			1	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>		
TYPICAL ANTBIRDS							THAMNOPHILIDAE		
Great Antshrike	1			G		1	<i>Taraba major</i>		
Chapman's Antshrike	1	1h		B	J	1	<i>Thamnophilus zarumae</i>		
Collared Antshrike	3				J	1	<i>Thamnophilus bernardi</i>		
Black-crowned (Western Slaty) Antshrike	2				B	1	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>		
Plain Antwreio	1	1h	G		J	1	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>		
Yellow-breasted Antwren	1					A	1	<i>Herpsilochmus axillaris</i>	
Chestnut-backed Antbird	1				B	1	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>		
ANTPITTAS							GRALLARIIDAE		
Plain-backed Antpitta	-	1h				A	-	<i>Grallaria haplonota</i>	
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	2				J'	C,	1	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	
Watkins's Antpitta	2	1h			J		1	<i>Grallaria watkinsi</i>	
Jocotoco Antpitta	1					T	1	<i>Grallaria ridgelyi</i>	
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	1	2h				T	1	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>	
Tawny Antpitta	1					C'	1	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>	
TAPACULOS							RHINOCRYPTIDAE		
Chusquea Tapaculo	-	2h				T	1	<i>Scytalopus parkeri</i>	
Paramo Tapaculo	1					T'	1	<i>Scytalopus opacus</i>	
OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS							FURNARIIDAE		
Olivaceous Woodcreeper ¹⁴	3	1h			B	A	1	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	2				B		1	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	
Spotted Woodcreeper	2				B		1	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	
Red-billed Scythebill	1					J	1	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	6		G	B	J		2	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	
Streaked Xenops	1					A	1	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	
Streaked Tuftedcheek	1					T	1	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	
Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero	7		G		J		3	<i>Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus</i>	
Andean Tit-Spinetail	1					C'	1	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>	
Stout-billed Cinclodes	1					C'	1	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>	
Chestnut-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes	1					C'	2	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>	
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	1					T,	1	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	
Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner	1					J	1	<i>Hylocryptus erythrocephalus</i>	
Pearled Treerunner	3					T	C'	1	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
Ash-browed Spinetail	1					A	1	<i>Cranioleuca curtata</i>	
Line-cheeked Spinetail	1					J'	1	<i>Cranioleuca antisiensis</i>	
Azara's Spinetail	1	1h				T, C,	1	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS							TYRANNIDAE		
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	6		G	B	J		1	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	
White-banded Tyrannulet	2					T	1	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	
Black-crested Tit-Tyrant	1					J'	1	<i>Anairetes nigrocristatus</i>	
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	1						C'	1	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>

Pacific Elaenia	4		J		C,	1	<i>Myiopagis subplacens</i>	
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	2	G			C,	1	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	
White-crested Elaenia	1		J'			1	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	
Sierran Elaenia	1				C,	1	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>	
Olive-striped Flycatcher	1		B			1	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	2		B		A	1	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	
Golden-faced (Loja) Tyrannulet ¹⁵	1		J'			1	<i>Zimmerius chrysops flavidifrons</i>	
Ornate Flycatcher	2		B		A	1	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>	
Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	4	G	J		C,	1	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>	
Common Tody-Flycatcher	1		J			1	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	
Yellow-olive Flycatcher (Flatbill)	4	G	J			2	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	1			T		1	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	
Cliff Flycatcher	1				A	1	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	
Bran-colored Flycatcher	1		J			1	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	
Western Wood-Pewee	3				A C,	1	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	
Tropical (Tumbes) Pewee	3		B J			1	<i>Contopus cinereus punensis</i>	
Black Phoebe	5		B J	T	A	2	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	
Vermilion Flycatcher	2	G	J			1	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	1			T		1	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	
Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant	1				C'	1	<i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i>	
Masked Water-Tyrant	1	G				2	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	1			T		1	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	1			T		1	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	3		B	T		1	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	
Sooty-crowned Flycatcher	3	G	J			1	<i>Myiarchus phaeocephalus</i>	
Great Kiskadee	2		B	T,		1	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	
Boat-billed Flycatcher	4	G	B J			1	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	
Social Flycatcher	2	1h	G	J		1	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	
Baird's Flycatcher	3		G	J		1	<i>Myiodynastes bairdii</i>	
Tropical Kingbird	12					3	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	
COTINGAS							COTINGIDAE	
Red-crested Cotinga	1		J'			2	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	2				A	1	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	
Amazonian Umbrellabird	1				A	1	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	1		B			1	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	
MANAKINS							PIPRIDAE	
Club-winged Manakin	1		B			1	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	
White-bearded Manakin	-	1h	B			1	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	
TITYRAS & ALLIES							TITYRIDAE	
Masked Tityra	1				A	1	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	
Barred Becard	2			T		1	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	
White-winged Becard	1				A	1	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus nigriventris</i>	
Black-and-white Becard	1				A	1	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	
One-colored Becard	4		B J			2	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>	
VIREOS							VIREONIDAE	
Brown-capped Vireo	2			T	C,	1	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	
Red-eyed Vireo	1		B			1	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	4	1h	G	J	T	C,	1	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
CROWS, JAYS & MAGPIES							CORVIDAE	
Green (Inca) Jay ¹⁶	2			T,	A	2	<i>Cyanocorax yncas yncas</i>	
White-tailed Jay	5	1h	G	J		3	<i>Cyanocorax mystacalis</i>	
SWALLOWS							HIRUNDINIDAE	
Blue-and-white Swallow	11					3	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	
Brown-bellied Swallow	4			T	C'	3	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	5		B	T,	A	2	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	
Gray-breasted Martin	5		G	J		3	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	
Barn Swallow	1		G			1	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Chestnut-collared Swallow	1			J'		4	<i>Petrochelidon rufocollaris</i>	
WRENS							TROGLODYTIDAE	
House Wren	5	2h	J	T,	A	1	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	
Mountain Wren	1			T		1	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	
Fasciated Wren	4	1h	G	J		3	<i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>	
Plain-tailed Wren	-	1h		T		1	<i>Pheugopedius euophrys</i>	

Speckle-breasted Wren	1				J		1	<i>Pheugopedius sclateri</i>		
Bay Wren	1	1h			B		1	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>		
Superciliated Wren	1				G		1	<i>Cantorchilus superciliaris</i>		
Song Wren	-	1h			B		1	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>		
DIPPERS								CINCLIDAE		
White-capped Dipper	1					A	1	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>		
GNATCATCHERS								POLIOPTILIDAE		
Tropical Gnatcatcher	6				G B J		2	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>		
THRUSHES & ALLIES								TURDIDAE		
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	1						C,	1	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	
Swainson's Thrush	3				B		A	2	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	
Plumbeous-backed Thrush	3							2	<i>Turdus reevei</i>	
Ecuadorian Thrush	4	1h			G B J			2	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>	
Black-billed Thrush	1						A	1	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	
Marañon Thrush	1	1h					T,	1	<i>Turdus maranonicus</i>	
(Andean) Slaty Thrush	1				J'			1	<i>Turdus nigriceps nigriceps</i>	
Great Thrush	7				J'		T C	3	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	
Chiguanco Thrush	2						T C,	1	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	
White-necked Thrush	1						A	1	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	
MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS									MIMIDAE	
Long-tailed Mockingbird	2				J			2	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	
NEW WORLD WARBLERS									PARULIDAE	
Tropical Parula	7				G J T		A	2	<i>Setophaga pitayumi</i>	
Blackburnian Warbler	1						T	1	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	
Citrine Warbler	1						T	1	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>	
Black-crested Warbler	2				J		C'	1	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristatus</i>	
Buff-rumped Warbler	2				B			1	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	
Gray-and-gold Warbler	6				G B J			1	<i>Myiothlypis fraseri</i>	
Russet-crowned Warbler	3						T	1	<i>Myiothlypis coronatus</i>	
Canada Warbler	1						A	1	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)	2				J'		A	1	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)	4						T C'	2	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>	
TANAGERS & ALLIES									THRAUPIDAE	
Superciliated Hemispingus	1						C'	1	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>	
White-shouldered Tanager	1				B			1	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	
White-lined Tanager	1						A	1	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	
Silver-beaked Tanager	2						T, A	1	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	
Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager	3				B			2	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus</i>	
Grass-green Tanager	1						T	1	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>	
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	2						T	1	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	1							C,	1	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	2							C	1	<i>Pipraeidea bonariensis</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	11							3	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	
Palm Tanager	4				B		T,	1	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	
Golden-naped Tanager	1						T	1	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>	
Blue-necked Tanager	3						T, A	2	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	
Spotted Tanager	1						A	1	<i>Tangara punctata</i>	
Blue-and-black Tanager	1						T	1	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	
Paradise Tanager	1						A	2	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	
Bay-headed Tanager	1				B			1	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	
Golden-eared Tanager	1						A	2	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>	
Green-and-gold Tanager	1						A	1	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	
Golden Tanager	2						A	1	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	
Silver-throated Tanager	1				B			1	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	
Swallow Tanager	1						A	1	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	
Green Honeycreeper	4				B		A	3	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	
Cinereous Conebill	1							C	1	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Blue-backed Conebill	1						T,	1	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>	
Tit-like Dacnis	1							C'	2	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>
Glossy Flowerpiercer	1							C	1	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>
Black Flowerpiercer	1							C'	1	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>
White-sided Flowerpiercer	3				J'		T C,	1	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	
Rusty Flowerpiercer	2							C	1	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>

Masked Flowerpiercer	3		J'	T	C,	1	<i>Diglossa cyaneus</i>
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	1				C'	2	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	1		J			2	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>
Saffron Finch	6	G B	J	T,		3	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	1			T,		1	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Variable Seedeater	3	G B	J			3	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	2			T,		2	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Large-billed Seed-Finch	1	G				1	<i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i>
Plain-colored Seedeater	1				C'	1	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
Red-crested Finch (Red Pileated-Finch)	1	1h			A	1	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
Crimson-breasted Finch	1	G				2	<i>Rhodospingus cruentus</i>
Bananaquit	5		B		A	3	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Streaked Saltator	3	G	J			1	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	2		B			1	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Black-winged Saltator	1		B			1	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>
BUNTINGS & NEW WORLD SPARROWS							
Black-capped Sparrow	3		J			1	<i>Arremon abeillei</i>
Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brush-Finch ¹⁷	1				C,	2	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>
Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brush-Finch	4			T	C'	1	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i>
White-headed Brush-Finch	1		J			1	<i>Atlapetes albiceps</i>
Pale-headed Brush-Finch	1				C,	2	<i>Atlapetes pallidiceps</i>
Yellow-browed Sparrow	1			T,		1	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	6		J'	T,	C	3	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	3		B		A	3	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>
GROSBEAKS & ALLIES							
Ochre-breasted Tanager	1		B			2	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>
Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak	3		J		C,	2	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>
Blue-black Grosbeak	1		B			1	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>
TROUPIALS & ALLIES							
Peruvian Meadowlark	2	G B				1	<i>Sturnella bellicosa</i>
Scrub Blackbird	7	G	J	T,	C,	3	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	3	G	J			3	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	1		B			1	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
White-edged Oriole	2		J			1	<i>Icterus graceannae</i>
Yellow-tailed Oriole	3	G	J			1	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	4	G B	J			1	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola	3				A	3	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Crested Oropendola	3				A	2	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
SISKINS & ALLIES							
Thick-billed Euphonia	7	G B	J		A	3	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	3		B		A	2	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
Hooded Siskin	1				C	1	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
OLD WORLD SPARROWS							
House Sparrow	1	G				2	<i>Passer domesticus</i>

Taxonomic Notes

References: HBW – Handbook of Birds of the World/Birdlife International Illustrated Checklist, vol 1. (Lynx).

R & G: *The Birds of Ecuador*, Ridgely & Greenfield (Helm).

M & N: *Fieldbook of the Birds of Ecuador*, McMullan & Navarrete (Jocotoco).

Non-passerines:

- 1 According to HBW, American Comb Duck *S. silvicola* is now split from Knob-billed Duck (Africa) *S. melanotos*.
- 2 Ecuadorian Rail is a separate species, according to R & G, but HBW lumps it with Virginia Rail.
- 3 Gallinule/moorhen: R & G lumps Eurasian and American forms as *G. chloropus*, but HBW splits American birds as Common Gallinule, *G. galeata*.
- 4 HBW lumps American birds as Black-winged Stilt, *H. h. mexicanus*.
- 5 HBW treats South American birds as Southern Band-tailed Pigeon, *P. albilinea*.
- 6 R & G split Tumbes Swift as *C. ocybetes*; while HBW lumps it with Short-tailed Swift *C. brachyura*.
- 7 Baron's Hermit is recognized as a separate species by HBW and R & G; HBW call it Ecuadorian Hermit. It is a recent split from Long-billed Hermit, *P. longirostris*.
- 8 HBW lump all forms of Crowned Woodnymph as *T. colombica*; R & G split Emerald-bellied as *T. hypochlora*.
- 9 HBW lump all forms of Amazilia Hummingbird as *A. amazilia*; R & G comment that the Loja form *alticola* (seen at Jorupe) 'may represent a separate species.'

- 10 Northern Violaceous (or Gartered) Trogon is recognized as a separate species *T. caligatus* by R & G and many authorities; however HBW retain all Violaceous forms as one species, *T. violaceus*.
 - 11 Whooping Motmot *M. subrufescens* is recognized as a split from Blue-crowned *M. momota* by HBW; but R & G keep them lumped together.
 - 12 Both R & G and HBW split Pale-mandibled *P. erythropygius* from Central American Collared *P. torquatus*; only the Cornell list used above keeps them lumped.
 - 13 R & G split Chestnut-mandibled as *R. swainsonii* from Black-mandibled *R. ambiguus*; HBW lump them but call them Yellow-throated. HBW would refer to Buenaventura birds as *R. a. swainsonii*.
- Passerines:** vol 2. of HBW is not due out until January 2017
- 14 Olivaceous Woodcreeper: eastern and western birds look and sound quite different. However, R & G keep them lumped.
 - 15 Loja Tyrannulet *Z. flavidifrons* is split from Golden-faced *Z. chrysops* by R & G mainly because the voice is 'strikingly different.' M & N keep them lumped as Golden-faced.
 - 16 Inca Jay is split by R & G from Central American Green Jay, which they refer to as *C. luxuosus*. Most authorities lump them all together as *C. yncas*, using either name Green or Inca.
 - 17 Gray-browed Brush-Finch is a recent split from Stripe-headed Brush-Finch. Formerly classified as *Atlapetes* or *Buarremon torquatus*, it is now *Arremon assimilis*.

MAMMALS

HOWLER, SPIDER & WOOLY MONKEYS

Mantled Howler - 1h B

SQUIRRELS

Guayaquil Squirrel 4 G J

AGOUTIS

Central American Agouti 2 B

RACCOONS, COATIS & OLINGOS

South American Coati 4 B A

ATELIDAE

1 *Alouatta palliata*

SCIURIDAE

2 *Sciurus stramineus*

DASYPROCTIDAE

1 *Dasyprocta punctata*

PROCYONIDAE

3 *Nasua nasua*

OTHER SPECIES

Green Iguana

Iguana iguana

This list represents those birds and other animals seen by party members of this tour.

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Guayaquil Squirrel



South American Coati



Chestnut-crowned Antpitta



Fasciated Tiger-Heron



Chestnut-naped Antpitta



Ecuadorian Trogon



Chestnut-breasted Coronet



Fasciated Wren



Flame-throated Sunangel



Gray Tinamou



Pale-browed Tinamou



Rufous-headed Chachalaca



Jocotoco Antpitta



Streak-headed Woodcreeper



Snail Kite



Tawny Antpitta



Vermilion Flycatcher



Watkin's Antpitta

Front cover: Pale-mandibled Araçari

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